

PHASE TWO ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY UPDATE OF

**THE UNINCORPORATED PORTIONS OF
THE KING, RURAL HALL, WALNUT COVE, AND
WALKERTOWN USGS QUADS, AND
THE TOWNS OF BETHANIA, RURAL HALL, AND
WALKERTOWN, NORTH CAROLINA**

PREPARED BY:
HEATHER FEARNBACH
FEARNBACH HISTORY SERVICES, INC.
3334 Nottingham Road
Winston-Salem, NC 27104

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	2006-2009 and 2019 Forsyth County Architectural Survey Update Overview	2
II.	Changes in Bethania, Rural Hall, Walkertown, and the vicinity since 2007	3
III.	2020 Phase II Survey Methodology	4
IV.	Information Sources	5
V.	Historic Context	6
	Early Settlement	6
	Rural Hall through the 1920s	8
	Walkertown through the 1920s	14
	Mid-twentieth-century Development Summary	16
	New Deal Relief Efforts	17
	Late 1940s Growth	18
	Mid-twentieth-century Rural Hall	19
	Mid-twentieth-century Walkertown	24
VI.	Property Types	28
	Property Type 1: Residential	28
	Property Type 2: Subdivisions	30
	Property Type 3: Religious	31
	Property Type 4: Educational	32
	Property Type 5: Farms	34
VII.	North Carolina Study List Designation	34
VIII.	Recommendations for Further Investigation	35
	Appendix A. Proposed Rural Hall Historic District map	36
	Appendix B. List of Phase II Survey Properties	37
	Appendix C. Professional Qualifications	46

I. 2006-2009 and 2019 Forsyth County Architectural Survey Update Overview

Beginning in 2006, the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) awarded the City of Winston-Salem and Forsyth County three federal Historic Preservation Fund grants to update the county-wide architectural survey. City-County government matched the grants and engaged architectural historian Heather Fearnbach of Fearnbach History Services, Inc. to undertake the project. Michelle M. McCullough with the City-County Planning Board has served as the staff coordinator since the project's inception. The survey builds upon the work of many other historians, archaeologists, architects, and preservation professionals and would not have been possible without the assistance of county residents who have graciously opened their homes, businesses, churches, and schools, and shared their histories.¹

An architectural survey update's overarching goal is to identify the most significant and intact historic resources in order to facilitate future planning efforts. A primary objective in 2006 was to document the current status of the historic properties recorded and researched in the original county survey, completed in 1980. Principal investigator Gwynne Stephens Taylor and Winston-Salem / Forsyth County Planning Department staff member Vicki Smith had recorded and researched approximately fifteen hundred resources constructed before 1930 in the rural areas, small communities, and municipalities outside Winston-Salem's 1980 city limits as well as significant properties within the city limits. By 2009, when Fearnbach finished a county-wide update, 431 of the principal resources documented during the original county survey—almost a third—had been demolished or removed from their original sites and 118 were significantly altered. After evaluating the resources documented in Phases I and II, she identified thirty-three significant properties that appear to be potentially eligible for National Register listing. These resources, including farms with extensive outbuilding complexes, rural historic districts, dwellings, churches, cemeteries, educational campuses, youth camps, and a bridge, were placed on the North Carolina Study List in October 2008.

The goals of Phase III, begun in January 2009, were to delineate Winston-Salem's overall growth patterns from the 1930s through the 1960s and to survey representative and the most significant examples of domestic, religious, commercial, industrial, and educational buildings from the era. Particularly distinctive Modernist buildings constructed in the 1970s were also surveyed due to their architectural significance. These resources do not yet meet National Register criteria, but merit consideration during planning endeavors.

The vast majority of the buildings constructed in Winston-Salem from the 1930s through the 1960s are residential. Given that approximately 33,416 single-family homes erected between 1930 and 1969 are still standing within Winston-Salem's city limits, which have expanded from 15.05 square miles in 1930 to encompass 133.68 square miles in 2009, it was impossible to survey every building and neighborhood constructed during this period. Properties located within previously documented areas or National Register-listed historic districts, most of which are near the city's center, were not surveyed again in Phase III.

At the end of Phase III, Fearnbach found that twenty-seven significant newly-identified properties appeared to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These resources, including dwellings, churches, gas stations, an industrial building, and ten historic districts were placed on the North Carolina Study List in October 2009.

¹ The August 2009 Phase III report provides a detailed summary of Forsyth County architectural survey history.

As Phase III's focus was on photographic documentation rather than research, a context for the construction of Winston-Salem's built environment during the 1930s through the 1960s still needed to be developed. The Phase III report identifies significant architects and builders working during the period as well as neighborhoods developed during that time, but the short project duration did not allow for much oral history or primary source research. Building contractors, developers, architects, homeowners, neighborhood and home builders associations, and other informants were interviewed in a locally-funded fourth phase. With the additional information, architects working in Winston-Salem in the mid-twentieth century could be placed in a statewide context and their work evaluated for National Register eligibility. The 2006-2009 findings are summarized in the August 2009 Forsyth County Phase III survey report.

Although agricultural patterns in selected portions of the county have been examined, much work remains to be done to create a comprehensive picture of the county's agricultural heritage. The primary task of the fourth survey phase was the compilation of an introductory county-wide agricultural context. The final report, *Forsyth County's Agricultural Heritage*, completed in 2012, includes some nineteenth-century background, but focuses on the first half of the twentieth century due to the availability of resources such as North Carolina Farm Census records from 1925, 1935, and 1945.

The 2019 architectural survey update of Lewisville, Clemmons, and the unincorporated portions of Forsyth County on the Advance, Clemmons, and Farmington USGS quads employed the same methodology as the 2006-2009 survey. Only a few new individual resources were documented during the 2019 update, and none were added to the North Carolina Study List. Surveyed Clemmons and Lewisville neighborhoods manifest typical mid-twentieth-century subdivision design features, but would not be strong National Register candidates. One property in the survey area, Bowman and Elizabeth Gray's 1950 residence (FY9132) at Brookberry Farm, was study-listed in June 2019. National Register of Historic Places and Local Historic Landmark designation is underway.

II. Changes in Bethania, Rural Hall, Walkertown, and the vicinity since 2007

The area included in the 2020 survey update was last documented in 2006 and 2007. Historic resource loss escalated in the 2010s as the economy strengthened and suburban development resumed following the 2008 recession. United States Census Bureau estimates indicate that much of the survey area experienced from five to fifty percent population growth between 2010 and 2017. Far fewer acres and human resources are now devoted to agriculture. In 2017, 304 of the 557 remaining Forsyth County farms encompassed between ten and forty-nine acres, while 144 contained between fifty and one-hundred-seventy-nine acres. Less than one percent of the county's population—908 individuals—worked in the agricultural sector.² In many cases, new-growth trees have overtaken once-cultivated fields. In others, subdivisions and shopping centers supplanted farms and rural domestic complexes. Building renovation and demolition, road realignment, and residential, commercial, and industrial development are ongoing. Winston-Salem's municipal boundaries abut Rural Hall and Walkertown and completely surround Bethania. Within this period of exceptional change, myriad publicly and privately funded endeavors are attempting to balance responsible growth with protecting the historic resources that impart the community's intrinsic character.

² United States Census Bureau, "Forsyth County, North Carolina census tracts," <https://factfinder.census.gov> (accessed in July 2019); United States Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service, 2017 Census of Agriculture, Volume 1, Chapter 2: County Level Data, https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2017/Full_Report/Volume_1,_Chapter_2_County_Level/North_Carolina/ (accessed August 2020).

Resources lost since 2007 include the mid-nineteenth-century Davis-Hampton log houses (FY520) on Old Hollow Road; a two-story, triple-A-roofed, weatherboarded I-house (FY569) off Helsabeck Road; the miller's house (FY619; SL 1982) for Thomas Jefferson Kapp's grist mill near Bethania; the two-story, side-gable-roofed, mid-nineteenth-century, log Julius Whitman House (FY624) on Balsom Road; the two-story, side-gable-roofed, 1870s log Henry Long House (FY626) on Balsom Road; the two-story, side-gable-roofed, 1906 Erastus E. Speas House (FY675) on Mizpah Church Road; a one-room, side-gable-roofed, log house (FY3259) on Pine Hall Road; and Charles Marshall and Rosa Fulp's farm (FY3249) near Walnut Cove, which encompassed a two-story, side-gable-roofed, weatherboarded dwelling and smokehouse erected in 1900 and a feed barn, tobacco barn, chicken house, and pack house constructed in the 1920s.

Significant properties in fragile condition include Bethlehem School (FY478) on Salem Chapel Road, the Columbus Kapp Farm (FY583) on Shore Road, the Thomas Spainhour House (FY599) on Jefferson Church Road, the S. G. Doub and Company Store (FY601) on Doral Drive, the Styers-Kiger House (FY602) on Helsabeck Road, the Daniel Speas House (FY605) on Mizpah Church Road, the Kearney Houses (FY623) on Balsom Road, the lodge at Camp Lasater (FY3273) on Walkertown Community Center Road, many of the cabins at Camp Betty Hastings (FY3274), and the Styers-Bodenhamer House (FY3562) on College Street in Rural Hall, which is slated for demolition.

Resources that have been sensitively rehabilitated since 2007 include the Lehman and Butner Roller Mill (FY67) in Bethania, the Eugene Thomas Kapp House (FY617) on Kapp Road near Bethania, the Claude Transou House (FY628) on Transou Road in Pfafftown, and Red Bank School (FY9140), which was moved one mile from its original site to Horizon's Park in late June 2013

III. 2020 Phase II Survey Methodology

The methodology of the 2020 Phase II architectural survey update of the towns of Bethania, Rural Hall, and Walkertown and the unincorporated portions of Forsyth County on the King, Rural Hall, Walnut Cove, and Walkertown USGS quads is outlined below.

Recordation: The status of properties documented in the 1978-1980 survey and updated in 2006-2009 was verified and additional resources that merit further investigation identified. The 2020 survey update encompasses a representative selection of architecturally and historically significant properties erected before 1970 in Bethania, Rural Hall, and Walkertown and the surrounding rural areas outside of the Winston-Salem city limits. Newly identified resources include individual properties that were not previously surveyed.

Documentation: Report forms generated from the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) Access database for surveyed properties, printed contact sheets of digital photos, site plans, and related research materials were added to existing and newly created survey files. Other final products include digital photographs and revised overall and survey maps created by the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning and Development Services Department (WSFCPDS) based upon the principal investigator's findings. The survey materials will be housed at the HPO's Raleigh office.

* The 2006-2009 survey update did not include properties within National Register-listed historic districts such as Bethania. Thus, WSFCPD staff member Michelle McCullough and intern Anne Rutherford populated database forms for resources in the Bethania Historic District in 2007, entering their observations regarding current condition as well as inventory entries from the district's 1991

National Register amendment and boundary expansion nomination written by Michael O. Hartley, Martha B. Hartley, and Gwynne S. Taylor and the 2001 National Historic Landmark nomination prepared by Claudia Brown, John Clauser, and Mark R. Barnes. Heather Fearnbach updated the photography and database in 2020, completing and editing forms, adding historical background information, and noting physical resource changes for properties that contribute to the district's significance.

Narrative Report: The report summarizes survey findings, provides historic context and property types for resources constructed from 1930 to 1970, and makes recommendations for Study Listing and further investigation.

Study List Recommendations: Although several individual resources appear to possess the requisite architectural and historical significance for inclusion in the North Carolina Study List and National Register of Historic Places, owners did not permit access for interior photography. Therefore, the only potentially eligible candidate for the National Register is the Rural Hall Historic District, which was presented to the National Register Advisory Committee on October 8, 2020 and subsequently added to the North Carolina Study List.

The principal investigator made every effort to locate, visit, and photograph each resource documented in previous surveys. Factors that prevented photography updates included posted "no trespassing" signs, gates and fences erected to prohibit access to private property, owners who did not respond to messages or permit access to their land, and unavailable property owner contact information. In a few cases, the principal investigator attempted to visit a property multiple times and/or left several messages with owners explaining the survey scope and requesting access, but was never able to obtain permission for a photography site visit. The survey files were thus updated with observations made from the public right-of-way.

IV. Information Sources

The survey update's scope focused on property and neighborhood status verification and identification rather than primary source research and oral history collection. However, the principal investigator conducted as much research as possible within the project budget. Historic newspaper articles, deeds, census data, and interviews with property owners, historians, and other knowledgeable local informants were particularly useful.

As Bethania has been extensively documented during previous architectural surveys, archaeological excavations, and research projects, museums and archival repositories contain much relevant information. The Town of Bethania's museum and visitor center is located in the Wolff-Moser House, which was moved to 5393 Ham Horton Lane in January 2004. Primary source materials and artifacts related to Bethania are housed at the Old Salem Museums and Gardens, the Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts, and the Moravian Archives, Southern Province. Architectural survey files created in conjunction with National Register nominations at the State Archives in Raleigh contain photographs and historical background information. Surveyors included architectural historian Ruth Little-Stokes, who authored the 1976 Bethania Historic District National Register nomination; and archeologist Michael O. Hartley, preservation planner Martha B. Hartley, and architectural historian Gwynne S. Taylor, who prepared the district's 1991 National Register amendment and boundary expansion nomination. Architectural historian Claudia Brown and archeologists John Clauser and Mark R. Barnes compiled the 2001 National Historic Landmark nomination. The Hartleys continue to conduct research and archeological investigation in Bethania and the surrounding area.

The Rural Hall Historical Society’s collection, which includes a wide array of photographs and historic documents, is currently in storage due to the museum building’s renovation and will not likely be accessible until 2021. Scans of the Walkertown Area Historical Society’s extensive photograph and document collection are available at the Forsyth Public Library’s Walkertown branch. Original materials and artifacts are housed at 3058 Church Street. The City-County Planning Department will continue to work with the Rural Hall and Walkertown historical societies to collect information.

V. Historic Context

The following narrative provides historic context for the area included in this phase of the survey update. Following an early settlement summary, the focus is on mid-twentieth-century development. Additional research is needed in order to provide a comprehensive overview.

Early Settlement

In what is now Forsyth County, the Muddy Creek basin’s abundant water supply, natural resources, and fertile soil proved attractive to English, Scots-Irish, and German settlers including Maryland farmers John Douthit and Christopher Elrod, who joined the movement south to homestead in the North Carolina Piedmont by 1750. Most colonists initially erected log dwellings, replacing them with more finely-crafted heavy-timber frame and masonry structures as circumstances allowed. The population influx precipitated the formation of Rowan County, encompassing the area west of Orange and north of Anson counties, in 1753. That same year, after six months of exploring North Carolina in search of suitable land to settle, Bishop August G. Spangenberg led the Moravians to purchase 98,985 Rowan County acres from English Lords Proprietor John Carteret. They called the land “Wachau” after an Austrian estate that had belonged to their benefactor and spiritual leader Count Nicholas Ludwig von Zinzendorf. The tract later became known as “Wachovia,” the Latin form of the name.³

In an effort to expand the Moravians’ American presence, fifteen unmarried men traveled from Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, to the North Carolina backcountry, arriving on November 17, 1753. Twelve of them remained to create a settlement called Bethabara.⁴ The majority of Moravian immigrants were craftsmen and shopkeepers, most of whom who had little farming experience but possessed the necessary skills to establish congregation towns. The colonists’ communal approach to land use and agriculture within the Wachovia Tract was thus initially quite different from that of other self-sufficient backcountry residents. Gardener Jacob Lung, one of the first arrivals, immediately commenced clearing and preparing Bethabara’s fields in order to cultivate vegetables, orchards, and field crops the following spring. The Moravian Church retained ownership of the land and provided

³ Penelope Niven and Cornelia B. Wright, *Old Salem: The Official Guidebook* (Winston-Salem: Old Salem, Inc., 2004), 8-17; Frank V. Tursi; *Winston-Salem: A History* (Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, Publisher, 1994), 30-34, 43; Michael O. Hartley and Martha B. Hartley, “‘There is None Like It:’ The South Fork Settlements and the Development of Colonial Wachovia,” Old Salem, Inc., 2003, 15-16, 22.

⁴ Johannes Lischer, one of Bethabara’s first twelve settlers, served as the courier between Wachovia and Bethlehem, connecting the communities through frequent trips. He eventually made Nazareth, Pennsylvania, his home. Adelaide L. Fries, ed., *Records of the Moravians in North Carolina, Volume I, 1752-1771* (Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, 1968 reprint), 73-74, 78-79; Richard W. Starbuck, assistant archivist, Moravian Archives Southern Province, email correspondence with Heather Fearnbach, November 17, 2013.

food, clothing, shelter, and medical care for residents who in turn constructed buildings, tended livestock, and planted and harvested gardens, orchards, and fields collectively.⁵

Although European conflict significantly diminished the Piedmont's Native American population, the Moravians palisaded Bethabara in 1756 to deter potential threats from Cherokee and Creek bands. The French and Indian War slowed general migration to the frontier, but intrepid pioneers like William Johnson persevered. Johnson purchased 640 acres from William Linville in 1757 and built a fort overlooking the Yadkin River to protect his family and neighbors. The Moravians also increased settlement initiatives, creating a second community, Bethania, in 1759.⁶

Bethania's configuration represents an effort to re-create a linear European village bordered by agricultural fields. Surveyor Philip Christian Gottlieb Reuter's 1759 plan encompasses twenty-four approximately one-third-acre domestic lots flanking a central road surrounded by two-and-one-half-acre orchard parcels, larger outlying fields, and wooded areas. Residents rented house and orchard tracts from the church and, in keeping with the European open-field agricultural tradition, shared pastures, fields, and wood lots. Ten years later, Bethania's sixteen households leased 123 tracts encompassing 330 acres, resulting in a median landholding of around 22 acres, which was comparable to German farms of the period but much smaller than the average 250-acre parcels owned by other North Carolina colonists.⁷

In February 1765, after carefully evaluating sites delineated during Reuter's demarcation of Wachovia's 154 square miles, church elders selected a central location for the permanent congregation town they named Salem. The community's builders erected a log dwelling in January 1766 to provide shelter while they crafted substantial heavy-timber and brick structures, many designed by Wachovia administrator and planner Frederic William Marshall.⁸

The backcountry's population burgeoned after a 1763 treaty ended the French and Indian War. Moravian elders modified their original land use plan in order to attract settlers who required sizable tracts to farm profitably and wished to purchase rather than rent acreage. By allowing carefully-vetted colonists to move to North Carolina and acquire land from the church, they not only increased Wachovia's work force but recruited new congregants and clientele for Moravian craftsmen and shopkeepers. This decision permitted typical dispersed frontier settlement patterns rather than the Moravians' usual town planning approach.⁹

⁵ Daniel B. Thorp, "Assimilation in North Carolina's Moravian Community;" *Journal of Southern History* 52, no. 1 (February 1986), pp. 22, 32; Darrell Spencer, *The Gardens of Salem: The Landscape History of a Moravian Town in North Carolina* (Winston-Salem: Old Salem, Inc., 1997), 21–25.

⁶ Adelaide L. Fries, Stuart Thurman Wright, and J. Edwin Hendricks, *Forsyth: The History of a County on the March* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1976), 27; Niven and Wright, *Old Salem*, 19.

⁷ By the end of the eighteenth century Bethania residents including the Conrads, Hausers, and Loesches bought property outside the town boundaries and operated sizable plantations. In 1822, after many years of negotiation, the church allowed residents to purchase land within the 2,500-acre town lot. Thorp, "Assimilation in North Carolina's Moravian Community," 25–32; Michael O. Hartley, "Choices on the Land: Identity, Influence, Power, and Conflict in a Historic Place" (PhD diss., University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 2009), 26–27; Jon F. Sensbach, *A Separate Canaan: The Making of an Afro-Moravian World in North Carolina, 1763–1840* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1998), 175.

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

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

In a few notable instances, sizable groups of settlers relocated to Wachovia from elsewhere in the colonies. German Baptist Brethren, also called Dunkers, purchased property in the 1750s near what would become Friedberg and founded the Fraternity Brethren congregation in 1775. German families who had been acquainted with Moravians in Germany and in Broadbay, Maine, when they initially immigrated to America, rented or purchased nine two-hundred-acre lots in Friedland in 1771. Tobacco farmer Daniel Smith led English-speaking Moravians from Carroll's Manor, Maryland, to settle along Muddy Creek in southwestern Wachovia in 1772. They attended worship services in Friedberg until completing a meetinghouse in 1780 and being formally recognized by Moravian elders as the Hope congregation. The English colonists' close friendships with their German-speaking neighbors resulted in acculturation, intermarriage, and the consolidation of landholdings in the Hope-Friedberg area to create large farms, some of which continue to be operated by descendants of the original owners in the twenty-first century.¹⁰

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

Rural Hall through the 1920s

Mid-eighteenth-century settlers of the area just outside the Wachovia tract's northeastern boundary included German Lutherans who around 1785 erected a log building to serve as a church and school. Although the congregation, initially led by Reverend Adolph Nussman, was named Nazareth, the building was also referred to as Beaver Dam Church, Fessler's Church, and the Old Dutch Meeting House. The front-gable-roofed brick sanctuary (FY558) at 460 Bethania-Rural Hall Road was erected in 1878 under the leadership of Reverend W. A. Lutz.¹²

Rural Hall, the hamlet to the east, was sizable enough by 1852 to warrant the February opening of a post office managed by Anthony Bitting, who continued in that role until 1861, at which time his son Benjamin Lewis Bitting became postmaster. The community experienced significant growth following improved rail connections. The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company began work to extend its line from Greensboro to Mount Airy via Rural Hall in 1887. Rural Hall's passenger and freight station was completed in late January 1888. Zebulon B. Bitting (B. L. and Mary Ann Bitting's son), the station's first agent, was soon joined by his brother-in-law William G. Hailey, who married Martha Bitting in 1889. From 1890 until his 1920 death, Hailey was a Rural Hall station agent,

¹⁰ Ibid.

