

FORSYTH COUNTY PHASE I SURVEY UPDATE REPORT



**Prepared for:
Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission
City-County Planning Board
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I. A Brief History of Forsyth County

Rural Beginnings

The earliest inhabitants of the area that is now Forsyth County were Native Americans who settled along a river they called the “Yattken,” a Siouan word which translates as “place of big trees.” Archaeological investigation of a rock shelter near the river’s “Great Bend” revealed that the cave had been used for 8,500 years, initially by nomadic hunters and then by villagers who farmed the fertile flood plain. Although these Native Americans did not espouse tribal affiliations, early white explorers categorized them as Saponi and Tutelo. By the late seventeenth century, interactions with Iroquois raiding parties and increasing numbers of white trappers, traders, and explorers had taken their toll on the Saponi and Tutelo, reducing their numbers to less than a thousand. The survivors began slowly moving north around 1710, where they eventually resided on Iroquois reservations in New York and Canada.¹

By the late 1740s, the Yadkin River valley, depleted of Native American occupants, began to fill with white immigrants moving south from Pennsylvania and Virginia along the Great Wagon Road. Morgan Bryant, William Linville, and Edward Hughes were among the first permanent residents of what would become Forsyth County, settling on the Yadkin River’s eastern bank in 1747-1748 near a shallow ford that was one of the few river crossings suitable for heavy wagons. Thousands of immigrants passed through the crossing, southwest of present-day Lewisville, as they pressed further into the Southern frontier in the decades prior to the American Revolution.²

The abundant water supply, natural resources, and fertile soil of North Carolina’s central region proved attractive to English, Scots-Irish, and German settlers. John Douthit and Christopher Elrod of Maryland were among those who moved to the Muddy Creek basin around 1750. Increased settlement precipitated the formation of a new county, Rowan, which encompassed the area west of Orange County and north of Anson County, in 1753. That same year, after six months of exploring North Carolina in search of suitable land to settle, a group of Moravians led by Bishop August G. Spangenburg purchased 98,985 acres in Rowan County from John Carteret (Lord Granville). They called the land “Wachau” after the Austrian estate of their benefactor and spiritual leader Count Nicholas Ludwig von Zinzendorf. The tract later became known by the Latin form of the name, Wachovia.³

¹ Merrikay Brown and Jerry Carroll, co-chairs, Historical Booklet Committee, *The Changing Face of Forsyth County, North Carolina: A Guide to Its Heritage and History* (Winston-Salem: Forsyth County Public Library, 2004), 1; Frank V. Tursi, *Winston-Salem: A History* (Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, Publisher, 1994), 5-13.

² *Ibid.*, 15-17.

³ The Moravians, also known as the Unity of the Brethren, or *Unitas Fratrum*, were proponents of a religious movement that originated in Bohemia with John Huss, a Roman Catholic priest who challenged the established church and was burned at the stake for heresy in 1415. His followers, the Hussites, were persecuted and forced into hiding. One group of refugees settled in Lititz in Bohemia in 1457 and formed a

Fifteen unmarried Moravian men traveled from Pennsylvania to North Carolina in 1753 and soon established the settlement of Bethabara. Native American conflict was such a pervasive threat that Bethabara was palisaded in 1756 and non-Moravian settlers from the surrounding area often sought shelter there. The French and Indian War slowed general migration to the frontier, but intrepid settlers like William Johnson, who purchased 640 acres from William Linville in 1757 and built a fort overlooking the Yadkin River to protect his family and neighbors, persevered. A second Moravian community, Bethania, followed Bethabara in 1759. A 1763 treaty ended the French and Indian War, and, after Moravian surveyor Christian Gottlieb Reuter carefully studied the Wachovia Tract for the most suitable site for a permanent congregation town, the Moravians constructed the first houses in Salem in 1766.⁴ Salem was laid out around a central square west of a deep ravine, which hindered growth east of town until the late nineteenth century. Smaller outlying Moravian “country congregations” included the farming communities of Friedberg (1771), Friedland (1771), and Hope (1780) to the south.⁵

Moravian and non-Moravian settlements expanded with the influx of new backcountry residents during the late eighteenth century. Surry County was formed from the northeast corner of Rowan in 1770, and Richmond Courthouse became the county seat in 1774. The site was soon abandoned, however, as Stokes County was created from the eastern half of Surry County in 1789 and Richmond Courthouse was not in a convenient location to serve as either county’s seat. Germanton became the Stokes County seat in 1790, but never grew to rival Salem, whose population of skilled artisans and craftsman coupled with its central location on popular trading routes leading to Philadelphia, Fayetteville,

society called “The Brethren of the Law in Christ.” Moravian congregations grew during the Protestant Reformation, but the Counter Reformation in the early seventeenth century again forced the Brethren into exile into Bohemia, Moravia and Poland. Herrnhut, a communal town in the German state of Saxony, was established in 1722 near the estate of Count Nicholas Ludwig von Zinzendorf, who granted the Brethren sanctuary. A council of elders administered all aspects of life in the community, both religious and social. The congregation was divided into bands of members, which were later replaced by choirs organized by age, gender and marital status. Count Zinzendorf was exiled from Saxony in 1736 due to his religious beliefs and helped to establish Moravian settlements in England, Ireland, Holland, Berlin, Russia and Switzerland. Their first North American settlements were in Georgia in 1733 and Pennsylvania in 1740. Penelope Niven, *Old Salem: The Official Guidebook* (Winston-Salem: Old Salem, Inc., 2004), 8-17; Tursi, *Winston-Salem: A History*, 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*, (Winston-Salem: Old Salem, Inc., 2003), 15-16, 22..

⁴ Tursi, *Winston-Salem: A History*, 39, 50.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 90, 92; William S. Powell, *The North Carolina Gazetteer: A Dictionary of Tar Heel Places* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1968), 178; Catherine W. Bishir and Michael T. Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2003), 366, 371; Hartley and Hartley, “*There is None Like It.*” 37, 45, 48, 56, 59, 65.; Brown and Carroll, *The Changing Face of Forsyth County, North Carolina*, 5.

and Wilmington resulted in the community becoming a significant commercial center and the largest town in the region.⁶

Growth and Prosperity

Forsyth County was formed from the southern half of Stokes County in 1849 and named for Colonel Benjamin Forsyth (ca.1760-1814), a Stokes County resident, state legislator, and casualty of the War of 1812. Roughly one-third of what became Forsyth County consisted of the Wachovia tract. The Moravians sold fifty-one acres north of Salem to the newly formed Forsyth County government for the county seat in 1849, but it was not until 1851 that the new town was named