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

¹² The Nazareth Lutheran Church cemetery contains grave markers from the late eighteenth century to the present. The sanctuary was enlarged with Sunday school rooms in 1934 and remodeled in 1959. The stained-glass windows were added in 1967. The congregation constructed an education building in 1954 and a new fellowship hall and pastor's office in 1983. A 1987 fire destroyed the 1934 frame addition, and although the rest of the church was damaged, it was repaired within a year. The North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources Office of State Archaeology assisted with a cemetery mapping project beginning 1993, locating at least 1,900 graves. The study's assertion that Nazareth Lutheran Church cemetery is one of the oldest and largest continually used cemeteries in the state has not been definitely established. "A Bit of History," *TCS*, January 4, 1921, p. 4; *History of Rural Hall, North Carolina, 1974-1999*, 20-21.

initially for the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, which completed a line connecting Winston, Rural Hall, and Walnut Cove in early 1889. Southern Railway Company purchased the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company in 1894 and assumed operation of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway in 1897.¹³

Businesses, churches, and homes were erected near the railroad corridor as Rural Hall's population burgeoned from 25 residents in 1890 to 105 in 1896. The central business district was south of the depot. John N. Anderson, Charles R. Orrender, and Bitting and Wall (owned by B. L. Bitting and Charles T. Wall) operated general stores by 1890. In 1893, Anthony Luther Payne opened a boarding house in February, Davis Brothers erected a saw mill in March, and builders A. J. Long and Son constructed a woodworking shop on Broad Street in May. A. J. Long and Sons also erected commercial buildings in spring 1893 for general merchants J. F. Conrad and J. C. Lawrence and physician S. S. Flynt, who had just begun practicing in Rural Hall. B. L. Bitting, a prosperous farmer, merchant, and strong proponent of Rural Hall's growth, facilitated the construction of a weatherboarded front-gabled-roofed Methodist Episcopal church on the northwest corner of College and Washington Streets that fall. In November 1893, his sons Zebulon B. and Benjamin T. Bitting, who had partnered with A. L. Payne to create a mercantile called Bitting Brothers and Payne, were forced to sell their business to satisfy debt. A. J. Long and Sons completed a new residence for merchant John Walter Wolff and his wife Ada in December 1894.¹⁴

In 1896, the town's approximately 105 residents frequented three general mercantiles owned by Abner M. Gunn, J. F. Miller and Company, and Eugene L. Kiser, who also ran Kiser House, a hotel. After Kiser and Jasper A. P. Wolff established E. L. Kiser and Company in October 1897, the concern's general store occupied J. F. Conrad's building. C. T. Wall's mill processed wheat and corn. S. G. Sutton and E. A. Thomas instructed youth at Rural Hall Academy and W. N. Kreeger, W. L. Newsom, W. A. Spease, and H. A. Trexler taught public school students. M. H. Vestal was the pastor of Methodist congregations in Rural Hall and at Shiloh in Germanton. Reverend E. P. Parker served the membership of Nazareth (Rural Hall), Shiloh (Winston), and Spanish Grove (Winston) Lutheran churches.¹⁵

Members of Rural Hall's African American community established the Saint James Methodist Episcopal congregation in 1889 and erected a weatherboarded, front-gabled-roofed sanctuary with pointed-arch windows and a corner belltower east of downtown during the 1890s. Although the church is no longer extant, the graveyard (FY3561) remains.¹⁶ The Steward's Chapel A.M.E. Zion congregation was organized in 1901 by African American educator and preacher Joseph Loftin Lash, who lived near Bethania, and Rural Hall residents including R. A. Conrad, Mary Mitchell, and Annie,

¹³Elizabeth Bitting Payne sold the lot upon which the passenger and freight station was erected to the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company. *Greensboro North State*, January 26, 1888, p. 8; "Railroad Racket," *Union Republican*, January 24, 1889, p. 3; *The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway* (Philadelphia: Allen, Lane, and Scott, 1889), 98 and map; "Southern Railway," *Union Republican*, July 19, 1894, p. 1; "A Bit of History," *TCS*, January 4, 1921, p. 4; marriage records; U. S. Census, Population Schedules, 1890-1920.

¹⁴Levi Branson, *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory 1890* (Raleigh: Levi Branson, 1889), 281, 285; Levi Branson, *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory 1896* (Raleigh: Levi Branson, 1896), 264; "A Woman Preacher," *TCS*, February 14, 1893, p. 1; "News from Rural Hall," *Western Sentinel*, March 2, 1893, p. 2; "A Revival Meeting," March 16, 1893, p. 3; "Rural Hall Items," *TCS*, May 2, 1893, p. 1; "Rural Hall News," *TCS*, April 18, 1893, p. 1; "Rural Hall Ripples," *Western Sentinel*, June 15, 1893, p. 4; "Rural Hall Notes," *Western Sentinel*, July 27, 1893, p. 3; "Failure at Rural Hall," *Western Sentinel*, November 2, 1893, p. 1; "Rural Hall Ripples," *Union Republican*, December 13, 1894, p. 3; *History of Rural Hall, N. C., 1974-1999*, 21.

¹⁵*Branson's North Carolina Business Directory 1896*, 264-272; "Rural Hall Dots," *Union Republican*, October 14, 1897, p. 3.

¹⁶*History of Rural Hall, N. C., 1974-1999*, 26-27.

Emily, Eugene, and Ida Beck. In 1904, during the tenure of Reverend E. Seward, a front-gable-roofed weatherboarded sanctuary with a pyramidal-hip-roofed bell tower (FY554) was erected on a lot donated by the Anderson family north of Rural Hall's central business district (now 198 Anderson Street). According to oral tradition, the Steward's Chapel cemetery was originally the T. Kiser plantation's burial ground.¹⁷

Reverend Lash was among the farmers who coordinated Forsyth County's first African American agricultural and industrial fair, held in Rural Hall in September 1904. The event was repeated annually until 1916. A statewide series of such fairs, held annually in Raleigh from 1879 until 1930, was presented by the North Carolina Industrial Association, an organization created by twenty-three African American businessmen, including Charles N. Hunter, to promote black achievements in agriculture, industry, and education.¹⁸

Industrial and commercial ventures proliferated around the turn of the twentieth century. J. F. Miller, E. T. Kapp, R. E. Transou, and other investors chartered Kapp-Miller Company in February 1899 and built a roller mill. Rural Hall residents benefited from improved telephone service after J. F. Miller, W. A. Lemly, J. M. Rogers, and B. J. Owens incorporated Mutual Telephone Company in April 1899 to extend lines throughout central North Carolina.¹⁹ Eureka Burr Mills, established in 1901 by Nathaniel G. Westmoreland, produced flour, feed, meal, and lumber. Rural Hall Veneer Company, managed by O. L. Williams, manufactured a wide variety of wood veneers beginning in 1903. Livery service operator Smith and Kiser erected a spoke and handle factory in 1904.²⁰ A consortium of area residents incorporated the Rural Hall Inn in March 1902. The two-story hip-roofed brick hotel completed in November at a cost of approximately \$8,000 was managed successively by J. A. Apple, Josie Hampton, James W. Ogburn, William F. and Lillie Wall, and H. L. Kirby from 1902 until 1912. J. W. Ogburn purchased the hotel in December 1912 and assumed its oversight on January 1, 1913.²¹

A. L. Payne and J. C. Lawrence, who had operated a general store on Broad Street's east side since 1898, commissioned the construction of a two-story brick building (FY539, 8101 Broad Street) on the same site following a devastating 1906 fire. Payne purchased Lawrence's interest in 1912. Payne's sons Ancus, Aubrey, Cameron, and Milton, born between 1895 and 1907, gradually joined the

¹⁷ The building was sheathed with asbestos shingles in 1979 and was subsequently brick-veneered under the leadership of Reverend Melvin Peay. The congregation renovated the building, installing new windows, carpeting, and an organ and paving the sidewalk and parking lot, under the guidance of Reverend Nancetta Myers. Harry T. Petree discussion with Gwynne Taylor, 1979 survey file; *History of Rural Hall, N. C., 1974-1999*, 25. J. L. Lash began his teaching career in 1884 and instructed children in Forsyth and three other North Carolina counties for more than fifty years. Bethania A. M. E. Zion Church anniversary bulletin, October 21, 2007, information compiled by Melinda Lash, Reverend Joseph Loftin Lash's granddaughter, and other members of the historic committee: Alice Allen, Jamesine Ruff, Evelyn Shouse, and Natalie Summers.

¹⁸ Winston's inaugural African American fair took place in late September 1910. "Negroes Have Fair September 28-29," *WSJ*, September 28, 1910; "Colored County Fair," *WSJ*, October 8, 1913, p. 2; "Forsyth County Colored Agricultural and Industrial Fair," brochure printed for the event held in Rural Hall on September 27-29, 1916; "North Carolina Industrial Association," <http://www.northcarolinahistory.org/encyclopedia/420/entry> (accessed August 2020).

¹⁹ *Union Republican*, April 13, 1889, p. 9; April 27, 1889, p. 6; and March 2, 1899, p. 6.

²⁰ Eureka Burr Mills ceased operating by 1909 and N. G. Westmoreland died in 1911. His son, Walter E. Westmoreland, sold a saw mill, grist mill, Burr mill, and equipment in June 1920. "Smith and Kiser," *WSJ*, June 5, 1903, p. 3; "Rural Hall Items," *WSJ*, February 18, 1904, p. 1; "At Rural Hall," *Western Sentinel*, August 25, 1904, p. 2; H. B. Varner, commissioner, *Twenty-first Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor and Printing of the State of North Carolina* (Raleigh: Allied Printing, 1907) 124-125; 1914, 52-53; *WSJ*, June 9, 1920, p. 10.

²¹ *Durham Sun*, March 31, 1902, p. 2; "Serious Accident," October 30, 1902, p. 1; "Opening Day," *WSJ*, December 16, 1902, p. 1; "At Rural Hall," *Western Sentinel*, August 25, 1904, p. 2; "Rural Hall Locals," *Western Sentinel*, March 1, 1906, p. 4; "Rural Hall Messenger," *Union Republican*, August 27, 1908, p. 7; "Mr. J. W. Ogburn Buys the Rural Hall Inn," *TCS*, December 14, 1912, p. 4.

business. Store offerings included clothing, notions, groceries, hardware, feed, seed, and fertilizer.²² Prominent local businessmen chartered Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Rural Hall in August 1906. The construction of its brick building on Main Street commenced in September. Physician S. S. Flynt served as president, J. C. Lawrence vice-president, and Ellis E. Shore cashier of the bank that opened on November 21, 1906.²³

Stokes County native Ernest August Helsabeck moved to Rural Hall in 1904 and wed teacher Annie McPherson the following year. He worked as a U. S. Postal Service mail carrier until opening a grocery store in the two-story brick building (FY544, 385 Second Street) on Depot Street's west side in 1908. He incorporated Rural Hall Grocery Company, a wholesale mercantile business, in February 1909 with E. L. Kiser, A. L. Payne, and W. E. Stauber. Helsabeck managed the concern, which distributed goods including tomatoes canned by his father's company, Joseph H. Helsabeck and Sons. A large room above the store served as a venue for public gatherings and meetings of organizations including the Junior Order U. A. M. Woodmen of the World and Knights of Pythias. Helsabeck opened a barber shop on the second floor in 1912.²⁴

In 1905, Ledford and Styers Company commissioned the construction of the two-story brick building (FY0540) at 8096 Broad Street to house a general mercantile and drug store managed by Jesse F. Ledford. Physician Samuel S. Flynt filled prescriptions. A soda fountain was located near the entrance. Rural Hall's telephone exchange, operated by Addie Styers (Edwin D. and Clementine Styers' daughter), moved from the post office's second floor to the Ledford-Styers Building's upper story in 1907. The second floor also contained a large room that served as an entertainment and meeting venue. Wolff Department Store, owned by Jasper A. P. and Mary Wolff, purchased the business in 1916, retaining Ledford as manager. Mary Wolff drew customers to the millinery with a wide array of moderately priced hats. The building later housed a hardware store owned by H. A. Speas and Lawrence Fulk followed by John J. McCuiston.²⁵

The Southern Railway Company engaged Greensboro builder J. C. Morris to move and enlarge the 1888 Rural Hall depot to create a one-story, side-gable-roofed, German-sided passenger and freight station (FY543) in January 1907. The station, which stood west of the 1888 depot's former location, greatly facilitated travel and goods transport following its March completion.²⁶

E. A. Helsabeck's younger brother, attorney Charles Robert Helsabeck, joined him in Rural Hall in 1915. Charles graduated from the University of North Carolina and was licensed to practice law in 1911. He began his career in Danbury, Virginia. His Rural Hall office was above the store until an adjacent building was erected for that purpose and to house Messenger Job Printing Company. Charles married teacher Ruth Payne, A. L. and Ida Payne's daughter, in September 1915. He was the principal

²² "Rural Hall Items," *Western Sentinel*, June 28, 1906, p. 4; Roy Butner, "Rural Hall," *WSJ*, February 11, 1912, p. 9; "A. L. Payne Dept. Store," *WSJ*, May 13, 1921, p. 7; birth records.

²³ "Bank for Rural Hall," *Danbury Reporter*, August 16, 1906, p. 6; "Rural Hall Bank Officers," *Union Republican*, September 6, 1906, p. 6; "Commercial and Farmers' Bank," *Business Guide*, January 4, 1907, p. 3.

²⁴ U. S. Census, Population Schedule, 1900; marriage records; "New Incorporations," *Charlotte News*, February 16, 1909, p. 9; "Rural Hall Grocery Company," *Union Republican*, December 16, 1909, p. 16; Roy Butner, "Rural Hall," *WSJ*, February 11, 1912, p. 9.

²⁵ *Union Republican*, October 5, 1905, p. 6; "Rural Hall Mule Falls on a Trestle," *TCS*, May 6, 1907, p. 2; "Rural Hall Department," *Danbury Reporter*, September 19, 1907, p. 7; "Wolff Dept. Store," *WSJ*, May 13, 1921, p. 8; *Rural Hall Independent*, January 25, 1979, pp. 1 and 6 and February 8, 1979, p. 1.

²⁶ "New Depot at Rural Hall," *Union Republican*, January 31, 1907, p. 6; "New Depot at Rural Hall," *TCS*, March 16, 1907, p. 12; Southern Railway Company, Rural Hall Depot architectural drawings and contract, 1907, Norfolk Southern Corporation archives, Norfolk, Virginia.

of Rural Hall's white public school during the 1919-1920 term and organized the community's first Boy Scout troop in 1919.²⁷

Rural Hall businesses and industries flourished during the 1910s and 1920s. J. F. Miller Company continued to sell and repair agricultural equipment and machinery. E. L. Kiser Company, which offered a wide variety of merchandise, enlarged its store near the depot in 1914. The concern employed blacksmith Oscar Tuttle to offer services including buggy and wagon repair, horse shoeing, and tobacco flue fabrication. Rural Hall Veneer Company, owned by William E. Stauber, increased capacity in response to strong demand.²⁸ In June 1916, M. J. Peddicord, L. I. Stauber, and W. E. Stauber incorporated Rural Hall Telephone Company. Allright Manufacturing Company of Greensboro relocated to Rural Hall in August 1916. C. M. Gunn of Sanford and Rural Hall residents Oscar M. Kiser and Thomas W. Alderman incorporated the Rural Hall enterprise, which produced toilet seats and other wood items at a factory adjacent to the railroad. The concern soon outgrew the plant, however, and erected a new factory on Prescott Street in Greensboro that was completed in late December 1920.²⁹

In 1919, T. R. Wilson opened an automobile garage opposite the depot and a coalition of Rural Hall businessmen chartered Community Housing Corporation to erect residences and sell lumber and other building materials. Rural Hall Bank and Trust Company, headed by president E. L. Kiser, vice president W. E. Stauber, cashier H. A. Carroll, and assistant cashier J. G. Moorefield, commenced operations on September 1, 1920. A. B. Davis purchased a grocery store east of the depot in December 1920. Arthur T. Cox and Robert Y. Covington established Cox-Covington Company in 1921 to sell Ford automobiles and Fordson tractors. The concern remodeled the brick building at 8120 Broad Street, previously occupied by the Rural Hall Garage, to house the business. Cox sold his interest in the company to Covington in June 1922.³⁰ Rural Hall Veneer, Messenger Job Printing, and Wilson Mill and Lumber Company remained the town's largest industries in 1925. Wilson Mill and Lumber Company sold flour, cornmeal, animal feed, rough and dressed lumber, other building materials, and general merchandise, and operated an automobile repair shop. Burke A. Wilson and his sons Reuben T. and Burke E. Wilson incorporated Wilson Brothers Lumber Company in June 1927.³¹

Education in Rural Hall through the 1920s

Educational opportunities for Forsyth County youth were limited through the early twentieth century. Public schools served only white students in some urban and rural areas beginning in 1840. Terms

²⁷ U. S. Census, Population Schedule, 1910; "Eighty New Lawyers," *Charlotte Observer*, September 2, 1911, p. 1; "Two Stokes Boys Graduate in Medicine," *Danbury Reporter*, May 7, 1913, p. 1; "Chas. R. Helsabeck," *WSJ*, May 13, 1921, p. 7; *History of Rural Hall, N. C., 1974-1999*, 15.

²⁸ "Rural Hall News," *Danbury Reporter*, June 3, 1914, p. 5; M. L. Shipman, commissioner, *Twenty-eighth Report of the Department of Labor and Printing of the State of North Carolina* (Raleigh: E. M. Uzell and Company, 1914), 52-53; *Rural Hall News*, "Rural Hall, N. C.," 1919.

²⁹ "New Corporations," *State Journal*, June 2, 1916, p. 2; "Charters Granted," *News and Observer*, August 17, 1916, p. 5; "Manufacturing Co. to Move Here," *Greensboro Patriot*, May 3, 1920, p. 12; "New Factory to Begin Operation in the City," *Greensboro Daily News*, December 4, 1920, p. 6.

³⁰ The building at 8120 Broad Street, which had previously served as the Stauber and Wall livery stable and C. L. Beck's feed and exchange stable, was renovated by Triad Discount in 1953 and has served as the Rural Hall Emporium, an antique store, since Donald and June Koehn purchased it in 1996. "New Bank to Open at Rural Hall Today," *WSJ*, September 1, 1920, p. 8; "Cox-Covington Co.," "The Wilson Garage," "A. B. Davis, grocer," "Housing Corporation," "Rural Hall Bk. And T. Co.," *WSJ*, May 13, 1921, p. 7; *WSJ*, June 30, 1922, p. 4.

³¹ Frank D. Grist, commissioner, *Thirty-fifth Report of the Department of Labor and Printing of the State of North Carolina* (Raleigh: Mitchell Printing Company, 1926), 130-131; *History of Rural Hall, N. C., 1974-1999*, 4; "New Corporations," *News and Observer*, June 24, 1927, p. 18.

were short and facilities primitive. Private academies provided more comprehensive courses of study, but charged tuition that was cost-prohibitive for the average family. Religious groups including the Moravians and the Society of Friends, known as Quakers, provided basic literacy lessons for free blacks and slaves, and according to oral tradition, continued even after the General Assembly enacted legislation forbidding the education of North Carolina's enslaved population in 1830. In rare instances, free black youth attended private North Carolina schools.³²

The Forsyth County Board of Education, created in 1885, operated fifty-seven public schools for white children and nineteen for black youth in 1890.³³ A. I. Butner's Forsyth County Board of Education meeting minutes shed some light on the operation of the African American school in Rural Hall (District No. 4) during the 1890s. In January 1892, 86 students attended classes, the eleventh-largest enrollment of the county's twenty-one African American districts. District No. 4's yearly funding—based on enrollment numbers—was \$115. Robert Allen, William Mitchell, and William Beck attended the June 1893 meeting on behalf of Rural Hall's black community.³⁴

Several private schools also operated in and near Rural Hall. According to oral tradition, some African American children from Rural Hall, Germanton, and Red Bank attended the private Hooksville School (FY677) on Thacker Road south of Rural Hall in the 1890s.³⁵ Rural Hall Academy, a private co-educational institution for white youth, was incorporated in 1891 by the Society of Friends (Quakers). Guilford College professor W. W. Mendenhall of Greensboro was the first principal. Monthly tuition for the 1893-1894 term ranged from \$1.00 to \$2.50. Boarding students paid local families \$8.00 per month for a room and meals. Joseph Blair headed the academy in September 1894, when thirty students enrolled. Principal Charles F. Hauser and Lillian Miller oversaw about thirty-five scholars in fall 1907. Rural Hall Academy closed after the spring 1923 semester, as the public consolidated school opened that fall.³⁶

In 1920, Rural Hall's African American youth began attending classes in a newly erected school, which also served as a community gathering place. African American school committeeman G. H. Pettie lauded the new building as well as the Forsyth County Board of Education's movie program, which involved showings every two weeks that were open to the public.³⁷ The one-story, gable-roofed, weatherboarded, two-classroom school was erected at a cost of \$1,850, subsidized by the African American community (\$550), the Rosenwald Fund (\$500), and the Forsyth County Board of Education and white donors (\$800). The 1920 building was replaced with a four-classroom \$8,200 school on Pine Street completed in 1929. Contributions from the Forsyth County Board of Education and white donors (\$6,800), African American citizens (\$200), and the Rosenwald Fund (\$1,200), facilitated its construction.³⁸ Many of Rural Hall's African American residents lived on Pine Street

³² Emma King, "Some Aspects of the Works of the Society of Friends for Negro Education in North Carolina," *The North Carolina Historical Review*, Volume I, Number 4, October 1924, 403; Jeffrey J. Crow, Paul D. Escott and Flora J. Hatley, *A History of African Americans in North Carolina* (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1992), 153.

³³ *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory 1890*, 287.

³⁴ A. I. Butner, "Minutes of the County Board of Education," 1890-1898, in Albert I. Butner Papers, 1820-1907, David M. Rubenstein Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina.

³⁵ *History of Rural Hall, N. C., 1974-1999*, 34.

³⁶ "Petitions," *State Chronicle*, January 25, 1891, p. 1; "Rural Hall," *Western Sentinel*, August 24, 1893, p. 3; "Rural Hall Academy," *Western Sentinel*, December 28, 1893, p. 2; "From Rural Hall," *Western Sentinel*, September 13, 1894, p. 2; E. A. Helsabeck, ed., "Rural Hall Department," *Danbury Reporter*, September 19, 1907, p. 2; "A Bit of History," *TCS*, January 4, 1921, p. 4.

³⁷ "Colored Schools to be Assisted by Fund," *Western Sentinel*, July 11, 1919, p. 1; "Proud of the New School Building," *Western Sentinel*, April 9, 1920, p. 6.

³⁸ The Rosenwald Fund, an organization devoted to improving educational venues for southern African American children, provided critical assistance to Forsyth County's early-twentieth-century black school construction initiative. The fund, in

and to the north at Second Street's west end.³⁹

In conjunction with a county-wide school consolidation campaign, the Forsyth County Board of Education erected a brick Classical Revival-style building to serve all grades of white students from Rural Hall and the surrounding area in the summer of 1923. Willard C. Northup of the prolific Winston-Salem architecture firm Northup and O'Brien designed the distinctive school, which featured a one-and-one-half story, front-gable-roofed, central auditorium topped with a copper-roofed cupola surrounded by one-story flat-roofed wings containing the office, library, teacher's lounge, ten classrooms, and a home economics suite encompassing a sewing room, central dining room, and "food laboratory." In April 1927, Northup and O'Brien rendered plans for the four-classroom addition constructed that summer.⁴⁰

Walkertown through the 1920s

Walkertown, northeast of Winston-Salem, bears the name of the Walker family, who was among the community's late-eighteenth-century settlers. John Walker's initial land acquisition was in 1761. David, John, Robert, Robert Jr., and William Walker gradually expanded the family's holdings from 1779 through the early nineteenth century. The Walkers and their neighbors, including the Waggoner and Campbell families and preacher James Love, organized Love's Methodist Church around 1791. The congregation erected a frame church in 1798. By 1831, fifty-nine members including five enslaved and three free African Americans attended services.⁴¹ As the nineteenth century progressed, Walkertown became a trading and social hub for proximate farmers, warranting the federal government's January 16, 1849 appointment of Hezekiah Elliot to serve as its first postmaster.⁴² The vast majority of county residents who received mail at the Walkertown post office were farm owners or laborers.

Nearby farmers with sizable holdings included Thomas and Alice Sullivan, who married in 1818 and operated a productive farm in what is now northeastern Forsyth County. According to oral tradition, their log residence (FY456) was erected in 1825. Around 1850, the household occupied an expansive two-story, hip-roofed, Greek Revival-style, mid-nineteenth-century dwelling (FY464). By then, they owned 150 improved acres and 400 wooded acres in an area known as Sullivantown, approximately two miles northeast of Walkertown. The couple, their children and grandchildren, and sixteen-year-old white laborer Gideon Pettiford, who resided with the family, raised livestock and cultivated crops including wheat, rye, corn, oats, and Irish and sweet potatoes. Although Thomas Sullivan commenced selling tobacco products manufactured in a log building on the farm in 1858, the family did not, according to 1850 and 1860 federal census data, grow tobacco at that time. Thomas and Alice's son

collaboration with local and state boards of education and private citizens, facilitated the completion of 813 North Carolina buildings, including schools, teachers' residences, and industrial education shops, between 1915 and 1932, more than in any other state. Five schools, most of which were one-story and weatherboarded, were erected in Forsyth County between 1920 and 1930. The expansive two-story brick Atkins High School in Winston-Salem is the only surviving building. "Forsyth County Schools," Fisk University Rosenwald Fund Card File Database, Julius Rosenwald Fund Archives, 1917-1948, John Hope and Aurelia E. Franklin Library, Special Collections, Fisk University, <http://rosenwald.fisk.edu> (accessed in August 2020); "North Carolina Rosenwald Schools," <https://www.historysouth.org/rosenwaldhome/> (accessed in August 2020); Forsyth County Plat Book 15, p. 53.

³⁹ June Koehn, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, August 25, 2020.

⁴⁰ "Rural Hall Consolidated School," May 15, 1923, and "Addition to Rural Hall School," April 15, 1927, Northup and O'Brien Architectural Records, 1917-1980, North Carolina State University, Special Collections Library, Raleigh, N. C.

⁴¹ North Carolina Land Grants, North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh, North Carolina; Larry Edward Tise, *A house not made with hands; Love's Methodist Church, 1791-1966* (Piedmont Press, ca. 1966); Walkertown Bicentennial Committee, *The Town of Walkertown, North Carolina, 1791-1991* (Walkertown: Walkertown Bicentennial Committee, 1991), 3, 4.

⁴² North Carolina Postal History Society, "Forsyth County," postmark and postmaster compilation, October 18, 2016.

Nathaniel (Nat) D. Sullivan and Elizabeth (Bettie) Moir married on February 2, 1860, and set up their own household, possibly in the 1825 log house. By 1870, the couple had two daughters, five-year-old Sallie and one-year-old Elizabeth. N. D. Sullivan later managed a tobacco factory located in a two-story brick building southeast of his family's home on Sullivantown Road. After Sallie Sullivan married Phillip Booe and Elizabeth Sullivan wed William Poindexter, the men became partners in the N. D. Sullivan Tobacco Company, which sold products such as a chewing tobacco brand called "Best." W. J. Mock supervised the construction of a factory for the company in 1902. The concern operated until 1918, when it sold its machinery and brands to the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. At the height of its success, N. D. Sullivan Tobacco Company employed between sixty and seventy workers.⁴³

The Roanoke and Southern Railroad's 1888 extension of a line to Walkertown stimulated the community's growth. Entrepreneurs erected factories and homes close to the gable-roofed board-and-batten-sided depot (FY469) completed in June 1889.⁴⁴ The following year, Erastus Milton (E. M.) Leight and his brother J. J. started Leight Brothers, a lumber company and box factory. Workers milled lumber used to make boxes for manufacturers and erect myriad residential, commercial, and industrial buildings until 1919. E. M. and Molly Staples Leight married on March 4, 1903, and occupied a newly constructed two-story, weatherboarded, L-plan dwelling (FY3268) on the northeast corner of Sullivantown Road and Main Street in July of that year.⁴⁵ N. D. Sullivan's nephews, Thomas A. Crews and James W. Crews, who learned the tobacco business by working for their uncle, founded Crews Tobacco Company in 1891. That year, Thomas Crews commissioned the construction of a two-story weatherboarded Queen Anne-style house (FY455; NR 1993) and three-story tobacco factory on Main Street near the Leight residence. The factory was enlarged in 1895 and employed 350 workers prior to closing in 1904.⁴⁶ Other prominent community members included physician John C. Hammack, who moved to Walkertown in 1895.⁴⁷ As he prospered, he invested in industrial ventures and engaged contractors to build a two-story weatherboarded dwelling (FY450) with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival stylistic features on Main Street in 1908 and the adjacent small office in 1910.

By 1896, Walkertown's approximately 150 residents frequented three general stores operated by N. Carmichael, J. S. Lewis, and Martin and Sievers. V. Carmichael, Bettie Moir, and Elmira G. Morris instructed white youth at the public school that commenced operating in 1890. Henry Sheets led the Baptist congregation organized in 1894 and W. C. Wilson was the pastor of Love's Methodist Church.⁴⁸

Industrial concerns proliferated in the early twentieth century. T. A. Crews, Dr. Hammack, W. P. Hicks, E. M. Leight, J. J. Leight, J. W. Marshall, and D. C. Moir incorporated Walkertown Chair Company in March 1904. D. C. Moir managed the plant's twenty-five employees, who manufactured

⁴³ U. S. Census, Population and Agricultural Schedules, 1850, 1860, 1870; marriage records; *Alamance Gleaner*, March 6, 1890, p. 2; "WSJ, May 29, 1902, p. 3; *The Town of Walkertown, North Carolina, 1791-1991*, 28, 20-31.

⁴⁴ "Superintendent's Report," *Western Sentinel*, June 27, 1889, p. 1.

⁴⁵ E. M. and Molly Leight's granddaughter Peggy Leight moved the house south to its current location and rehabilitated it in 1996. "Happily Wedded," *WSJ*, March 6, 1903, p. 1; "Walkertown Items," *Union Republican*, July 9, 1903, p. 7; Molly Leight (E. M. and Molly's granddaughter), telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, February 29, 2008; *The Town of Walkertown, North Carolina, 1791-1991*, 31-32.

⁴⁶ "Walkertown Whittlings," *Union Republican*, October 3, 1895, p. 3; "Rural Hall Tattle," *Union Republican*, November 14, 1895, p. 3; *WSJ*, August 7, 1904, p. 1; Gwynne S. Taylor, "Thomas A. Crews House," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1992.

⁴⁷ "Walkertown Whittlings," *Union Republican*, October 3, 1895, p. 3.

⁴⁸ Branson's 1896, 264-272; Thomas T. Taylor, *Some Events and People in Walkertown's Past* (Walkertown: Ladies Auxiliary of the Walkertown Volunteer Fire Department, ca. 1978), 5, 8, 30.

between 200 and 600 chairs daily by August 1905. Local families caned chair seats in their homes. T. A. Crews Tobacco Company produced nineteen brands of chewing tobacco by 1904, when it was purchased by Liipfert-Scales Tobacco Company. In August of that year, T. A. Crews, J. A. Beeson, Joshua Sells, and Dr. Hammack established Beeson-Sells Milling Company, which soon began processing wheat and corn in the Crews tobacco factory. In early 1905, Beeson sold his interest in the business to the other three owners, who incorporated Walkertown Milling Company in March. Additional industrial ventures included several brickyards operated by postmaster W. P. Walker and J. M. Martin's suspender, garter, and talcum powder factory, located on the second floor of the building that housed the post office. Four stores served the community in 1905.⁴⁹

The Walkertown Milling Company building burned on January 5, 1912. In addition to the concern's equipment, the structure housed Albert Davis's blacksmith shop and large quantities of stored corn, wheat, tobacco, and fertilizer, all of which were lost in the conflagration. The tapered square 1891 smokestack erected by Crews Tobacco Company is all that remains. Walkertown Milling Company did not resume operation. However, in fall 1919 Sullivan Booe and Carl D. Ogburn announced plans to produce cornmeal, flour, and livestock feed in the three-story weatherboarded former N. D. Sullivan Tobacco Company factory near Walkertown. After remodeling the building and installing equipment valued at approximately \$45,000, the concern commenced milling in February 1920. The venture was successful but short-lived, as the building was decimated by fire on September 30, 1920. The community was without a roller and grist mill for almost a year. In July 1921, W. W. Linville of Raleigh and Kernersville residents N. M. Linville and A. M. Long incorporated Walkertown Milling Company, which operated from the building that remains at 5084 Harley Drive (FY444).⁵⁰

Walkertown Chair Company increased production in the early 1910s, manufacturing 58,762 chairs during 1912. However, an April 14, 1913, fire destroyed the two-story frame factory, its contents, and most of the lumber stored on the site. The company warehouse was saved. The concern's plan to rebuild was not immediately realized. However, investors including W. N. Poindexter, E. M. Leight, John Leight, P. Frank Hanes, C. D. Ogburn, and Ralph B. Ogburn reorganized the company in March 1923 and commissioned a new plant's construction.⁵¹

Mid-twentieth-century Development Summary

Rural Hall and Walkertown experienced steady growth through the 1920s, remaining, along with Kernersville, northeast Forsyth County's largest communities. Although expansion slowed during the Great Depression, federal and state government programs funded public works projects during the 1930s and early 1940s. Development almost ceased as the nation's attention turned to supporting World War II efforts, revived following the conflict, and experienced constraints again in the early 1950s due to building materials shortages during the Korean War. Prolific postwar construction exemplified the mid-twentieth century's progressive spirit and, in conjunction with new transportation corridors in the 1950s and 1960s, reshaped the agrarian landscape. University Parkway/NC 66, one of

⁴⁹ *Union Republican*, March 24, 1904, p. 6; "Flouring Mill for Walkertown," *Union Republican*, August 11, 1904, p. 6; *WSJ*, August 7, 1904, p. 1; *Morning Post* (Raleigh), March 12, 1905, p. 5; "Some Facts About Walkertown," *Union Republican*, August 31, 1905, p. 4; Nannie Tilley, *The R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company* (Chapel Hill: UNC Press, 1985), 116.

⁵⁰ A newspaper account indicates that the business was renamed Clemmons Milling Company in May 1920 and the headquarters moved to Clemmons. "20,000 Fire in Walkertown," *WSJ*, January 6, 1912, p. 1; New Roller Mill Near Walkertown," *WSJ*, February 10, 1920, p. 2; "Booe-Ogburn Mill Destroyed by Fire," *Western Sentinel*, October 1, 1920, p. 12; *Union Republican*, May 13, 1920, p. 6, and July 28, 1921, p. 6.

⁵¹ "News notes reported from Walkertown," *TCS*, January 9, 1913, p. 9; *Union Republican*, April 17, 1913, p. 6; "Walkertown Chair Factory is Burned," *Western Sentinel*, April 18, 1913, p. 3; *Charlotte Observer*, March 31, 1923, p. 15.

Winston-Salem's primary north-south arterials, extends north from the city to Rural Hall. Prior to the parkway's development, the road functioned as US 52, which was relocated to a new alignment to the west in 1963.⁵² The NC 66 (Old Hollow Road) corridor through Walkertown was widened, as was US Highway 158, which connects Winston-Salem, Walkertown, and Reidsville. Secondary roads were also reconfigured and extensive residential, commercial, religious, educational, and industrial construction ensued.

New Deal Relief Efforts

The October 1929 stock market crash and ensuing Great Depression slowed Forsyth County's development and economic growth. Construction almost ceased as contractors and property owners suffered financial losses in the early 1930s. However, New Deal agencies provided jobs for some residents. The North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration (NCERA) was the state's first New Deal program that attempted to alleviate the effects of the Great Depression by creating jobs for unemployed citizens, many of whom were farm laborers. Projects funded by the NCERA in Winston-Salem from 1932 to 1935 included repairing city streets, highways, water and sewer plants, City Hall, the armory, and the library; constructing sidewalks, water and sewer lines, and additions to City Hospital; building a road from the airport to the city limits; maintaining and improving schools and parks; making mattresses and quilts; canning fruit and vegetables; cutting wood and lumber; and preserving trees. Crews assisted with comparable activities throughout the county as well as home and outbuilding repair, individual and community garden planting, privy and road construction, culvert clearing, and rag rug making. Northeast Forsyth County residents benefited from improvements to the roads between Bethania, Rural Hall, and Germanton.⁵³

The federal Works Progress Administration (WPA), which followed NCERA in 1935, engaged citizens in endeavors ranging from public health initiatives to cultural activities, manufacturing enterprises, and building and park enhancements. Rural efforts such as paving secondary farm-to-market roads, placing culverts, creating drainage systems, and erecting bridges, sanitary privies, agricultural extension service offices, and school vocational buildings occupied many work crews. By April 1938, the WPA had completed forty-two Forsyth County undertakings at a cost of almost \$2.5 million, including construction projects valued at approximately \$1,830,000. Local government contributed about one-third of that amount, and WPA laborers supplied over four million hours. In July 1939, approximately 5,300 Winston-Salem inhabitants, about 6.6 percent of the city's population, worked for the WPA.⁵⁴ Improvements to a county-owned recreational center near Walkertown, including the construction of a cabin, pavilion, spring house, trails, roads, and bridges; drainage,

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

⁵³ J. S. Kirk, Walter A. Cutter, and Thomas W. Morse, eds., *Emergency Relief in North Carolina: A Record of the Development and Activities of the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration, 1932-1935* (Raleigh: North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration, 1936), 476-478.

⁵⁴ As of April 1938, Winston-Salem residents had been paid for 4,028,162 hours of work on WPA projects. "Progress of Twin City Has Continued in Spite of National Economic Setbacks," *Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel* (hereafter abbreviated *WSJS*), April 24, 1938, Section 7; Fred J. Cohn, "Expenditure of \$2,478,945 on WPA Projects Has Aided Employment in County," *WSJS*, April 24, 1938, Section 6; "Lack of Funds Forces Layoff in Local WPA," *WSJ*, June 29, 1939; "Nearly 1,000 Workers Affected by WPA's Increase in Hours," *Winston-Salem Sentinel*, July 5, 1939; Fred Cohn, "Many Rural Improvements Included in WPA Program," *Raleigh News and Observer*, February 12, 1940; "WPA to Hold 'Open House' on Projects," *WSJS*, May 12, 1940.

sewage, and electrical system installation; landscaping; lake cleaning; and tennis court and baseball diamond resurfacing and fencing, were undertaken in 1937 and 1938. The WPA subsidized \$15,884 of the project's \$22,407 cost.⁵⁵ WPA, state, and local funds were utilized to erect an expansive front-gable-roofed brick gymnasium (FY9145, 275 College Street) designed by the architectural firm Northup and O'Brien at Rural Hall School. The building hosted its first basketball game on December 5, 1939.⁵⁶ WPA-funded projects on the Walkertown School campus included a 1939 gymnasium designed by Northup and O'Brien and stone stadium seating and steps in 1940. Principal J. F. Walker oversaw around 1,074 students in spring 1940.⁵⁷

Late 1940s Growth

Residential development resumed in the late 1940s in response to critical housing shortages after years of market stagnation during the Great Depression and World War II. Federally funded projects received priority allocation of building materials in the period immediately following the war's end. The Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, commonly known as the "GI Bill of Rights," guaranteed veterans low-interest, long-term home loans and thus promoted home construction in new suburbs and on vacant lots in existing neighborhoods. The regional Veterans Administration (VA) office reported closing on 3,658 GI loans in Forsyth County, totaling \$20,935,672, between 1945 and 1955. The VA also approved 214 Federal-direct loans averaging \$7,500 for county residents from the program's 1950 inception through 1955.⁵⁸

Despite intensifying development, Forsyth County's landscape remained predominantly agricultural in the mid-twentieth century. The US census recorded 3,489 farm tracts, 3,240 operated by white farmers and the remainder by African American proprietors, encompassing 76.2 percent of the county's total acreage in 1940. The average farm included 59.3 acres. Based on the county's overall population of 126,475, 36.9 percent of residents lived in rural areas that year, but only 11.7 percent occupied and worked farms, as factory and service industry positions provided income for many rural inhabitants during the mid-twentieth century.⁵⁹ Agents in the Forsyth County offices of North Carolina's agricultural extension service and the United States Department of Agriculture's Tri-Creek Soil Conservation District provided farmers with erosion control and irrigation plans, plant material, educational publications, and guidance regarding soil preparation and fertilization, crop rotation,

⁵⁵ "WPA Project Cards," Forsyth County, North Carolina, National Archives, College Park, Maryland.

⁵⁶ "Gymnasium, Rural Hall, N. C.," December 7, 1938, Northup and O'Brien Architectural Records, 1917–1980, North Carolina State University, Special Collections Library, Raleigh, N. C.; "New Rural Hall Gym Opens Tonight," WSS, December 5, 1939; North Carolina Work Projects Administration, *North Carolina WPA: Its Story* (Winston-Salem: Winston Printing Company, 1940), 33.

⁵⁷ "Gymnasium at Walkertown.," March 24, 1939, Northup and O'Brien Architectural Records, 1917–1980, North Carolina State University, Special Collections Library, Raleigh, N. C. Bill East, "Walkertown Grows," WSS, March 8, 1940. The stone stadium remains behind the behind the Walkertown branch of the Forsyth County Public Library, but the two-story, brick, Colonial Revival-style 1924 Walkertown School was demolished upon the 1990 Walkertown Elementary School's completion.

⁵⁸ Rom Weatherman, "8,400 Dwellings Constructed in City-County Building Boom," *WSJS*, May 22, 1955.

⁵⁹ In January 1942, 10,640 Forsyth County residents lived on farms owned and operated by their families, and an additional 4,260 people occupied and worked on farms as tenants. Frank Parker, Agricultural Statistician, ed., *North Carolina Farm Survey, 1941, as reported in January, 1942. Cooperative Crop Reporting Service; County Farm Inventory of Acreage, Number of Farms, Crop Comparisons, Productive Livestock, Etc.* (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 1942); Zellmer R. Pettet, supervisor, *Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940, Agriculture*, Vol. 1, Part 3 (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1942), 305, 341, 407.

livestock pond excavation, pasture renovation and seeding, and natural fence and windbreak planting. Staff also facilitated women's home demonstration and youth 4-H club organization.⁶⁰

Mid-twentieth-century Rural Hall

Although the Great Depression dampened Rural Hall's early 1930s growth, infrastructure improvements were enacted and new businesses established as the economy strengthened later in the decade. Attorney Charles R. Helsabeck had moved his office and Messenger Job Printing Company to a building owned by O. M. Kiser in the late 1920s. The men attempted to ameliorate early 1930s food shortages by erecting an adjacent canning factory, but the operation was short-lived. The Forsyth County Agricultural Extension Service thus purchased the canning equipment in 1935. Helsabeck also facilitated the November 1939 creation of the Rural Hall Sanitary District, a governing body that promoted public health by monitoring the unincorporated community's water purification and supply systems; sewage and garbage collection, treatment, and disposal methods; and road building and maintenance programs. A \$35,000 1939 WPA grant and \$40,000 of bond revenue funded water and sewer system construction in Rural Hall. The sanitary district board authorized the establishment of a volunteer fire department—the first in Forsyth County—in late 1939. Also that year, C. E. Brady and B. J. Gregson incorporated Brady and Gregson to manufacture casual wood living room furniture. The concern, which became Brady Furniture Company in 1942, gradually expanded its offerings to include bedroom furniture and accessories such as mirrors. Robert Helsabeck opened a Rural Hall dental practice in 1940.⁶¹

Civic groups welcomed new members and erected buildings as the population grew. In 1948, American Legion John Young Post 188, which had been established by 1929, raised approximately \$8,000 to build a small hip-roofed meeting hall with a stone-veneered façade at 145 Bethania Road.⁶² The volunteer fire department commissioned the construction of a two-story front-gable-roofed brick building at 177 Rural Hall-Germanton Road (west of Rural Hall School) in 1949.⁶³ The Rural Hall Civic Club, chartered in October 1947, promoted community initiatives including the 1950 formation of Boy Scout troop 914. The first scout leaders, George M. Toler and J. Stanley Burrington, convened meetings at the American Legion hall until a scout hut was erected. The Rural Hall Woman's Club recruited Vivian Anderson to lead a Girl Scout troop in 1948. A Brownie troop was formed in spring 1956. Rural Hall Garden Club, organized in April 1952, and Busy Fingers Garden Club, founded in 1954, promoted horticultural efforts by sponsoring lawn beautification contests, maintaining a garden on Broad Street, and providing flower arrangements to the library, churches, and schools.⁶⁴

⁶⁰ The extension service's youth education program was named "4-H" in 1914 as part of the Smith-Lever Act, which created a national Cooperative Extension Service. The "4-H" emblem, a four-leaf clover, references the organization's pledge for members to apply their heads, hearts, hands, and health toward the greater good of their community. Jane Davidson, et. al., "Extension Agents who have led the Forsyth County ECA, EHA and HD clubs, 1910-2010," unpublished draft manuscript, 2010.

⁶¹ North Carolina General Assembly, "Corporate Powers," general statute 130A-55, *History of Rural Hall, North Carolina*, 1977, 90; *History of Rural Hall, N. C., 1974-1999*, 1, 15, 57-58, 67.

⁶² The American Legion hall served as Rural Hall's town hall from 1980 until the 2003 completion of the municipal building at 423 Bethania-Rural Hall Road. The building at 145 Bethania Street then housed the Rural Hall Historical Society's collection. The main floor was renovated in 2020 to function as a North Carolina Division of Motor Vehicles license plate agency. The Rural Hall Historical Society will occupy the basement following its renovation. American Legion, John Young Post 188, American Legion-North Carolina Department, State Archives of North Carolina, Raleigh; *History of Rural Hall, North Carolina*, 1977, 68; *History of Rural Hall, N. C., 1974-1999*, 72.

⁶³ The fire station was extensively remodeled in 1989. *History of Rural Hall, North Carolina. 1974-1999*, 81.

⁶⁴ *History of Rural Hall, North Carolina*, 1977, 58-62, 66, 68-69.

In November 1947, the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service leased a sixty-acre farm south of Rural Hall belonging to the Payne family to serve as its Upper Piedmont Research Station. Manager Joe E. Sanderson and a tenant farmer operated the station, which in addition to developing an array of disease-resistant tobacco varieties, regularly hosted demonstrations and workshops for tobacco growers. Other Forsyth County farmers participated in the experimentation process. After black shank and wilt decimated his tobacco fields, Mike Grubbs planted four acres of the newly-created “Dixie Bright 101” variety on Eugene LeGrande’s Rural Hall farm in 1950 and more than doubled his tobacco crop yield to 2,500 pounds per acre. The Upper Piedmont Research Station remained in operation at the Rural Hall farm until 1962, when the station moved to Chinqua-Penn Plantation in Rockingham County following the Penn family’s donation of the property to the extension service.⁶⁵

Rural Hall entrepreneurs established new businesses in the late 1940s and early 1950s. Warren’s Drug Store, owned by Bowman G. Warren, opened in July 1948. Warren moved the drug store to the Rural Hall Professional Center, which also housed two physicians’ offices, in 1964. Bill Vaden and Joe Turner began operating Vaden and Turner Esso in 1949. Rural Hall Furniture, headed by Willis Kiger, and Dixie Chipboard, managed by Dean Schmidt, commenced production in 1954. Clark Kiger opened a namesake furniture company in January 1956.⁶⁶

The 1907 Southern Railway station remained in use until March 25, 1980, but passenger service ceased in 1955. The day after freight service was discontinued, D. J. and Alene Redding orchestrated the depot’s move two hundred feet south of its original site to its current location. The building served as offices for D. J. Redding Company and Redding Construction Services until 2007. The Reddings subsequently spearheaded the depot’s rehabilitation to serve as a railroad history museum that opened in October 2013 and is operated by a 501©(3) nonprofit organization.⁶⁷

As housing demand increased after World War II, Wilson Brothers Lumber Company co-owners and general contractors Burke and Reuben Wilson partnered with Jack L. Covington in 1947 to establish Wilson-Covington Construction Company. Burke Wilson also collaborated with Winston-Salem residents Thomas D. Carter and Robert G. Stockton to incorporate Wilson Realty Company in July 1952.⁶⁸ Both concerns were actively involved in Forsyth County’s mid-twentieth-century development, as was D. J. Redding, a Wilkes County native who began working for Wilson Brothers Lumber Company around 1956. He established his own general contracting business, D. J. Redding Company, in December 1964. Redding served as Winston-Salem Homebuilders Association president (1963-1964) and as a director on the State Homebuilder’s Association board in 1964. His son Herschel A. Redding joined the family business in 1978. Most commissions were in western Forsyth County, where, for example, D. J. Redding Company built quite a few homes in the Meadowbrook subdivision in Clemmons. For the Don and Sylvia Cardwell residence at 4150 Briar Creek Road,

⁶⁵ “Leaf Research Station Opened,” *Statesville Daily Record*, November 10, 1947, p. 8; William L. Carpenter and Dean W. Colvard, *Knowledge is Power, A History of the School of Agriculture and Life Sciences at North Carolina State University* (Raleigh: North Carolina State University, 1987), 339; Martin Howard, “Harvest Time Is Complicated At N. C. Leaf Research Farm,” *WSJ*, late September or early October newspaper clipping in the 1950s North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service Scrapbook at the Winston-Salem, Forsyth County office; Martin Howard, “Rural Hall Tobacco Grower Boosts Production to 2,500 Pounds an Acre by Using New Variety *WSJ*; August 30, 1950; “Tobacco Farmers to Attend Annual Test Farm Event,” *Rocky Mount Telegram*, July 23, 1952, p. 10; “Group Attends Farm Field Day,” *Statesville Daily Record*, August 5, 1953, p. 10.

⁶⁶ *History of Rural Hall, N. C., 1974-1999*, 59; *History of Rural Hall, North Carolina.*, 1977, 81-83.

⁶⁷ Herschel Redding, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, August 24, 2020; D. J. Redding, “Rural Hall Depot,” Local Historic Landmark application; Rural Hall Historic Train Depot, “About Us,” <http://ruralhalldepot.org/about/> (accessed July 2020).

⁶⁸ “New Corporation,” *News and Observer*, November 19, 1947, p. 16; “Charters,” *Charlotte Observer*, July 25, 1952, p. B14.

Redding employed a draftsman to create a full set of construction drawings from a mail-order plan Sylvia found advertised in the *Winston-Salem Journal*. His crew also erected the house on the adjacent lot, 4160 Briar Creek Road, at the same time. In addition to adapting stock plans, D. J. Redding Company frequently erected custom homes designed by Winston-Salem architects William Roy Wallace, Robert Arey, and William Galloway. The concern employed subcontractors including Mocksville masons Robert and David Crotts and African American plasterer Doc Love during the mid-twentieth century.⁶⁹

Most residential development in Rural Hall before the late 1950s was organic, occurring as large tracts near the central business district, many of which had been farm or factory sites, were gradually divided into smaller parcels. Although some Craftsman and Period Revival-style dwellings were erected along primary thoroughfares during the 1930s and early 1940s, residential construction did not dramatically increase until the late 1950s, when local businessmen, developers, and contractors began speculating in real estate. Builders erected residences in new subdivisions and on vacant lots in existing neighborhoods in familiar—Colonial, Classical, and Tudor Revival—and contemporary—Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Modernist—styles.

This practice is apparent in the area southwest of the central business district roughly bounded by Broad Street on the east, Bethania-Rural Hall Road and Bay Street on the north, Pine Street on the west, and Maple Street on the south, most of which was initially platted in March 1908. Along Belle Meade Avenue and Broad, Cherry, Church, Court, Jackson, and Summit streets, approximately sixteen mostly one-story, gable-roofed, frame dwellings built before 1930 remain, interspersed among about thirty Period Cottage and Minimal Traditional residences erected through the 1960s, as well as a few late-twentieth-century single-family homes and a group of townhouses.⁷⁰ Neighborhood residents included William Delbert and Joy Kiser Craft, who married in October 1930. W. D. Craft graduated from Guilford College in 1932 and worked as a carpenter for Wilson Brothers Lumber Company before serving in the U. S. Army from 1943 until October 1945. He began constructing the one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed, stone period cottage at 7990 Broad Street (FY3229) in 1938 and completed it in 1942. Craft built some houses along Academy Street during the mid-twentieth-century and, with E. R. Strupe, owned Forest Hills Lumber Company, incorporated in April 1, 1963, which was based at 121 Polo Road in Winston-Salem.⁷¹

South of that neighborhood, the 8.49-acre Numa and Emma Covington Memorial Park, which contains amenities including a picnic shelter, softball field, tennis courts, concession stand, lake, and trails, was completed in 1983. The park, named in honor of Jack L. Covington's parents, was created on land he donated to the town of Rural Hall in 1979.⁷² South of Park Street, Otis A. Jones Surveying Company platted Rural Estates, a sixty-five-lot subdivision, in 1964 on acreage owned by Jack Covington and

⁶⁹ Herschel Redding, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, August 24, 2020; "D. J. Redding," *WSJ*, November 25, 2016; "D. J. Redding Company," North Carolina Secretary of State, https://www.sosnc.gov/online_services/search/Business_Registration_Results (accessed August 2020); Sylvia Cardwell, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, January 24, 2019.

⁷⁰ Forsyth County Plat Book 8, p. 4; Forsyth County property tax records.

⁷¹ Forsyth County marriage records; Guilford College, *Guilford College Bulletin: Alumni Directory*, February 1937, p. 36; U. S. Census, Population Schedule, 1940; National Archives and Records Administration; WWII Selective Service Registration Card, October 14, 1940 and Hospital Admission Card Files, October 1945; John A. Key, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, January 3, 2008; June Koehn, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, August 25, 2020; "Forest Hills Lumber Company, Inc.," North Carolina Secretary of State, https://www.sosnc.gov/online_services/search/Business_Registration_Results (accessed August 2020)

⁷² Town of Rural Hall, "Covington Memorial Park," <https://www.ruralhall.com/services-rural-hall-nc/parks-rec/covington-memorial-park/> (accessed in August 2020).

other investors that had been Upper Piedmont Research Station tobacco fields until 1962. The developer, Rural Associates, sold lots in an area bounded by Spring Ridge Road on the south, Paso and Church Streets on the east, Park Street on the north, and Brook Valley Road on the west. Brittany and Wellesley roads extend through the neighborhood.⁷³ Some modest Ranch houses were erected in the late 1960s and construction continued through the late twentieth century.

Smaller-scale mid-twentieth-century development included some of the property east of Broad Street that belonged to the Kiger family. Everette Kiger's tract on Academy Street's north side between Foster Street and Hopedale Drive was subdivided in December 1956, creating eleven lots. Seven side-gable-roofed brick-veneered Ranch houses were erected in 1957 and 1958. On Milton G. Kiger's property to the south, thirteen lots were platted at the intersection of Foster and Kiger streets in June 1961. Three Ranch houses—one per year—were erected from 1963 until 1965. Construction continued through 2000.⁷⁴ General contractor Tommy Edison Flippin and a crew including Donald Koehn erected houses on Academy Street and elsewhere in the area. Flippin, who was a carpenter, served in the U. S. Army during World War II and worked for Forest Hills Lumber Company until establishing his own business that operated until 2004. Donald Koehn, who moved to Rural Hall in 1955, was also employed by Forest Hills Lumber Company. He polished his carpentry and brick masonry skills with Flippin before independently building custom homes.⁷⁵

Wilson Brothers Lumber Company's land, building, equipment, trucks, and inventory were auctioned on November 20, 1982. Brannock-Lynch Lumber Company, established by George and Randy Brannock and Mike Lynch, acquired much of the property and commenced operations in 1983.⁷⁶ The concern, still headed by Mike Lynch, remains one of Rural Hall's largest businesses.

When Rural Hall incorporated on June 1, 1974, the community had approximately one thousand residents. The town has continued to grow. The June 30, 1992, annexation of 1,025 acres tripled the municipality's physical size, and the population gradually increased to around three thousand people by 2020.⁷⁷

Mid-twentieth-century Education in Rural Hall

Rural Hall School housed first through eleventh grades from its 1923 opening until twelfth grade was added for the 1945-1946 term. Although a gymnasium had been constructed with WPA assistance in 1939 and a fourteen-classroom building erected in 1951, the campus, like most others in Forsyth County, was overcrowded. This problem was ameliorated in 1955, when ninth- through twelfth-grade classes moved to the newly erected Northwest School on Murray Road. New campuses including Parkland and North, East, and West Forsyth high schools were placed into service following the Winston-Salem and Forsyth County school systems' 1963 merger. Concurrently with North Forsyth High School's September 1963 opening, seventh- and eighth-grade students were assigned to Northwest School, and Rural Hall School served only elementary grades. The Winston-Salem /

⁷³ B. L. Bitting's farm, located a half-mile south of Rural Hall, once encompassed what became Rural Estates and the surrounding area. Although Cobb-Noble Company of Winston-Salem auctioned lots for property owners J. G. Clayton and Lee Holland in 1922, development was sporadic until the 1960s. "At Auction," *WSJ*, October 29, 1922, p. 15; Forsyth County Plat Book 22, p. 56.

⁷⁴ Forsyth County Plat Book 16, p.62; Plat Book 20, p. 136; Forsyth County property tax records.

⁷⁵ June Koehn, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, August 25, 2020; "Tommy Flippin," *WSJ*, September 30, 2008; "Donald Koehn," *WSJ*, February 28, 2004.

⁷⁶ "Auction," *Charlotte Observer*, November 14, 1982, p. B6.

⁷⁷ *History of Rural Hall, N. C., 1974-1999*, 1; Town of Rural Hall, "About Rural Hall, NC," <https://www.ruralhall.com/about-rural-hall-nc/> (accessed in August 2020).

Forsyth County school system was the state's second largest in 1967, operating sixty-four schools for forty-seven thousand students. It was not until 1970, however, that the system achieved complete desegregation. At that time, fifth- and six-grade youth from Rural Hall and the surrounding area were bused to Fairview School in Winston-Salem, leaving only four elementary grades at Rural Hall School. When the campus was modernized in 1977, the 1923 school was replaced with a one-story, flat-roofed, Modernist, eighteen-classroom building designed by architect Fred W. Butner Jr. and built by R. K. Stewart and Son, Inc. The 1939 gymnasium and 1951 classrooms remained in use. Principal J. E. Cashwell and approximately fifty faculty members and staff instructed more than seven hundred students in 1977.⁷⁸

Prior to desegregation, most Forsyth County educational facilities for African American students were far inferior to the substantial brick consolidated schools that served many white pupils. The majority of rural African American youth attended classes in small weatherboarded buildings that typically accommodated seven elementary grades. During the 1929-1930 academic term, Forsyth County operated twenty-three public schools for black students. Fifteen were one-room buildings, four had two rooms, three contained three classrooms, and one had four.⁷⁹ In 1945, only fourteen rural elementary schools served the county's African American population. Principal Miriam W. Lash and two other teachers instructed black children at the school in Rural Hall.⁸⁰ Older students had been bused to Carver School, the first public institution to offer four years of high school classes to Forsyth County's rural African American residents, since 1936, when that campus east of Winston-Salem opened.⁸¹ Winston-Salem native and Howard University graduate Edward Everette Hill, who had previously been Oak Grove Elementary School's principal (1930-1936), was Carver's first principal. The school system employed nine elementary and six high school teachers to instruct the 510 pupils who enrolled in fall 1938. Seven school buses provided transportation that year. Carver's curriculum included a popular agricultural and manual arts course taught by N. C. A & T College alumnus Hoyt Coble that proved useful for students as well as community members.⁸² Principal Hill led the campaign to erect a new building on his Carver campus at a time when the county's post-World War II population boom resulted in high public school enrollment and the need for larger facilities. Gorrell R. Stinson designed the Modernist-style Carver Consolidated School, which served all twelve grades when it opened in 1951.⁸³

⁷⁸ The 1951 classroom building, which was north of the 1977 school, was demolished in conjunction with the construction of the 2009 classroom building (295 College Street) south of the 1977 school. North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, *Winston-Salem / Forsyth County Schools Facilities Study, 1990-91*, October 1, 1991, p. 58; "Rural Hall Elementary School Addition," 2008 architectural drawings housed by the Winston-Salem / Forsyth County School System; *History of Rural Hall, North Carolina.*, 1977, 46-47.

⁷⁹ North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, Division of Schoolhouse Planning, Forsyth County School Building Information, 1929-1930, Box 1.

⁸⁰ R. L. Kuykendall, "The History of Education in Forsyth County," *North Carolina Education* (February 1945), 292.

⁸¹ The 1929 school on Pine Street in Walkertown closed when elementary-grade black youth joined upperclassmen at Carver School, likely in 1951. The building, which served as residence by the mid-1950s, is no longer extant. June Koehn, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, August 25, 2020.

⁸² *Ibid.*, 313, 317; A. A. Mayfield, "County Superintendent Cash is Aiding Carver High School to Fill Need in Community," *WSJ*, November 13, 1938. Bethania-Rural Hall resident Patty Lash Martin's class was the last to graduate from the frame Carver School in 1950. She remembers riding to school in a "flat-topped wooden school bus" with benches lined up back-to-back lengthwise at its center. Patty Lash Martin, conversations with Heather Fearnbach, April and September 2011.

⁸³ The US Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation decree resulted in a selective integration bill passed by North Carolina legislators. In response, the Charlotte, Greensboro, and Winston-Salem school boards allowed African American students to apply for admission to white schools in the summer of 1957. After a rigorous screening process, administrators in the three cities accepted eleven of fifty-four applicants. Fifteen-year-old Gwendolyn Bailey desegregated Winston-Salem's public schools when she became the first African American student to attend Richard J. Reynolds High School on September 5, 1957. Norma Corley and Roslyn and Kenneth Cooper were the first African American children to integrate a

Mid-twentieth-century Walkertown

Few Walkertown businesses opened during the Great Depression. Grubbs Garage (FY3266), which operated in the one-story, front-gable-roofed brick building with a stepped parapet at 5080 Harley Drive, is a notable exception. Building contractor Walter Grubbs constructed the garage in late 1933 for Ether Grubbs, who commenced servicing automobiles and tractors on January 1, 1934. Ether employed local residents Lindsey Griffin, Web Larimore, Kenneth Tuttle, Walter Idol, Robert Hawkins, Marvin Grubbs, Lindsey Walker, Wayne Fulp, Larry Chandler, and David Walker over the years. Ether's son E. J., who had assisted at the garage since he was nine years old, assumed the business's management when Ether's health declined in 1979.⁸⁴ Walkertown Milling Company, located just east of the garage, continued to sell animal feed, fertilizer, farm equipment, and agricultural supplies.

The 1940s began with the loss of Walkertown's primary industrial operation, Walkertown Chair Company. The factory burned January 29, 1940, precipitating the closure of a business that had employed approximately fifty workers.⁸⁵ Some joined the contingent of rural residents who commuted to Winston-Salem factories operated by entities including R. J. Reynolds Tobacco, Hanes Hosiery, P. H. Hanes Knitting, Duplan, Bassick, and Western Electric companies during the mid-twentieth century. The Jones family illustrates this trend. Linnie C. Jones retired from Hanes Hosiery in the 1960s after a lengthy tenure as a knitting factory employee. His son, Charles Ray Jones, who was an airplane mechanic at Nellis Air Force Base in Nevada during the Korean War, returned to Walkertown following his discharge. After briefly operating a service station, he found work as a gear box mechanic at Piedmont Airlines. Charles' wife, Seattle native Lois Whitworth Jones, fabricated copper transformer coils at Western Electric Company's Old Lexington Road plant. She commuted with several other women from her Walkertown neighborhood. Charles and Lois Jones remained with the same companies from the mid-1950s until their retirement.⁸⁶

Although residential development increased slightly in the late 1930s, particularly in areas adjacent to highly trafficked corridors such as NC 66 (Old Hollow Road) and US Highway 158, which extends through Walkertown toward Reidsville, construction almost ceased during the early 1940s due to the dearth of building materials and laborers during World War II.⁸⁷ At that time, the densest collection of residences in Walkertown was south of Harley Drive, where modest bungalows and period cottages, most erected in the 1920s and 1930s, flank Willoughby and Winthrop streets and Friendly Road. The neighborhood, platted in 1923, occupies acreage that previously belonged to farmer Edward W. Linville, who died in 1916.⁸⁸ As post-World War II population increases fueled housing demand, landowners developed other large tracts close to Walkertown's center. On what was Nancy Poindexter

Winston-Salem elementary school when they enrolled at Easton on September 4, 1958. "Supreme Court Orders Local Officials to End School Segregation 'as Soon as Practicable,'" *WSJ*, June 1, 1955; Rom Weatherman, "First Negro Registered Peacefully at RJR High," *WSJ*, September 6, 1957; "Troubles Beset School Opening," *Life* 43, no. 12 (September 16, 1957): 25-31; Luix Overby, "Gwen Bailey Likes Reynolds," *WSJS*, June 13, 1958; Chester Davis, "200 Years of History Shape a Modern City," *WSJS*, April 10, 1966; Danielle Deaver, "One Student Opens a Door – Integration Came Smoothly to Schools," *WSJ*, September 8, 2007; Mike Binker, "State Honors Integration Pioneers," *Greensboro News and Record*, June 26, 2008; Mary Giunca, "A Long, Hard Road: Are We There Yet?," *WSJ*, May 16, 2004.

⁸⁴ *The Town of Walkertown, North Carolina, 1791-1991*, 44-45.

⁸⁵ Frank D. Grist, commissioner, *Thirty-fifth Report of the Department of Labor and Printing of the State of North Carolina* (Raleigh: Mitchell Printing Company, 1926), 88-89, 94-95; "Chair Plant is Swept by Fire in Walkertown," *Charlotte Observer*, January 30, 1940, p. 6.

⁸⁶ Caroline Jones, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, August 25, 2020.

⁸⁷ Bill East, "Walkertown Grows," *WSS*, March 8, 1940.

⁸⁸ Forsyth County Plat Book 4, p. 80; "Funeral of Mr. E. W. Linville at Walkertown Tuesday," *TCS*, January 6, 1916, p. 2.

Hall's property east of Walkertown School, side-gable and hip-roofed, brick, 1950s and 1960s Ranch houses line Lakawanna Drive (originally School Street). The lots were delineated in 1952.⁸⁹ To the south, frame side-gable and hip-roofed residences were built in the 1950s on land that William N. Poindexter, a farmer and real estate speculator who died in 1951, had acquired between Ruxton Drive (originally School Drive) and Old Hollow Road (then called Kernersville Road).⁹⁰ To the southeast, on acreage previously owned by James T. Hammack, who died in 1946, side-gable and hip-roofed Ranch houses were erected during the 1950s on Old Hollow Road's south side and flanking Bellaire Circle (originally Hammack Road). Winston-Salem civil engineer J. E. Ellerbe created the subdivision plat in August 1951.⁹¹ In the 1960s, side-gable and hip-roofed brick Ranch houses were constructed on Avalee and Martin streets and Annie Lane north of Old Hollow Road. The land had belonged to William N. Poindexter.⁹²

Myriad contractors worked in northeast Forsyth County during the mid-twentieth-century development boom. Some were from Winston-Salem, but the sizable contingent of building contractors based in or near Walkertown included Abe Fulp, Frank Fulp, James Walter Grubbs and his son Renza Grubbs, Grubbs and Parrish, William Walter Hammock, Billy Hulls, and James Grover Morris.⁹³ In addition to his primary job as a R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company facilities department construction manager, Rudolph Huff Hilton operated a masonry business, erecting his personal residence and two other brick houses for family members on Swain Lane as well as other Walkertown residences and commercial buildings during the 1950s and 1960s. His company built foundations for some of the dwellings fronting US 158 that required relocation to facilitate the highway's 1956 widening. As his commercial masonry commissions grew, the business became his full-time occupation. Rudolph partnered with his sons Chris D. and Keith Hilton to establish Hilton Enterprises in 1971. The concern undertook projects throughout North Carolina.⁹⁴ Winston-Salem Paving Company, established by J. D. Saunders in 1932, moved from Winston-Salem to the former Walkertown Chair Company factory site in 1960. The company, then headed by H. Gray Swain and Jimmie Saunders Swain, specialized in sidewalk, street, and highway paving.⁹⁵

Businesses such as Wall's Store, a grocery on Main Street established by Ernest Wall and operated by his brother A. L. Wall from 1929 until 1948, also prospered. A. L. Wall sold the grocery to his son Kermit A. Wall upon opening a hardware store on Sullivantown Road in 1948. A. L. Wall managed the hardware store until his 1956 death. Kermit Wall closed the grocery in 1978.⁹⁶ Retail and wholesale textile purveyors Thomas Ashburn Ayers and his wife Henrietta Ayers opened the Fabric Center on Main Street in 1947. As the business grew rapidly, the Ayerses commissioned the 1953 construction of a building on Old Hollow Road that was enlarged several times by 1962. Thomas

⁸⁹ Forsyth County Plat Book 16, p. 94.

⁹⁰ Winston-Salem civil engineer J. C. Lasley created the plat for United Realty and Auction Company in December 1926. Forsyth County Plat Book 4, p. 141.

⁹¹ Forsyth County Plat Book 16, p. 38.

⁹² Forsyth County Plat Book 4, p. 141.

⁹³ *The Town of Walkertown, North Carolina, 1791-1991*, 47.

⁹⁴ The houses on Swain Lane built by and for family members were the Rudolph Huff and Elaine Inman Hilton residence (4689 Swain Lane, split-level, 1958), the Spencer Eugene and Daisy Newman Inman residence (Elaine's parents, 4677 Swain Lane, hip-roofed Ranch, 1957), and the Russell and Imogene Simmons residence (Elaine's sister and brother-in-law, 4671 Swain Lane, hip-roofed Ranch, 1959). Chris D. Hilton, telephone conversation and email correspondence with Heather Fearnbach, August 28, 2020; "Rudolph Huff Hilton," *WSJ*, July 16, 2017.

⁹⁵ *The Town of Walkertown, North Carolina, 1791-1991*, 47; "James W. Grubbs," *News and Observer*, March 9, 1971, p. 8; U. S. Census, Population Schedules, 1940.

⁹⁶ *The Town of Walkertown, North Carolina, 1791-1991*, 36.

Ayers partnered with Tam Welborn Church to open Suburban Insurance Agency on Main Street in 1949. That business also moved to the 1953 building.⁹⁷

The Walls' competitors included Webster Brothers General Store, a grocery and hardware vendor on Main Street. Webster Brothers Hardware Company, incorporated after Kermit Wall bought the Websters' grocery business in 1965, has been located at 2700 Old Hollow Road since 1974. Brothers John, Howard and Roger Webster, the current owners, purchased the hardware store from their father Clyde, who still works for the business, and their uncle Bill.⁹⁸

Other new mid-twentieth-century businesses included the Walkertown Drive-In Theater (FY3269), which operated from 1949 to 1954 under the ownership of local partners Grubbs, Booth, Flichum, and Dunlap. Fibber McGee purchased the property in 1955 and remodeled the entertainment venue with the assistance of Jim Styers, who then served as the general manager. The Bel Air Drive-In Theater opened in April 1956 and operated seasonally through the 1990s. Mr. McGee owned two other drive-ins in Winston-Salem; one at Indiana and Cherry Streets and one at South Main and Knollwood Streets.⁹⁹

The one-story, flat-roofed, Modernist brick Walkertown post office at 4971 US 311 North (Main Street) was finished in June 1964, replacing a facility that had operated from two rooms on the ground floor of the no-longer-extant two-story weatherboarded commercial building to the north since 1900. The building also initially housed a Northwestern Bank branch, then Walkertown's sole bank. Leonard Goodman managed the branch, which relocated in 1969. Postmaster William M. Young, appointed in July 1963, remained in charge until February 1977.¹⁰⁰ In August 1964, Walkertown gained a Rexall Drug Store operated by R. E. Mueller and Dr. Folds.¹⁰¹

Walkertown residents supported organizations including the Walkertown Civic Club and the Walkertown Lions Club, both established in 1948, as well as home demonstration and garden clubs. All facilitated mid-twentieth-century growth by promoting community improvement initiatives. The civic club sponsored events, advocated for telephone service expansion and road improvements including widening, paving, signage, and sidewalks, and raised \$15,000 to equip the Walkertown volunteer fire department, which commenced service in May 1954. The Lions Club-sponsored annual horse shows in the Walkertown School stadium drew large crowds. Walkertown School's Parent-Teacher Association (P. T. A.), formed in the late 1930s, held fundraisers and book fairs to subsidize school programs. The community's first Girl Scout troop began meeting in 1948 and a Boy Scout troop was created in the early 1950s. A number of area women belonged to home demonstration clubs that organized agricultural extension service lectures and events and the Walkertown Garden Club, established in 1963.¹⁰² Many farmers joined Forsyth County chapters of the National Grange of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. The fraternal organization, utilizing rituals and practices modeled on

⁹⁷ Ibid., 37.

⁹⁸ Ibid, 38; Fran Daniel, "Old-timey hardware store sells just about everything," *WSJ*, May 21, 2012.

⁹⁹ Mr. McGee's widow, Frances, retained ownership of the Walkertown property until 2014. Harold Warner, Wayne Biby, Enos Jumper, and Jane Morris, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, February 26, 2008; *The Town of Walkertown, North Carolina, 1791-1991*, 38; online property tax card; Forsyth County Deed Book 3197, p. 3704.

¹⁰⁰ *The Town of Walkertown, North Carolina, 1791-1991*, 13, 38-39, 48; North Carolina Postal History Society, "Forsyth County," postmark and postmaster compilation, October 18, 2016.

¹⁰¹ *The Town of Walkertown, North Carolina, 1791-1991*, 40.

¹⁰² Ibid., 54-55; Caroline Jones, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, August 25, 2020.

Freemasonry, provided a mechanism for farmers to improve their economic and social position through community-based initiatives and to advocate for agricultural regulation.¹⁰³

Walkertown School housed first- through eleventh-grade white youth from its 1924 opening until twelfth grade was added for the 1945-1946 term. The prolific Winston-Salem architecture firm Northup and O'Brien designed the imposing two-story brick Classical Revival-style edifice with sixteen classrooms and an auditorium. As enrollment grew, the school was enlarged in 1933 with a one-story fourteen-classroom addition. Winston-Salem architect Fred Butner designed the 1950 addition with six classrooms and a library addition erected by King-Hunter, Inc. of Greensboro. WPA-subsidized projects on the Walkertown School campus included a 1939 \$17,000 gymnasium designed by Northup and O'Brien and stone stadium seating and steps in 1940.¹⁰⁴ In 1955, ninth- through twelfth-grade classes moved to a new high school erected by King-Hunter, Inc. on Ruxton Drive. That building, designed by the Winston-Salem architecture firm Macklin and Stinson, headed by Gorrell R. Stinson, was enlarged in 1957 and 1962. A gymnasium was erected in 1958. Macklin and Stinson rendered plans for the 1957 addition and 1958 gymnasium, while Winston-Salem architect C. H. Phoff prepared drawings for the 1962 addition. In fall 1962, upper-grade Walkertown youth, along with students from Kernersville and Glenn high schools, were consolidated at the newly built East Forsyth High School. First through eighth grades remained at Walkertown School through the 1962-1963 term. In fall 1963, the Ruxton Drive building became Walkertown Junior High School, serving sixth-through-eighth-grade students.¹⁰⁵

Fourteen rural elementary schools served Forsyth County's African American population in 1945. Principal Everette Martin and two other teachers instructed black children at the school in Walkertown.¹⁰⁶ Older students had been bused to Carver School, the first public institution to offer four years of high school classes to Forsyth County's rural African American residents, since 1936, when the campus east of Winston-Salem opened. This practice continued until the Winston-Salem-Forsyth County school system's 1970 integration.

Walkertown congregations erected new sanctuaries and education buildings during the mid-twentieth century. Walkertown First Baptist Church's austere cross-gable-roofed brick 1941 sanctuary (FY3232) replaced its front-gable-roofed weatherboarded 1897 sanctuary enlarged in 1929.¹⁰⁷ After a February 3, 1947, fire destroyed the 1900 Love's Methodist Church sanctuary, the congregation

¹⁰³ The Grange had established a strong presence in North Carolina by 1875. Histories assert that the organization, officially created in 1867, was the first of its type in the nation to afford full membership to all races and entire families. From its inception, women voted and served as officers and teenagers fourteen and older were encouraged to join. Youth between the ages of five and thirteen participated in Juvenile Grange activities. County-wide collaborations of subordinate Granges, collectively referred to as a Pomona Grange, sponsored programs, events, and community service endeavors. Stuart Noblin, *The Grange In North Carolina, 1929-1954* (Greensboro: Piedmont Press, 1954), 2-3, 10; National Grange, *The Grange Blue Book* (Washington, D. C.: National Grange, 1955), 14-15, 24.

¹⁰⁴ "Walkertown Elementary School," Building Data Sheet, 1964; "Walkertown School," August 1924, "Walkertown School – Alterations and Additions," June 1928, and "Gymnasium at Walkertown," March 24, 1939, Northup and O'Brien Architectural Records, 1917–1980, North Carolina State University, Special Collections Library, Raleigh, N. C.; *The Town of Walkertown, North Carolina, 1791-1991*, 19-21. The stone 1940 stadium remains behind the behind the Walkertown branch of the Forsyth County Public Library, but the 1924 school was demolished upon the 1990 Walkertown Elementary School's completion.

¹⁰⁵ "Walkertown Junior High School," Building Data Sheet, 1964; North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, *Winston-Salem / Forsyth County Schools Facilities Study, 1990–91*, October 1, 1991, p. 110.

¹⁰⁶ R. L. Kuykendall, "The History of Education in Forsyth County," *North Carolina Education* (February 1945), 292.

¹⁰⁷ *The Town of Walkertown, North Carolina, 1791-1991*, 7; Walkertown Area Historical Society, *Walkertown* (Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2012), 62. The 1941 sanctuary now serves as the fellowship hall. A circa 1970s two-story, brick, flat-roofed education building extends from the 1941 building's west elevation to the gabled 1987 sanctuary at the complex's west end.

commissioned the construction of the imposing front-gable-roofed, brick, Colonial Revival-style sanctuary (FY445) completed in 1949. The 1961 education building encompasses Sunday school classrooms, the fellowship hall, and a choir room. The 1969 wing, which replaced the 1924 education building, contains classrooms, offices, a parlor, and a library.¹⁰⁸

Walkertown's Sanitary District was the community's principal governing body through the early 1980s. Real estate broker and civic leader Henry Oosthoek Jr., a retired CIA agent, chaired the Sanitary District beginning in December 1979 and initiated the community's 1983 effort to incorporate. Following the August 22, 1984, incorporation, Oosthoek was elected Walkertown's first mayor, but he only held office for one term, which ended in November 1985.¹⁰⁹

By July 2019, Walkertown had an estimated 5,242 occupants, approximately 74% of whom are white, 23% African American, 6% Hispanic or Latino, and less than 1% American Indian, Asian, or mixed race.¹¹⁰ Such striking population growth has fostered ongoing subdivision and road construction. Development now radiates in every direction from the town center. Winston-Salem's municipal boundaries abut Rural Hall and Walkertown and completely surround Bethania. Although farms and rural crossroads communities remain, undeveloped landscapes are increasingly rare.

VI. Property Types

The August 2009 Forsyth County Phase III survey report provides a general overview of Forsyth County's architectural evolution as well as modern architecture and community development contexts for the period 1930 to 1969. Although the Phase III survey focused on resources within Winston-Salem's city limits, the types of residential, religious, industrial, commercial, governmental, and educational architecture and subdivision development delineated are also prevalent in outlying municipalities such as Rural Hall and Walkertown and surrounding rural areas. The following overview thus only briefly explains significant property types.

Property Type 1: Residential

The vast majority of the buildings constructed in Forsyth County between 1930 and 1970 were residential. Most single-family dwellings are typical housing forms of the era: Period Revival, Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and split-level. Some of the earlier neighborhoods include bungalows and foursquares. These buildings were not usually designed by an architect with a specific client in mind, but rather were speculatively constructed based on popular designs taken from plan books. Architect-designed residences, particularly those reflecting a Modernist influence, represent a very small percentage of the total built environment. A brief summary of common house forms and styles follows.

¹⁰⁸ *The Town of Walkertown, North Carolina, 1791-1991*, 5.

¹⁰⁹ "Oosthoek," *WSJ*, January 2, 2004, p. B4; Wesley Young, "Oosthoek Led Town to Future, Artist Says – Man who became Walkertown's first mayor is dead at 79," *WSJ*, January 1, 2004, p. B1; Wayne Biby, Enos Jumper, and Jane Morris, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, February 26, 2008; *The Town of Walkertown, North Carolina, 1791-1991*, 10.

¹¹⁰ United States Census Bureau, "Walkertown town, North Carolina," <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/walkertowntownnorthcarolina,US/PST045219> (accessed in August 2020).

Single Family Houses

Craftsman-Influenced Houses and Bungalows

As the twentieth century progressed, national architectural trends began to exert a greater influence on Forsyth County's residential design. American stonemason, furniture maker, and metalworker Gustav Stickley visited England in 1898 and, upon his return home, promoted the tenets of the English Arts and Crafts movement—a reaction against the loss of manual skills and traditional crafts due to the mechanization of the Industrial Revolution—through his magazine, *The Craftsman* (1901-1916). The publication emphasized the use of natural, handcrafted materials and low, horizontal massing to allow for harmony between a house and its surrounding environment. Henry H. Saylor's 1911 book, *Bungalows*, guided the consumer through the process of planning, designing, and building informal, cozy homes. Building plans for these houses, with their wide overhanging eaves, open arrangement of rooms, and inviting porches, appeared in national magazines such as *House Beautiful* and *The Ladies Home Journal*. Stickley, Radford, Sears, Montgomery Ward, Aladdin, and others sold bungalow plans by mail.¹¹¹ Such promotion resulted in the bungalow's national popularity during the late 1910s and 1920s and the construction of typically scaled-down versions of the form throughout North Carolina into the early 1940s. Bungalows, which were inexpensive and easy to build, also appealed to families' desires for modern, efficient houses. Most Forsyth County bungalows erected in the 1930s reflect an austere Depression-era style with limited embellishment.

Two-story, square plan, gable- or hip-roofed dwellings, known as “foursquares” given their form, often display Craftsman stylistic features including the combination of natural siding materials such as weatherboards and wood shingles, triangular eave brackets, and tapered or square paneled posts on brick piers supporting front porches.

Period Revival-Style Houses

Period revival styles, most notably Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival, are prevalent in Forsyth County.

Colonial Revival-Style Houses

Fully-articulated Colonial Revival-style dwellings as well as houses with minimal Colonial Revival references stand throughout the county. Architectural historian Richard Guy Wilson has defined the Colonial Revival as “the United States’ most popular and characteristic expression. Neither a formal style or a movement, Colonial Revival embodies an attitude that looks to the American past for inspiration and selects forms, motifs, and symbols for replication and reuse.”¹¹² Architects including Charles Barton Keen, William Roy Wallace, Willard Northup, Leet O'Brien, C. Gilbert Humphreys, and Luther Lashmit designed many of Forsyth County's Colonial and Georgian revival-style residences with symmetrical facades and classical details, often executed in brick veneer. Colonial Revival houses remained popular through the mid-twentieth century, although examples erected during the 1920s tend to be the most elaborate. Dutch Colonial Revival-style dwellings typically have gambrel roofs and almost full-width shed dormers.

¹¹¹ Paul Duchscherer and Douglas Keister, *The Bungalow: America's Arts and Crafts Home* (New York: The Penguin Group, 1995), 2, 7-8, 14-15.

¹¹² Richard Guy Wilson, *The Colonial Revival House* (New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 2004), 6.

Tudor Revival-Style Houses

Drawing from buildings erected in Tudor England during the late fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, such houses, constructed through the 1940s, are usually executed in brick with false half-timbering in steeply pitched gables and feature diamond-paned or casement windows, round-arched doors, and façade chimneys. An undulating brick bond, often with stone accents, and wood-shingled or stuccoed gables distinguish picturesque Tudor Revival houses from more traditional examples.

Period Cottages

Irregular massing and eclectic details characterize less academic interpretations of revival-style dwellings, executed at a modest scale with features such as front-gable bays, façade chimneys, and arched window and door surrounds. Known as Period Cottages, these dwellings commonly reflect Tudor or classical influences.

Prefabricated Houses

Sears, Roebuck & Company, Aladdin, Montgomery Ward, the Minter Homes Company, and other manufacturers produced pre-cut house kits for a wide range of dwellings, from modest mill houses to elaborate Colonial Revival-style mansions, during the first half of the twentieth century. As pre-cut houses were extremely popular due to their affordability and convenience, and often look just like other residences erected during this period, the overall number of such dwellings in Forsyth County is unknown.

Modernist Houses

Only a small number of north Forsyth County residences are truly Modernist in design, and each stands out in neighborhoods of more traditional houses. The earlier examples tend to embody a softer, more organic approach to Modernism than the hard lines of the International Style. The low, horizontal residences blend in with their settings, reflecting the influence of Frank Lloyd Wright's Usonian House: economical and efficiently-planned buildings constructed of natural materials. Common interior features include radiant heating, passive cooling, cork and stone floors, wood wall and ceiling sheathing, and built-in furniture. Subdivisions developed from the 1950s through the 1970s contain some Modernist houses.

Property Type 2: Subdivisions

National trends in transportation, building technology, and landscape design, and the popularity of certain architectural styles combined with local economic, social, and topographic conditions to shape Forsyth County's residential neighborhood development. In Rural Hall and Walkertown, owners of sizable tracts adjacent to primary traffic corridors platted many small-scale subdivisions independently of a master plan. Lots and roads were platted and the overall site improved to some extent, although the nature of site enhancements varied greatly. The "subdivider" then sold lots either to owner-occupants who would hire builders to erect their residences, or to contractors and speculators who would construct and market houses or hold onto the property and resell the lots as their value increased. Most subdividers did not utilize restrictive covenants to govern their property sales, thus resulting in haphazard development. Speculative construction of larger neighborhoods escalated during the 1950s and 1960s, when developers typically worked with county planners to ensure that neighborhoods connected with infrastructure and utilities and offered convenient access to schools,

churches, businesses, and recreational facilities. Contractors erected residences on vacant lots in existing neighborhoods and new subdivisions in familiar—Colonial, Classical, and Tudor Revival—and contemporary—Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Modernist—styles. Many developers employed restrictive covenants dictating home size, cost, placement, and lot use to control subdivision appearance and maintain property values, as well as to perpetuate social segregation based on race and class. Subdivision construction was often phased, with new sections opening as demand increased and funds became available.

In order to determine if subdivisions merited survey, the principal investigator began with maps provided by Lynn Ruscher of the City-County Planning Department's Planning Information and Graphic Services division illustrating building distribution by decade from 1930 through 1970 within Rural Hall, Walkertown, and the surrounding areas. Analysis of these maps and subdivision plats as well as a windshield survey revealed that none of the mid-twentieth-century subdivisions in Rural Hall and Walkertown possess the requisite level of historical and architectural significance to merit National Register listing. However, residences erected from the late-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth century are encompassed within the proposed Rural Hall Historic District.

Property Type 3: Religious

The nation's optimism at the end of two decades of depression and war was manifested in a construction boom that encompassed all building types. Religious institutions experienced widespread growth in the mid-twentieth century, perhaps, as author Carole Rifkind suggests, in reaction to fears of rampant materialism, atomic warfare, and communism. Rapid suburban development encouraged congregation relocation and formation, as churches and synagogues usually served as community centers in addition to their primary function as places of worship. Although many religious buildings erected during the 1950s and 1960s were traditional in style, numerous congregations embraced Modernism as a means of demonstrating an egalitarian world view. In 1958, the *Saturday Evening Post* reported that the number of new churches constructed in the Modernist mode had doubled to fifty percent since 1954. Some buildings, like the fish-shaped St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church designed by Barry Byrne in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1951, had symbolic forms, while others used materials such as concrete, glass, and steel to create innovative structural compositions. Interior arrangements typically depended more on denomination type or the congregation's preference than the architectural style: either axial, with a narthex and nave, or centralized, with congregational seating and more emphasis on the pulpit than the altar.¹¹³

Forsyth County congregations enlarged existing churches and replaced earlier sanctuaries with more expansive edifices on large lots with ample parking. Established churches also sponsored missions to serve new neighborhoods. Religious buildings often reflected a Modernist influence, as church members found that modern materials and contemporary design elements were both economical and functional. Phased construction was a common approach; many congregations first erected sanctuaries, followed by education buildings and fellowship halls as funds became available. Several churches in the survey area, all traditional in style, illustrate this trend.

The front-gable brick Rural Hall Moravian Church sanctuary, finished in 1928, emulates elements of Home Moravian Church and other buildings in Salem including brick construction and arched entrance hoods and windows. The architect has not been identified. However, the distinctive style, locally known as Salem Revival, is attributed to Winston-Salem architect Willard C. Northup. His firm,

¹¹³ Carole Rifkind, *A Field Guide to Contemporary American Architecture* (New York, Penguin Putnam, Inc., 1998), 189-193, 206.

Northup and O'Brien, designed buildings of all types with such features, including sanctuaries for Calvary (1925), Pine Chapel (1928), and Ardmore (1931) Moravian churches in Winston-Salem. This localized version of the Colonial Revival style remains popular, incorporated by myriad architects into residential, commercial, educational, and ecclesiastical commissions into the twenty-first century.

According to Wilson family members who attend Rural Hall Moravian Church, it is likely that Wilson Brothers Lumber Company built the sanctuary as well as the frame 1934 Sunday school classroom annex and the two-story brick education building erected in 1962 to replace the annex. The growing congregation again expanded the complex to the south in 1981, when Wilson-Covington Construction Company erected a two-story brick education building designed by Cundiff Associates. Inman, South Carolina-based architect Douglas R. Hurlbut rendered plans for the fellowship hall completed in 2000 by J. G. Coram Construction Company of Mount Airy.¹¹⁴

Bethania Moravian Church (FY56) was also enlarged as the twentieth century progressed. The complex encompasses a sanctuary that was completed in 1809, burned in 1942, and restored in 1943 retaining the original walls, as well as a series of Salem Revival-style brick additions. Winston-Salem architect William Roy Wallace rendered plans for the 1943 rehabilitation and the 1952 two-story gable-roofed education building and Winston-Salem architects Northup and O'Brien designed the substantial 1962 two-story education building and the 1965 sanctuary entrance vestibule, both drawn by Oliver T. Hayes. The 1962 building's original flat roof was replaced with a gabled roof in 2003 in conjunction with the construction of the gabled wing designed by Cundiff Associates of Winston-Salem containing a fellowship hall and offices.¹¹⁵

The imposing front-gable brick Love's Methodist Church (FY445) sanctuary in Walkertown, completed in 1949, demonstrates the pervasive popularity of the Colonial Revival style. The building was erected after a February 3, 1947, fire destroyed the 1900 sanctuary. The 1961 education building encompasses Sunday school classrooms, the fellowship hall, and a choir room. The 1969 wing, which replaced the 1924 education building, contains classrooms, offices, a parlor, and a library.¹¹⁶

Property Type 4: Educational

Crow Island School, erected in Winnetka, Illinois, in 1939-1940, is widely regarded as being the first public campus to use Modernist design principles to embody progressive education philosophies. Winnetka school superintendent Carleton Washburne guided the architect selection process, awarding

¹¹⁴ "Rural Hall Moravian Church," <https://moravianarchives.org/congregations/rural-hall-moravian-church/> (accessed August 2020); C. Daniel Crews and Richard W. Starbuck, *With Courage for the Future: The Story of the Moravian Church, Southern Province* (Winston-Salem: Moravian Church in America, Southern Province, 2002), 516, 653, 727; Larry Williams, email correspondence with Heather Fearnbach, September 8, 2020; architectural drawings for the 1981 and 2000 additions housed at Rural Hall Moravian Church.

¹¹⁵ Brickmason Abraham Loesch oversaw the 1809 sanctuary's construction. The gabled south entrance vestibule was erected in 1965. The two-story 1913 east wing included a kitchen where coffee and buns were prepared for Moravian lovefeast services. Winston-Salem architects Newman and Jones, PA, designed the small 1988 addition on the 1913 wing's north end that serves the same purpose. A porte cochere extends from the 2003 building's east end. A 2003 brick and vinyl-sided Boy Scout hut with an attached picnic shelter and playground are east of the church. Karl Stimpson Builders, Inc. of Pfafftown executed the 2003 work. Henry Gough, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, April 16, 2020; C. Daniel Crews and Richard W. Starbuck, *With Courage for the Future: The Story of the Moravian Church, Southern Province* (Winston-Salem: Moravian Church in America, Southern Province, 2002), 607, 653; John Larson, "Abraham Loesch," North Carolina Architects and Builders, 2015, <https://ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu/people/P000598>; architectural drawings are at the Moravian Church, Southern Province, Map File C, as well as in the William Roy Wallace Collection at NCSU.

¹¹⁶ *The Town of Walkertown, North Carolina, 1791-1991*, 5.

the contract to a diverse team: Lawrence B. Perkins, Todd Wheeler, and Philip Will Jr., a young and relatively inexperienced firm; and the internationally-renowned Finnish architect and Cranbrook Academy for the Arts professor Eliel Saarinen and his son Eero Saarinen, who had joined his father's firm in 1938. Their successful collaboration resulted in an innovative child-centered building with a low profile, bands of steel-framed windows, exterior courtyards for each L-shaped classroom, numerous playgrounds, and landscaping intended to create a park-like setting. Crow Island School's design was widely emulated as Perkins, Wheeler, and Will's public relations agent Hal Burnett promoted the project nationally, gaining the firm, which later became Perkins and Will, over five hundred school commissions throughout the country.¹¹⁷

Architecture critic Lewis Mumford characterized the educational buildings of the post-World War II period as "schools for human beings," a complete departure from the 1930s schools he deemed "self-important WPA barracks." Campuses were regarded as extensions of the home, and were thus erected at a more domestic scale, employing plans intended to promote creative, active learning. Although Modernism was not yet widely accepted in residential applications, the style was slowly gaining ground in public buildings as an economical, up-to-date alternative to classical architecture.¹¹⁸

North Carolina school design changed dramatically in the late 1940s, when the State Board of Education and the Superintendent of Public Instruction evaluated educational buildings statewide and found that 1920s consolidated schools and austere Depression-era facilities were in many cases functionally inadequate given rapid postwar population growth and suburban development. In 1949, the General Assembly allocated fifty million dollars and local bond issues made an additional seventy-five million dollars available for school construction. The desire for a fresh, progressive image for the new campuses led to consultation with North Carolina State College's newly created School of Design faculty, all strong proponents of Modernism. The School of Design and the Office of School Construction advocated contemporary architecture at workshops for local officials and architects in 1949 and 1950, and professor Edward W. Waugh took a leave of absence in 1949 to develop design standards for the Office of School House Planning, a position he held full-time from 1951 until 1958, when he rejoined the School of Design faculty.¹¹⁹

Waugh called the new approach to school design "organic" in the sense that both the physical and psychological needs of children at different ages were considered. In keeping with the Crow Island School model, he recommended centrally locating communal spaces such as the administrative offices, library, cafeteria, and auditorium-gym, and arranging classrooms in outlying wings as "a series of beads strung on a main string of circulation." Acknowledging that learning does not solely take place indoors, the standards suggested that each classroom should have an exterior door to facilitate connectivity with the "outside classroom." School designs were to be well-integrated into their sites and allow for flexible use and future expansion.¹²⁰

¹¹⁷ Janice E. Tubergen, "Crow Island School, Winnetka, Illinois," National Historic Landmark Nomination, 1989, 7.2-3, 8.2, 6-9.

¹¹⁸ Rifkind, *A Field Guide to Contemporary American Architecture*, 230.

¹¹⁹ Waugh and Waugh, *The South Builds*, preface, 8; David R. Black, "Early Modern Architecture in Raleigh Associated with the Faculty of the North Carolina State University School of Design, Raleigh, North Carolina," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, 1994, E15-16.

¹²⁰ Waugh and Waugh, *The South Builds*, 43-44.

Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Schools

Although Winston-Salem/Forsyth County school facility surveys have been undertaken over the years, there is no comprehensive school system history. Some schools have compiled scrapbooks, and the Central Library's North Carolina Room maintains vertical files with newspaper clippings for many buildings. Most schools erected before or during the 1950s building boom have been replaced with modern facilities. The 1940s and 1950s schools tended to be brick-veneered, flat-roofed edifices illuminated by bands of large casement and plate-glass windows, while 1960s and 1970s schools reflect the energy-efficiency consciousness of the period with minimal window usage. The Winston-Salem and Forsyth County school systems consolidated in 1963. By 1966, the system was the state's second largest, operating sixty-four schools for forty-seven thousand students.¹²¹

The 1920s public consolidated schools in Rural Hall and Walkertown and the 1939 Walkertown School gymnasium have been demolished. However, the expansive front-gable-roofed brick 1939 Rural Hall School gymnasium designed by the architectural firm Northup and O'Brien is extant.¹²²

Property Type 5: Farms

As *Forsyth County's Agricultural Heritage*, a report prepared by Heather Fearnbach in 2012, provides a detailed overview of farm-related property types, that information is not repeated here. Although some northeastern Forsyth County farms retain intact house and outbuilding complexes and considerable acreage, such resources are increasingly rare and many are in fragile condition. Thus, when access was granted, farms were extensively photographically documented.

VII. North Carolina Study List Designation

Prior surveys identified most properties in the study area that retain the requisite architectural integrity and historical significance for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Only a few new individual resources were documented during the 2020 update. In several cases, the principal investigator was unable to photograph building interiors, a requirement for Study List designation, in 2006-2009 or 2020. These properties may be included in future Study List recommendations. Mid-twentieth-century subdivisions in the survey area manifest typical design features and would not be strong National Register candidates. However, potential boundaries for a Rural Hall Historic District have been delineated. The district encompasses a diverse array of resources including dwellings, commercial buildings, and churches erected from 1871 through the mid-twentieth-century. Previously surveyed resources range from the African American Saint James United Methodist congregation's cemetery (established circa 1889), to the Rural Hall Depot (1907) and the William D. and Joy Craft House (1938-1942). Newly surveyed resources include the Rural Hall School gymnasium (1939), Rural Hall United Methodist Church - Saint James United Methodist Church (1950), and Rural Hall Christian Church (1952, 1960). The Rural Hall Historic District was added to the North Carolina Study List on October 8, 2020. The map on page 35 illustrates proposed district boundaries, which are subject to change during the intensive-level survey that would be undertaken in conjunction with a National Register nomination.

¹²¹ Chester Davis, "200 Years of History Shape a Modern City," *WSJS*, April 10, 1966, page E6; Wes McLean, "Schools: Usual, Unusual, Unique," *WSJS*, April 10, 1966, page G1.

¹²² "Gymnasium, Rural Hall, N. C.," December 7, 1938, Northup and O'Brien Architectural Records, 1917-1980, North Carolina State University, Special Collections Library, Raleigh, N. C.; "New Rural Hall Gym Opens Tonight," *WSS*, December 5, 1939; North Carolina Work Projects Administration, *North Carolina WPA: Its Story* (Winston-Salem: Winston Printing Company, 1940), 33.


VIII. Recommendations for Further Investigation

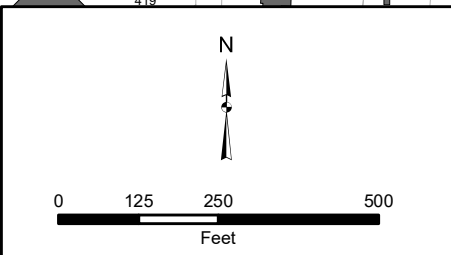
As previously mentioned, the survey update's scope entailed verifying the status of previously surveyed resources and identifying significant properties and neighborhoods erected and developed between 1930 and 1970. The principal investigator interviewed property owners and other knowledgeable local informants and conducted as much research as possible within the project budget. However, additional oral history collection and primary source research is necessary to provide a comprehensive historical context and to illuminate individual resource histories. The City-County Planning Department will continue to work with the Bethania, Rural Hall, and Walkertown historical societies to collect information.

Future research should delve further into architects and builders working during the mid-twentieth century as well as neighborhoods developed during that time. Building contractors, developers, architects, homeowners, neighborhood and home builders associations, and other informants should be interviewed. Also, although agricultural patterns in selected portions of the county have been examined, more in-depth research needs to be done. Topics such as the contributions of African American farmers, the rise of dairy farming, and the impact of the mid-twentieth-century shift from dairy to beef production should be explored.

Rural Hall Potential National Register District

Street Address Number

 ##### Inventory Point



Plot Date: 9/21/2020
 Data Sources: Forsyth County & Winston-Salem GIS
 Planimetry date: April 2005
 NAD 1983 (Horizontal) 1988 (Vertical)
 Orthophotography date: February 2018
 Created by: GIS/Mapping Section
 Planning and Development Services Department
 P.O. Box 2511, Winston-Salem, NC 27102 336.727.8000
 planning@cityofws.org www.cityofws.org/planning

Appendix A. List of Phase II Survey Properties

SSN	Property Name	Address	Town	Vicinity	Date
FY0007	Dr. Beverly Jones House	5836 Bethania-Tobaccoville Road	Bethania	vicinity	1846-1847
FY0028	Ed Butner House	5511 Main Street	Bethania		ca. 1848
FY0047	Michael Hauser House	5605 Main Street	Bethania		ca. 1780
FY0056	Bethania Moravian Church	5545 Main Street	Bethania		1809, 1913, 1942, 1955, 1962, 1965, 2003
FY0060	God's Acre (Cemetery)	5545 Main Street	Bethania		1759
FY0061	Grabs-Conrad House	5625 Main Street	Bethania		ca. 1775
FY0063	Hauser-Strupe House	5570 Main Street	Bethania		ca. 1808
FY0064	Jacob Lash House (Reconstruction)	5544 Main Street	Bethania		ca. 1790
FY0065	John Christian Lash House	5576 Main Street	Bethania		ca. 1775
FY0066	(former) Lash Woolen Mill	2330 Loeschs Lane	Bethania		ca. 1875
FY0067	(former) Lehman and Butner Roller Mill	5455 Bethania Road	Bethania		1899
FY0068	(former) Pythian Hall	5530 Seidel Street	Bethania		1897
FY0069	Ranke-Wilson Smokehouse	5536 Main Street	Bethania		late 1700s
FY0070	Reich-Strupe-Butner House	5575 Main Street	Bethania		ca. 1770
FY0071	Jacob Shore House	5524 Main Street	Bethania		1805
FY0072	Henry Stoltz House	5555 Main Street	Bethania		ca. 1880
FY0073	Dr. Strickland Office	5564 Main Street	Bethania		ca. 1900
FY0074	Abraham Transou House	5519 Main Street	Bethania		ca. 1775; ca. 1850&1890
FY0075	Solomon Transou House	5525 Main Street	Bethania		ca. 1800
FY0444	Walkertown Milling Company	5084 Harley Drive	Walkertown		ca. 1890, 1921
FY0445	Love's United Methodist Church and Cemetery	3020 Main Street	Walkertown		1949, 1961, 1969
FY0446	Carmichael House	3040 Church Street	Walkertown		ca. 1905
FY0447	John R. Ham House	3048 Church Street	Walkertown		1904
FY0448	House	3064 Main Street	Walkertown		ca. 1890-1900
FY0449	House	3076 Main Street	Walkertown		ca. 1900-1910
FY0450	Dr. John C. Hammack House	3092 Main Street	Walkertown		1908
FY0451	House	5096 Harley Drive	Walkertown		ca. 1890-1900
FY0452	House	5092 Harley Drive	Walkertown		ca. 1900-1910
FY0453	House	3265 Winthrop Street	Walkertown		ca. 1900-1910
FY0454	Martin-Jones House	4934 Sullivantown Road	Walkertown		1895
FY0455	Thomas A. and Mary P. Crews House	4997 Sullivantown Road	Walkertown		1891, 1911
FY0456	Thomas A. and Alice V. Sullivan House	6120 Sullivantown Road	Walkertown	vicinity	1825
FY0458	Daniel Butner House	5531 Main Street	Bethania		ca. 1775
FY0460	Hanes House	5604 Sullivantown Road	Walkertown	vicinity	ca. 1890-1910

Appendix A. List of Phase II Survey Properties

FY0461	House (Gone)	5840 Sullivantown Road	Walkertown	vicinity	ca. 1880-1900
FY0462	Clement House	5920 Sullivantown Road	Walkertown	vicinity	ca. 1860-1880
FY0464	Sullivan-Clement House	5845 Sullivantown Road	Walkertown	vicinity	ca. 1850
FY0466	Bethlehem Methodist Episcopal Church	5390 Pine Hall Road	Walkertown	vicinity	ca. 1890-1910
FY0469	Walkertown Depot	Main Street	Walkertown		1889
FY0470	Walker-Moir House	5295 Salem Road	Walkertown		ca. 1880-1890
FY0473	Oak Grove Baptist Church and Cemetery	3978 Pine Hall Road	Walkertown	vicinity	1970
FY0475	Lewis House	5704 Pine Hall Road	Walkertown	vicinity	ca. 1865, 1950
FY0477	Farris House (Gone)	6850 Bowman Road	Walkertown	vicinity	ca. 1880-1900
FY0478	Bethlehem School #1	Salem Chapel Road	Walkertown	vicinity	ca. 1900-1910
FY0479	Bethlehem School #2	5990 Salem Chapel Road	Walkertown	vicinity	ca. 1910-1930
FY0482	Salem Chapel Christian Church & Cemetery	7745 Salem Chapel Road	Walnut Cove	vicinity	ca. 1854; 1954
FY0483	House	7775 Steele Road	Walnut Cove	vicinity	ca. 1890
FY0484	Reid Farm	8445 Reid Farm Road	Walnut Cove	vicinity	ca. 1880-1900
FY0485	Colonel Henry Marshall House	8205 Squire Marshall Road	Walnut Cove	vicinity	ca. 1840
FY0486	Squire Marshall House (Gone)	8107 Squire Marshall Road	Walnut Cove	vicinity	ca. 1860-1880
FY0487	Medearis-Johnson House	7950 Walnut Cove Road	Walnut Cove	vicinity	ca. 1840-1860
FY0488	Fulp-Grubbs House	3522 Grubbs Road	Walnut Cove	vicinity	ca. 1840-1860
FY0489	Haizlip House	6485 Dennis Road	Walkertown	vicinity	ca. 1857
FY0490	House (Gone)	5485 Walls Lake Drive	Walkertown	vicinity	ca. 1860-1880
FY0493	G. W. Leak House (Gone)	8700 Fieldcreek Farms Road	Walnut Cove	vicinity	ca. 1860
FY0494	Merritt House	9895 Baux Mountain Road	Walnut Cove	vicinity	1859
FY0495	House	9026 Perrel Springs Drive	Walnut Cove	vicinity	ca. 1880-1900
FY0497	Isaac Dalton House	4589 Misty Mountain Court	Walnut Cove	vicinity	ca. 1840-1860
FY0499	Beeson-Poindexter Farm	4356 Old Belews Creek Road	Winston-Salem		ca. 1840-1860, 1920
FY0500	Moses Linville House (Gone)	Amos Watson Road	Walkertown	vicinity	ca. 1850-1860
FY0501	Newton Linville House (Gone)	3228 Amos Watson Road	Walkertown		ca. 1875
FY0504	Frank Dillon Farm	3353 and 3380 Dillon Farm Road	Walkertown	vicinity	ca. 1860-1880; 1890
FY0505	House (Gone)	4025 Elisha Lane	Walkertown		ca. 1840-1860
FY0507	John Fries Day House	4995 Dippen Road	Walkertown		ca. 1880
FY0508	John and Charles Fries Day Farm	4995 Dippen Road	Walkertown		ca. 1880, 1900
FY0514	House	4370 Camp Betty Hastings Road	Walkertown	vicinity	ca. 1840-1860
FY0515	Grubbs House	4853 Talley Road	Walkertown	vicinity	ca. 1900
FY0516	House	4875 Camp Betty Hastings Road	Walkertown	vicinity	ca. 1840-1860
FY0520	Davis-Hampton Log Houses (Gone)	1548 Old Hollow Road	Winston-Salem		ca. 1860-1880

Appendix A. List of Phase II Survey Properties

FY0528	Phillip A. Merritt House	1725 Shiloh Church Road	Winston-Salem	vicinity	1886
FY0529	Slate-Dillon House	6065 Germanton Road	Winston-Salem	vicinity	ca. 1850, 1900
FY0530	Banner House	6465 Walnut Hill Farm Road	Rural Hall	vicinity	ca. 1806
FY0531	Red Bank Baptist Church	8104 Red Bank Road	Germanton	vicinity	ca. 1860, 1950
FY0532	Red Bank School (original site)	Red Bank Road	Germanton	vicinity	ca. 1881
FY0533	Day Miller's House	5080 Dippen Road	Walkertown		ca. 1880-1900, 1915
FY0535	Westmoreland House	2515 Rural Hall-Germanton Road	Germanton	vicinity	ca. 1870s, 1890s
FY0537	W. F. Wall House	7995 Broad Street	Rural Hall		1912
FY0538	Rural Hall Moravian Church	7939 Broad Street	Rural Hall		1928, 1962, 1981, 2000
FY0539	A. L. Payne and Sons Store	8101 Broad Street	Rural Hall		1906
FY0540	(former) Ledford-Styers Company Store	8096 Broad Street	Rural Hall		1905
FY0542	Smith-Ledford House	120 Bethania Street	Rural Hall		1890
FY0543	Rural Hall Depot	8170 Depot Street	Rural Hall		1888, 1907
FY0544	E. A. Helsabeck Store	385 Second Street	Rural Hall		1893
FY0547	Wall-Hardy House (Gone)	170 Bethania Street	Rural Hall		ca. 1890
FY0548	Bitting-Styers House	445 Edwards Road	Rural Hall	vicinity	ca. 1840-1860
FY0549	House	Edwards Road	Rural Hall	vicinity	ca. 1840-1860
FY0550	Oak Grove Methodist Church (Gone) and Cemetery	576 Edwards Road	Rural Hall	vicinity	1900, 1958
FY0552	Miller-Cox House	8295 Broad Street	Rural Hall		ca. 1896
FY0553	John N. Anderson House	8485 Broad Street	Rural Hall		1885, 1926
FY0554	Steward's Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church	198 Anderson Street	Rural Hall		1904
FY0556	James and Eugenia Tuttle House	720 Tuttle Road	Tobaccoville	vicinity	1884
FY0557	Kiger House (Gone)	8865 Helsabeck Road	Rural Hall	vicinity	ca. 1853, 1880s, 1930s
FY0558	Nazareth Lutheran Church	460 Bethania-Rural Hall Road	Rural Hall		1878
FY0559	House	190 Stoltz Street	Rural Hall		ca. 1860-1880
FY0560	A. V. Stoltz House and Barn	540 Thacker Road	Rural Hall	vicinity	1874
FY0561	Ziglar House (Gone)	1010 Ziglar Road	Winston-Salem		ca. 1883, early 20th
FY0563	John Clayton House	5805 Stanleyville Drive	Rural Hall	vicinity	ca. 1800
FY0566	Nathaniel F. Sullivan House	6285 Stanleyville Drive	Rural Hall	vicinity	ca. 1854
FY0569	House (Gone)	9110 Helsabeck Road	Tobaccoville	vicinity	ca. 1880-1900
FY0571	Antioch Methodist Church	9220 Antioch Church Road	Tobaccoville	vicinity	1881, 1969
FY0574	Lewis M. Vest House	9275 Moore Road	Tobaccoville		1881-1884
FY0579	Matthew Columbus Clayton	5809 Stanleyville Drive	Rural Hall	vicinity	1879

Appendix A. List of Phase II Survey Properties

	House				
FY0583	Columbus Kapp House and Barn	1650 Shore Road	Tobaccoville	vicinity	ca. 1890
FY0585	John Thomas Miller House	2011 Griffin Road	Tobaccoville		1886
FY0586	John Benjamin Miller House	2290 Griffin Road	Tobaccoville		ca. 1843
FY0587	Flynt House	6780 University Parkway	Rural Hall	vicinity	ca. 1800, 1850, 1950s
FY0588	House	2440 Griffin Road	Tobaccoville		ca. 1860-1880
FY0589	Briggs-Newsom House	2700 Griffin Road	Tobaccoville		1879
FY0593	Macedonia Baptist Church	6816 Doral Drive	Tobaccoville		1882, 1952
FY0595	John B. Vest House	8290 Stroupe Farm Road	Tobaccoville	vicinity	ca. 1840-1860, 1872
FY0599	Thomas Spainhour House	9405 Jefferson Church Road	Tobaccoville		ca. 1840-1860
FY0600	Augustus Moore House	9292 Creek Farm Road	Tobaccoville		ca. 1880
FY0601	S. G. Doub & Company Store	7119 Doral Drive	Tobaccoville		ca. 1900-1910
FY0602	Styers-Kiger House	9375 Helsabeck Road	Tobaccoville	vicinity	ca. 1800-1820, 1900
FY0603	Wolff-Moser House (Original site)	Mizpah Church Road	Tobaccoville		Not specified
FY0604	Jessie D. Speas House	2770 Mizpah Church Road	Tobaccoville		ca. 1860-1880, 1910-1920
FY0605	Daniel Speas House	1780 Mizpah Church Road	Tobaccoville		ca. 1850, 1900
FY0606	House (Gone)	Murray Road	Rural Hall	vicinity	ca. 1860-1880
FY0616	Samuel B. Stauber Farm	6085 Bethania-Tobaccoville Road	Bethania	vicinity	1852
FY0617	Eugene Thomas Kapp House	5631 Kapp Road	Bethania	vicinity	1882
FY0618	Thomas Jefferson Kapp House	5620 Kapp Road	Bethania	vicinity	ca. 1860
FY0619	Thomas Jefferson Kapp's Mill Miller's House (Gone)	5600 Kapp Road	Bethania	vicinity	ca. 1850-1880
FY0620	John Henry Kapp Farm	6055 Bethania Road	Bethania	vicinity	1870,1880,1910
FY0621	T. Houston Hunter House	5345 Seward Circle	Seward	vicinity	1884
FY0622	Moser-Hunter House	5306 Seward Circle	Seward	vicinity	ca. 1880-1900, 1950s
FY0623	Kearney Houses	5025 Balsom Road	Pfafftown	vicinity	1894,1914,1924; ca.
FY0624	Julius Whitman House (Gone)	4725 Balsom Road	Pfafftown	vicinity	ca. 1850-1880; ca. 1850-
FY0626	Henry Long House (Gone)	4510 Balsom Road	Pfafftown		ca. 1870s
FY0628	Claude Transou House	3500 Transou Road	Pfafftown		1903-04
FY0629	Alexander Transou House	3334 Transou Road	Pfafftown		1848
FY0630	Pfafftown Christian Church	3323 Transou Road	Pfafftown		1917, 1939, 1947, 19
FY0634	Evan Transou House	3255 Transou Road	Pfafftown		ca. 1860

Appendix A. List of Phase II Survey Properties

FY0635	Julius A. Transou Log House	3231 Transou Road	Pfafftown		1856
FY0636	Eugene Romulous Pfaff House	4796 Pfaff Lane	Pfafftown		ca. 1870-1875
FY0637	Pfafftown Christian Cemetery	Yadkinville Road	Pfafftown		ca. 1860
FY0638	Pfafftown United Church of Christ	3410 Community Church Road	Pfafftown		ca. 1910s, 1950s, 1980s
FY0639	Jeremiah Bahnson Conrad House	2650 Spicewood Drive	Winston-Salem		1870-1873
FY0640	Jessie Thomas "Jessie Pete" Conrad House	2271 Chipwood Lane	Winston-Salem		ca. 1875
FY0641	Olivet Moravian Church (Gone)	2205 Olivet Church	Winston-Salem		1929
FY0642	Monroe Conrad House	2273 Olivet Church Road	Winston-Salem		1891
FY0651	House	2365 Hilltop Drive	Winston-Salem		ca. 1840-1860
FY0652	Beck Farm	5050 Hilltop Court	Winston-Salem		ca. 1840-1860
FY0666	John Henry Pfaff House	4798 Pfaff Lane	Pfafftown		ca. 1900
FY0671	Elm Grove Methodist Church	7240 Reynolda Road	Seward	vicinity	1898
FY0672	Frederick Leonard Ziglar House	2222 Olivet Church Road	Winston-Salem		1894, 1904
FY0673	Ziglar House	2251 Olivet Church Road	Winston-Salem		ca. 1860-1880
FY0674	Sandy Boose House	2465 Hilltop Drive	Winston-Salem		ca. 1820-1840
FY0675	Erastus E. Speas House (Gone)	2195 Mizpah Church Road	Tobaccoville		1906
FY0677	(former) Hooksville School	355 Thacker Road	Rural Hall	vicinity	ca. 1880-1900
FY0682	George W. Reid House	7110 Salem Chapel Road	Walkertown	vicinity	ca. 1850-1870
FY0683	House	4788 Pine Hall Road	Walkertown	vicinity	ca. 1849-1860
FY0686	Memorial Industrial School	100 Horizons Lane	Rural Hall	vicinity	1929
FY0687	Lowery-Martin House	4648 Old Belews Creek Road	Walkertown	vicinity	ca. 1890, 1950s
FY0691	Branch House	4669 Old Belews Creek Court	Walkertown	vicinity	ca. 1860-1880
FY0757	(former) Bethania Moravian Church Parsonage	2180 Grabs Drive	Bethania		1852
FY0759	Alexander and Charlotte Vest House	720 Tuttle Road	Tobaccoville	vicinity	ca. 1860
FY0760	Moses Westmoreland Farm	4580 Old Belews Creek Road	Walkertown		1924
FY0763	Wolff House (Original Site)	Mizpah Church Road	Tobaccoville		Not specified
FY1330	John T. and Eliza A. Moore House	8025 Broad Street	Rural Hall		1894
FY1331	William A. and Mollie Shouse Smith House	8011 Broad Street	Rural Hall		1885
FY1332	Benjamin L. and Mary A. Bain	8020 Broad Street	Rural Hall		1871

Appendix A. List of Phase II Survey Properties

	Bitting House				
FY1452	John Sebern and Sarah Newsome House	7498 Doral Drive	Tobaccoville		1914
FY1502	John F. Doub House	5430 Seward Circle	Seward	vicinity	1899
FY2045	Mat Butner Sides House	5500 Main Street	Bethania		ca. 1905
FY2046	Charles Griffith House	5506 Main Street	Bethania		1910
FY2047	Ray Butner House	5512 Main Street	Bethania		1934
FY2048	Dr. EdwaRoad F. Strickland House	5518 Main Street	Bethania		ca. 1920
FY2050	Bethania Cabinetmakers Shop	5530 Main Street	Bethania		1948
FY2051	William Stoltz House	5536 Main Street	Bethania		ca. 1864
FY2053	Ed Oehman House	5550 Main Street	Bethania		1931
FY2054	Rufus Transou House	5556 Main Street	Bethania		ca. 1880
FY2058	House	5610 Main Street	Bethania		1947
FY2060	House	5626 Main Street	Bethania		1947
FY2061	House	5650 Main Street	Bethania		1946
FY2063	House	5680 Sullivan's Trail	Bethania		1986
FY2065	Eula Wolff House	5505 Main Street	Bethania		ca. 1890
FY2069	Speas House	5537 Main Street	Bethania		1900
FY2071	House	5565 Main Street	Bethania		1958
FY2074	House	5611 Main Street	Bethania		1951
FY2075	Parmenio Stoltz House [Gone]	Main Street	Bethania		1886
FY2076	House	Main Street	Bethania		ca. 1930
FY2077	House	5647 Main Street	Bethania		1947
FY2078	Professor J. W. Daniel House	5655 Main Street	Bethania		1929
FY2079	House	5526 Seidel Street	Bethania		ca. 1955
FY2081	Mobile Home	5528 Seidel Street	Bethania		ca. 1950
FY2082	House	5528 Seidel Street	Bethania		1957
FY2083	House	5540 Seidel Street	Bethania		1951
FY2084	Swaim House	5580 Seidel Street	Bethania		ca. 1790
FY2113	Charlie's Garage	5495 Bethania Road	Bethania		ca. 1925
FY2128	Doub-Conrad House	4835 Skylark Road	Pfafftown	vicinity	ca. 1910
FY2131	John William Kapp Farm	2051 Kapp Farm Road	Tobaccoville		ca. 1897
FY2133	Albert Pfaff House	4680 Pinehill Drive	Pfafftown		ca. 1890s, 1980s
FY2137	George Follett Wilson House	3368 Transou Road	Pfafftown	vicinity	1912
FY2138	Will Wilson House	3471 Transou Road	Pfafftown		1897, ca. 1920
FY2490	Gideon T. Shore Farm	4036 Bowens Road	Tobaccoville	vicinity	ca. 1896, 1910s
FY2502	Vest-Tuttle Farm	720 Tuttle Road	Tobaccoville	vicinity	ca. 1884, 1910; ca. 1860
FY3175	Seaver's Gulf Station	5475 Old Walkertown Road	Walkertown	vicinity	1932
FY3178	John S. Shore House	6016 Bethania-Tobaccoville Road	Bethania	vicinity	1907

Appendix A. List of Phase II Survey Properties

FY3213	William and Bertie Hunter House	7165 Reynolda Road	Seward	vicinity	1921
FY3216	Joe and Elizabeth Talley House	3094 Spainhour Mill Road	Tobaccoville		1947
FY3217	Clarence Helsabeck Farm	9361 Antioch Church Road	Tobaccoville	vicinity	ca. 1880-1900
FY3218	House	3160 Tobaccoville Road	Tobaccoville	vicinity	1882, ca. 1970
FY3219	House	3341 Transou Road	Pfafftown		1910
FY3221	House (Gone)	5025 Skylark Road	Pfafftown		1937
FY3223	House	2216 Olivet Church Road	Winston-Salem		1934
FY3224	Ellis Eugene and Bonnie Kate Shore House	8165 Broad Street	Rural Hall		1907, 1965
FY3225	Aubrey C. and Gwendolyn H. Payne House	111 Edwards Road	Rural Hall		1926
FY3226	William G. and Claudia A. Tuttle House	8095 Broad Street	Rural Hall		1922
FY3227	Griffin-Toler House	8085 Broad Street	Rural Hall		1921
FY3228	Ancus L. and Eunice Flynt Payne House	8010 Broad Street	Rural Hall		ca. 1927-1928
FY3229	William D. and Joy Craft House	7990 Broad Street	Rural Hall		ca. 1938-42
FY3230	Wall House	418 Bethania-Rural Hall Road	Rural Hall	vicinity	1928, 1970
FY3231	Charlie and Carrie Shropshire House (Gone)	7935 Glade Street	Rural Hall		ca. 1915
FY3232	Walkertown First Baptist Church and Cemetery	5185 Sullivantown Road	Walkertown		1941, 1970s, 1987
FY3234	Kapp Farm	2190 Shore Road	Tobaccoville		1932
FY3240	Wolff Cemetery	Mizpah Church Road	Tobaccoville		ca. 1870
FY3242	Mizpah Moravian Church	3165 Mizpah Church Road	Tobaccoville		1955, 1975
FY3245	Bolejack-Westmoreland Cemetery	Mercer Street	Germanton	vicinity	ca. 1800
FY3246	St. Mark United Methodist Church	9930 Baux Mountain Road	Walnut Cove	vicinity	1947, 1984
FY3247	Fulp-Johnson-Willis House	9029 Whip-o-Will Lane	Walnut Cove	vicinity	ca. 1865, 1900
FY3248	Merritt-Tesh Farm	7920 Old School House Road	Rural Hall	vicinity	ca. 1885
FY3249	Fulp House (Gone)	8370 Walnut Cove Road	Walnut Cove	vicinity	1900
FY3251	House	3870 Stafford Mill Road	Walkertown	vicinity	ca. 1840-1860, 1930
FY3252	Camp Civitan	7935 Dusty Trail	Walnut Cove	vicinity	ca. 1840-1860; ca. 1943
FY3253	House	7086 Dennis Road	Walkertown	vicinity	ca. 1890, 1920
FY3254	House	6656 Dennis Road	Walkertown	vicinity	ca. 1890, 1907, 1950
FY3258	House	920 Waggoner Neal Road	Walkertown	vicinity	ca. 1790-1820
FY3259	House (Gone)	5290 Pine Hall Road	Walkertown	vicinity	ca. 1860-1880, 1920
FY3260	House	6601 Salem Chapel Road	Walkertown	vicinity	ca. 1900
FY3261	House	5605 Pine Hall Road	Walkertown	vicinity	ca. 1880-1900

Appendix A. List of Phase II Survey Properties

FY3262	Foster Wood House	5845 Pine Hall Road	Walkertown	vicinity	ca. 1910
FY3263	Tucker Day House	3690 Day Road	Walkertown	vicinity	ca. 1900-1925
FY3264	Van Hoy-Fulp House	3865 Pine Hall Road	Walkertown	vicinity	ca. 1880,1920,1960
FY3265	School (Gone)	3971 Pine Hall Road	Walkertown	vicinity	ca. 1900-1920
FY3266	Grubbs Garage	5080 Harley Drive	Walkertown		1933
FY3267	Will Wicker House	3266 Winthrop Street	Walkertown		1905
FY3268	Erastus and Molly Leight House	5150 Sullivantown Road	Walkertown		1903
FY3269	Bel Air Drive-in Theater	5153 Reidsville Road	Walkertown		1949
FY3270	Hank and Georgia Oosthoek House	3180 Old Hollow Road	Walkertown		1974
FY3272	Crews House	1801 Old Hollow Road	Walkertown		1925
FY3273	Camp Lasater	4711 Walkertown Community Center Road	Walkertown	vicinity	ca. 1930s
FY3274	Camp Betty Hastings	5325 Camp Betty Hastings Road	Walkertown	vicinity	1933-36
FY3275	Guest House	2988 Main Street	Walkertown		1980
FY3276	House (Gone)	4926 Sullivantown Road	Walkertown		1922
FY3277	House	5068 Harley Drive	Walkertown		1927
FY3561	Saint James United Methodist Church Cemetery	790 Rural Hall-Germanton Road	Rural Hall		1889
FY3562	Styers-Bodenhamer House	370 College Street	Rural Hall		1903
FY3563	Robert and Pauline Covington House	325 College Street	Rural Hall		1912
FY3564	Hunter-Petree Farm	7372 Doral Drive	Tobaccoville		1927
FY3619	Kingswood United Methodist Church	6840 University Parkway	Rural Hall		1972
FY4204	Wolff-Moser House	5393 Ham Horton Lane	Bethania		ca. 1799
FY9133	Wood-Pepper Farm	4825 Talley Road	Walkertown	vicinity	ca. 1892
FY9134	Alpha Chapel	5385 Ham Horton Lane	Bethania		1895, 2001
FY9135	Charles C. and Annie L. Lashmit House	2520 Spicewood Drive	Winston-Salem	vicinity	1936
FY9136	Rural Hall United Methodist Church - Saint James United Methodist Church	160 Bethania-Rural Hall Road	Rural Hall		1950
FY9137	Rural Hall Historic District		Not specified		Not specified
FY9138	Rural Hall Church of Christ - Rural Hall Christian Church	280 Bethania-Rural Hall Road	Rural Hall		1952, 1960
FY9139	Flynt Family Cemetery	University Parkway	Rural Hall		ca. 1963
FY9140	Red Bank School (new site)	2589 Memorial Industrial School Road	Rural Hall	vicinity	ca. 1881
FY9141	Manning Farm Milking Parlor and Corn Crib	6397 Manning Farm Road	Rural Hall	vicinity	ca. 1947
FY9142	Central Telephone Company	5093 Harley Drive	Walkertown		1960
FY9144	Steele Tenant Farm	Steele Road	Walnut Cove	vicinity	1910s
FY9145	Rural Hall School Gymnasium	275 College Street	Rural Hall		1939

Appendix A. List of Phase II Survey Properties

FY9146	Olivet Moravian Church	2205 Olivet Church Road	Winston-Salem		1980, 1989
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Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

HEATHER FEARNBACH
FEARNBACH HISTORY SERVICES, INC.
3334 Nottingham Road
Winston-Salem, NC 27104
(336) 765-2661
heatherfearnbach@bellsouth.net

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 Spring 2019;
Coordinator of the Certificate Program in Historic Preservation from its Summer 2010 launch to Spring 2019

- Taught “Introduction to Historic Preservation” (ARTD 206/PRSV 230) and “Preservation-Sensitive Sustainable Design” (PRSV 240) to undergraduate and continuing education students
- Recruited and advised certificate program students
- Arranged and supervised 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

Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

- Reviewed in-house staff documents and consultant documents

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SUPPLEMENTARY PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Board Member, Moravian Archives, Southern Province, term appointment 2018-2022

Board Member, Wachovia Historical Society, 2014-2018

Board Member, North Carolina Preservation Consortium, 2013-2016

Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

Advisory Council, North Carolina Modernist Houses, 2014

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

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

- Served on the Certificate of Appropriateness and Research Committees

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

- Served on the Buildings Committee and assisted with special events

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

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

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

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

PROFESSIONAL RECOGNITION

Robert B. Stipe Award from Preservation North Carolina, 2015

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEYS

- Forsyth County, North Carolina Phase II Architectural Survey Update (2020)
- Forsyth County, North Carolina Phase I Architectural Survey Update (2019)
- 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)

Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

- City of Lexington Architectural Survey (Historic Residential Neighborhoods and Erlanger Mill Village), Davidson County, North Carolina (2005)
- City of Thomasville Architectural Survey, Davidson County, North Carolina (2004)
- City of Rock Hill, South Carolina Architectural Survey for the City of Rock Hill and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (2004)
- City of Greenville, South Carolina Architectural Survey for the City of Greenville and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (2003)

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

- Claremont Elementary School Preliminary Information Form and National Register Nomination, Pulaski, Virginia (2020)
- Asheboro Downtown Historic District, Randolph County (2020)
- John N. Smith Cemetery National Register Nomination, Southport, Brunswick County (2020)
- Pilot Hosiery Mill National Register Nomination, Pilot Mountain, Surry County (2020)
- Ramsey Farm National Register Nomination, Statesville, Iredell County (2020)
- Norcott Cotton Mill National Register Nomination, Concord, Cabarrus County (2020)
- St. Stephen United Methodist Church National Register Nomination, Lexington, Davidson County (2020)
- Henry Fletcher and Carrie Allison Long House Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Statesville, Iredell County (2019-2020)
- Granite-Cora-Holt Mills Historic District National Register Nomination, Haw River, Alamance County (2019-2020)
- Southside High School Preliminary Information Form and National Register Nomination, Blairs, Pittsylvania County, Virginia (2019-2020)
- Ingleside National Register Nomination, Huntersville, Mecklenburg County (2019-2020)
- Bowman and Elizabeth Gray House Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2019-2020)
- Melrose Hosiery Mill National Register Nomination, High Point, Guilford County (2019-2020)
- Carolina and Northwestern Railway Freight Station Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2018-2019)
- Schley Grange Hall Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Schley, Orange County (2018-2020)
- Thomas A. Morgan Farm National Register Nomination, Townsville, Vance County (2018-2019)
- Taylorsville Milling Company National Register Nomination, Taylorsville, Alexander County (2018-2019)
- T. Austin and Ernestine Lambeth Finch House National Register Nomination, Thomasville, Davidson County (2018-2019)
- Bunyan S. and Edith W. Womble House National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2018-2019)
- Liberty Warehouse National Register Nomination, Mount Airy, Surry County (2018)
- Stamey Company Store National Register Nomination, Fallston, Cleveland County (2018)
- The Meadows Boundary Decrease National Register Nomination, Fletcher, Henderson County (2018)
- Caromount Mills, Inc. – Burlington Industries, Inc. Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Rocky Mount, Nash County (2018)
- Lexington Industrial Historic District Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Davidson County (2017-2019)
- Woodlawn School Preliminary Information Form and National Register Nomination, Woodlawn, Carroll County, VA (2017-2018)
- Flynt House National Register Nomination, Rural Hall, Forsyth County (2017)
- Magnolia Place Boundary Decrease National Register Nomination, Morganton, Burke County (2017)
- John Groom Elementary School National Register Nomination, South Hill, Mecklenburg County, VA (2017)
- Caswell County Training School National Register Nomination, Yanceyville, Caswell County (2017)

Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

- East Spencer Graded School National Register Nomination, East Spencer, Rowan County (2017)
- Flynt Service Station - Lazenby Gas Station and Grocery Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2017)
- North Carolina Industrial Home for Colored Girls National Register Nomination, Efland, Orange County (2017)
- R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company Buildings 2-1 and 2-2 Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016-2017)
- Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel Buildings Eligibility Determination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016-2017)
- Blue Bell Plant Study List Application, Greensboro, Guilford County (2016-2017)
- Granite Mill National Register Nomination, Haw River, Alamance County (2016-2017)
- Lenoir Cotton Mill – Blue Bell, Inc. Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2016-2017)
- Bernhardt Box Company –Steele Cotton Mill – Hayes Cotton Mill Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2016-2017)
- Camel City Coach Company – Atlantic Greyhound Bus Garage Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016-2017)
- Highland Park Manufacturing Company Mill No. 1, Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2016-2017)
- Bahnsen Company Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2015-2017)
- Pauli Murray Family Home National Historic Landmark Nomination, with Sarah Azaransky, Durham, Durham County (2016)
- Haywood County Hospital National Register Nomination, Waynesville, Haywood County (2016)
- Cherryville Downtown Historic District National Register Nomination, Cherryville, Gaston County (2016)
- Seaboard Air Line Passenger and Freight Depot National Register Nomination, Cherryville, Gaston County (2016)
- Rodman-Heath Cotton Mill Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Waxhaw, Union County (2015-2016)
- St. Andrews Presbyterian College Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Laurinburg, Scotland County (2015-2016)
- Cleveland County Training School Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015)
- Shelby Cotton Mill National Register Nomination, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015)
- Western Electric Company – Tarheel Army Missile Plant National Register Nomination, Burlington, Alamance County (2015)
- Memorial Industrial School National Register Nomination, Rural Hall vicinity, Forsyth County (2015)
- Speas Vinegar Company National Register Nomination, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2015)
- Coleman-Franklin-Cannon Mill National Register Nomination, Concord, Cabarrus County (2014-2015)
- Cora Manufacturing Company and Thomas M. Holt Manufacturing Company National Register Nomination Draft, Haw River, Alamance County (2014)
- Barker House National Register Nomination, Henderson vicinity, Vance County (2014)
- Old German Baptist Brethren Church National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2014)
- James H. and Anne Willis House Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Greensboro, Guilford County (2014)
- Downtown Sylva Historic District National Register Nomination, Sylva, Jackson County (2014)
- Albemarle Graded School Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Albemarle, Stanly County (2013-2014)
- Acme-McCrary Hosiery Mills Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Asheboro, Randolph County (2013-2014)
- Waller House Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Dozier vicinity, Forsyth County (2012-2014)

Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

- Thurmond and Lucy Hanes Chatham House National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2013-2014)
- Lenoir Downtown Historic District Boundary Increase National Register Nomination, Caldwell County (2013)
- Hoots Milling Company Roller Mill Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Forsyth County (2013)
- *Forsyth County's Agricultural Heritage*, contextual report prepared for the Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission (2012)
- *The Bethania Freedmen's Community: An Architectural and Historical Context of the Bethania-Rural Hall Road Study Area*, Forsyth County, North Carolina (2012)
- City Hospital - Gaston Memorial Hospital Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Gastonia, Gaston County (2011)
- Asheboro Hosiery Mills – Cranford Furniture Company Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Asheboro, Randolph County (2011)
- Chatham Manufacturing Company –Western Electric Company National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2011)
- Washington Street Historic District National Register Nomination, High Point, Guilford County (2010)
- Farmington Historic District National Register Nomination, Farmington, Davie County (2010)
- Carolina Mill Study List Application, Carolina, Alamance County (2010)
- Booker T. Washington High School Study List Application, Rocky Mount, Edgecombe County (2009)
- Moore-Cordell House Study List Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2009)
- Stonecutter Mills Study List Application, Spindale, Rutherford County (2009)
- Beverly Hills Historic District National Register Nomination, Burlington, Alamance County (2009)
- Central City Historic District National Register Nomination Boundary Increase, Decrease, and Additional Documentation, Rocky Mount, Nash and Edgecombe Counties (2009)
- 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-Carolen 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)

Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

- 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)
- Brentwood School Study List Application, Guilford County(2002)
- Powell-Horton House Study List Application, 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

- Twin City Motor Company Building Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2020)
- Frank and Minnie Lyon Leak House, Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Greensboro, Guilford County (2020)
- Bowman and Elizabeth Gray House Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Lewisville vicinity, Forsyth County (2020)
- Spencer and Lucy Haithcock House Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Greensboro, Guilford County (2020)
- Florence Mill Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Forest City, Rutherford County (2019)
- Lenoir Cotton Mill – Blue Bell, Inc. Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2019)
- Bernhardt Box Company –Steele Cotton Mill – Hayes Cotton Mill Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2019)
- Carolina and Northwestern Railway Freight Station Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2019)
- Blanton and Wray Buildings Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Shelby, Cleveland County (2019)
- Bell and Harris - Maxwell Furniture Store Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Concord, Cabarrus County (2019)
- Concord National Bank - Hotel Concord Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Concord, Cabarrus County (2019)
- Parkview Apartments Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Lexington, Davidson County (2018)
- Commercial Building, 30 South Union Street, Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Concord, Cabarrus County (2018)
- Bunyan S. and Edith W. Womble House Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2018)
- Empire Hotel and Block – Montgomery Ward Department Store, Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Salisbury, Rowan County (2017-2018)
- Flynt House Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Rural Hall, Forsyth County (2017)
- U. S. Post Office Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Shelby, Cleveland County (2016)
- Pepper Building Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016)
- O’Hanlon Building Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016)
- Waxhaw Water Tower Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Waxhaw, Union County (2016)
- Cleveland County Training School Local Historic Landmark Designation Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015)
- Hotel Albemarle Local Historic Landmark Designation Report Revision and Resubmittal, Stanly County (2015)
- Moore House Local Historic Landmark Application Addendum, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015)
- Thurmond and Lucy Hanes Chatham House Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem,

Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

Forsyth County (2015)

- Park Place Local Historic District Local Designation Report, Lexington, Davidson County (2013)
- YWCA Administration Building Local Historic 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 Historic Landmark Designation Report, Gibsonville vicinity, Guilford County (2007)
- James B. and Diana M. Dyer House, Local Historic Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2005)

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORTS AND RESTORATION PLANS

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

SECTION 106 REPORTS AND MITIGATION PROJECTS

- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Historic Context for Kannapolis in the 1970s, Cabarrus County (2019-2020)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Structures Survey Report: Forum Parkway Connector, new route from SR 3955 (Forum Parkway) to NC 66, Rural Hall, Forsyth County (2017)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Structures Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 321 on SR 1526 over Helton Creek, Helton, Ashe County (2017)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Structures Survey Report: Culvert No. 133 Replacement on SR 1170 (Dull Road), Lewisville-Clemmons vicinity, Forsyth County (2016)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Structures Survey Report: Widening of NC 66 (Old Hollow Road) from Harley Drive to US 158, Walkertown, Forsyth County (2016)
- Juniper-Pine-Mooresville-Chestnut Mill Village and Frog Hollow Mill Village photo-documentation for the North Carolina Department of Transportation, Kannapolis, Cabarrus County (2016)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report Addendum: Silas Creek Parkway, Peters Creek Parkway, and University Parkway, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Repair Bridge No. 184 on SR 2711 over the Haw River, Gibsonville vicinity, Guilford County (2015)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 276 on SR 1001 over Silas Creek Parkway, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2015)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Meredith College Campus Evaluation, Raleigh, Wake County (2015)

Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

- North Carolina Department of Transportation Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Historic Consolidated School Context, Cleveland, Henderson, Polk, and Rutherford Counties, Mitigation for the Construction of the Rutherfordton Bypass (R-2233B) in Rutherford County (2014)
- Ruth Elementary School photo-documentation 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
- "Northup 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*

Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

- 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

- Claremont Elementary School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Pulaski, Virginia (2020)
- Carter-Moir Hardware Store - Smith-Lane Store Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Eden, Rockingham County (2020)
- The Realty Building - John B. Ray Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Eden, Rockingham County (2020)
- Pilot Hosiery Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Pilot Mountain, Surry County (2020)
- Norcott Cotton Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Concord, Cabarrus County (2020)
- Commercial Buildings (166, 170, and 176 West Franklin Boulevard) Income-Producing Tax Credit Applications, Gastonia, Gaston County (2019-2020)
- Kent Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Asheville, Buncombe County (2019-2020)
- Carmichael-Leonard, George A. Mears, and Snider-Sawyer-Leonard Houses Income-Producing Tax Credit Applications, Asheville, Buncombe County (2019-2020)
- Taylor-Northup House Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2019-202)
- William B. and Frances Taylor House Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2019-2020)
- Benjamin J. and Rosa Sheppard House Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2019-2020)
- Jacob L. and Myra Hunt Ludlow House, Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2019-2020)
- Philip Reich House Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2019)
- Henry Fletcher and Carrie Allison Long House Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Statesville, Iredell County (2019-2020)
- Cora-Holt Mills Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Haw River, Alamance County (2019)
- Norcott Cotton Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Concord, Cabarrus County (2019-2020)
- Southside High School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Blairs, Pittsylvania County, Virginia (2019-2020)
- Linden Manufacturing Company, Inc. - Carolina Asbestos Company, Inc. Plant Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Davidson, Mecklenburg County (2019-2020)
- Long House Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Statesville, Guilford County (2019-2020)
- Frank and Minnie Lyon Leak House Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Greensboro, Guilford County (2019)
- Melrose Hosiery Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Part 1, High Point, Guilford County (2019)
- Kennebec Arsenal Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Augusta, Maine (2018-2020)
- Edenton Graded School – Edenton High School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Edenton, Chowan County (2018-2020)
- Glasgow Elementary School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Glasgow, Virginia (2018-2020)
- Woodlawn School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Woodlawn, Carroll County, Virginia (2018-2020)
- Taylorsville Milling Company Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Taylorsville, Alexander County (2018-2020)
- March Hotel Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Lexington, Davidson County (2018-2019)
- Twin City Motor Company Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County

Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

(2018-2020)

- Spencer and Lucy Haithcock House Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Greensboro, Guilford County (2018-2020)
- Andrew F. and Minnie B. Sams House, Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2018-2019)
- Edwin L. and Selena G. Jones House, Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2018-2019)
- T. Austin and Ernestine Lambeth Finch House Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Thomasville, Davidson County (2018-2019)
- Liberty Warehouse Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Mount Airy, Surry County (2018)
- Caromount Mills, Inc. – Burlington Industries, Inc. Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Part 1. Rocky Mount, Nash County (2018)
- Five Commercial Buildings, Income-Producing Tax Credit Applications, Mount Airy, Surry County (2017-2018)
- R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company Buildings 2-1 and 2-2 Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016-2018)
- Stamey Company Store Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Fallston, Cleveland County (2018-2019)
- Three Commercial Buildings, Income-Producing Tax Credit Applications, Morganton, Burke County (2018-2019)
- Lenoir High School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2017-2019)
- Grainger High School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Kinston, Lenoir County (2017-2019)
- Blanton Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2017-2019)
- Flynt House Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application Rural Hall, Forsyth County (2017-2019)
- John Groom Elementary School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, South Hill, Mecklenburg County, Virginia (2017-2019)
- East Spencer Graded School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, East Spencer, Rowan County (2017)
- Two Commercial Buildings, Income-Producing Tax Credit Applications, Lexington, Davidson County (2017)
- Flynt Service Station - Lazenby Gas Station and Grocery Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2017)
- Empire Hotel Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Salisbury, Rowan County (2016-2019)
- O’Hanlon Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016-2017)
- Lenoir Cotton Mill – Blue Bell, Inc., Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2016-2019)
- Bernhardt Box Company –Steele Cotton Mill – Hayes Cotton Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2016-2017)
- Sterchi’s Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2016-2017)
- Charlotte Fire Station No. 4 Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2016-2017)
- Southern Cotton Mills – Osage Manufacturing Company Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Bessemer City, Gaston County (2016-2017)
- Southern Hotel Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Elizabeth City, Pasquotank County (2016)
- Haywood County Hospital Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Waynesville, Haywood County (2016)
- Roberts Grocery Store Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2016)
- Highland Park Manufacturing Company Mill No. 1 Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2016-2019)
- Rodman-Heath Cotton Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Waxhaw, Union County (2015-2016)
- Pepper Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2015-2019)
- Loray Mill Project 2 Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Gastonia, Gaston County (2015-2017)
- Cleveland County Training School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015-2016)
- A. Blanton Grocery Company Warehouse Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015-2016)

Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

- Spencer's, Inc., Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Mount Airy, Surry County (2015-2016)
- Hudson's Department Store Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2015)
- Swift and Company Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2015)
- Speas Vinegar Company Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Charlotte, Mecklenburg County (2015)
- Pickett Cotton Mills Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, High Point, Guilford County (2014-2015)
- Joseph L. and Margaret N. Graham House, Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2014-2015)
- Waller House Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Dozier vicinity, Forsyth County (2014-2015)
- Coleman-Franklin-Cannon Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Concord, Cabarrus County (2014)
- Oakdale Cotton Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Jamestown, Guilford County (2014)
- Carolina Casket Company (812 Millis Street) Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, High Point, Guilford County (2014)
- Albemarle Graded School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Albemarle, Stanly County (2014)
- Old German Baptist Brethren Church Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2014)
- Florence Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Forest City, Rutherford County (2014)
- Blanton Hotel Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Forest City, Rutherford County (2014)
- Barker House Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Henderson vicinity, Vance County (2014)
- Pearl and James M. Crutchfield House House, Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Greensboro, Guilford County (2014)
- Burtner Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Greensboro, Guilford County (2014)
- Hudson Cotton Mills Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Hudson, Caldwell County (2014)
- Hotel Hinton Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Edenton, Chowan County (2013-2015)
- Thurmond and Lucy Hanes Chatham House Non-income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2013-2014)
- Commercial Building, Acme-McCrary Hosiery Mills Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Asheboro, Randolph County (2013-2015)
- Hoots Milling Company Roller Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Part 1, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2013-2014)
- George H. Black House and Brickyard Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2013-2014)
- Cranford Industries Office Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Asheboro, Randolph County (2012-2013)
- Asheboro Hosiery Mills – Cranford Furniture Company Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Asheboro, Randolph County (2011-2013)
- Romina Theater, Horne Mercantile, Forest City Diner, Smiths Department Store, and Central Hotel Income-Producing Tax Credit Applications, Forest City, Rutherford County (2010-2013)
- O. P. Lutz Furniture Company – Lutz Hosiery Mill Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Part 1, Lenoir, Caldwell County (2012)
- Spencer's, Inc., Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Part 1, Mt. Airy, Surry County (2012)
- W. L. Robison Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2011-2012)
- City Hospital - Gaston Memorial Hospital Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Part 1, Gastonia, Gaston County (2011)
- Chatham Manufacturing Company Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Part 1, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2011)
- Royster Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2010-2011)
- Church Street School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Parts 1 and 2, Thomasville, Davidson County (2009)

Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

SELECTED PRESENTATIONS (CONFERENCES/ANNUAL MEETINGS/STUDY PROGRAMS)

- “Winston-Salem Landscapes.” Southern Landscapes Conference, Winston-Salem, September 2017
- “St. Andrews Presbyterian College: A Modernist Mecca in Eastern North Carolina.” Southeastern Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians Annual Conference, New Orleans, Louisiana, September 2016
- “Winston-Salem’s Architectural Heritage.” Numerous presentations promoting book of the same name beginning in May 2015 and continuing through the present
- “Winston-Salem, North Carolina’s Mid-Twentieth-Century Architects.” Southeastern Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians Annual Conference, Fayetteville, Arkansas, October 2014
- “Forsyth County Architectural Survey Update.” Numerous presentations for entities including the Winston-Salem-Forsyth County Planning Board, Historic Resources Commission, City Council, and County Commissioners; the Forsyth County Genealogical Society, the State Historic Preservation Office’s National Register Advisory Committee in Raleigh, the Winston-Salem Colonial Dames Chapter, and various Winston-Salem garden clubs, 2007-2015
- “New Tools for Old Designs: Researching Historic Architecture Today.” 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 Anglomanic Mansion in Tobacco Town: Mayer, Murray and Phillip’s Dyer House of 1931.” Colonial Dames Meeting, Winston-Salem, January 2007; Historic Architecture Round Table, Raleigh, North Carolina, October 2005
- “Gastonia’s Architecture: Portrait of a New South Economy.” With Sarah W. David, Preservation North Carolina Annual Conference, Gastonia, October 2005
- “Aladdin Homes: Built in a Day.” Fall Institute 2004, Perspectives on American Decorative Arts, 1776-1920, Winterthur, Wilmington, Delaware
- “A Movable Beast: NCDOT’s Historic Truss Bridge Reuse and Relocation Program.” Preservation North Carolina Annual Conference, Statesville, 2001
- “The African American Community of Bethania.” Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts

Appendix B. Professional Qualifications

Summer Institute, Winston-Salem, July 1997

SPECIALIZED TRAINING

- “Introduction to Conserving Modern Architecture,” presented by the Getty Conservation Institute and the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training at the Getty Center, Los Angeles, May 2019
- Victorian Society Summer School in Newport, Rhode Island, Summer 2018
- Victorian Society Summer School in London, England, Summer 2017
- Victorian Society Summer School in Chicago, Illinois, Summer 2016
- Reynolda House Museum of American Art, “From the English Country House to the American Plantation: American Art and Architecture, 1650-1850,” Winston-Salem, Spring 2015
- Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts Summer Institute: Charleston, Winston-Salem, July 2008
- “Green Strategies for Historic Buildings,” presented by the National Preservation Institute in Greensboro, N.C., April 2008
- The Historic New England Program in New England Studies, Boston, June 2006
- “Historic Landscapes: Planning, Management, and Cultural Landscape Reports,” presented by the National Preservation Institute in Greensboro, N.C., April 2005
- Winterthur Fall Institute 2004, Perspectives on American Decorative Arts, 1776-1920, Wilmington, Delaware
- “Disadvantaged Business Enterprises Program Improvement Training,” presented by the South Carolina Department of Transportation in Columbia, S.C., March 2003
- “NEPA Environmental Cross-Cutters Course,” presented by National Environmental Protection Agency in Raleigh, N.C., July 2002
- “Advanced Section 4(f) Workshop,” presented by the Federal Highways Administration in Raleigh, N.C., November 2002
- “Assessing Indirect and Cumulative Impacts of Transportation Projects in North Carolina,” presented by the Louis Berger Group, Inc. in Raleigh, N.C., December 2002
- “Introduction to Section 106,” presented by the National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in Raleigh, N.C., April 2002
- Restoration Field School, taught by Travis McDonald at Thomas Jefferson’s Poplar Forest in Forest, Virginia, Summer 2000
- “History of North Carolina Architecture,” taught by Catherine Bishir at North Carolina State University in Raleigh, N.C., Spring 2000
- Victorian Society Summer School in Newport, Rhode Island, taught by Richard Guy Wilson, Summer 1999
- Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts Summer Institute: The Backcountry, in Winston-Salem, N.C., Summer 1997

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

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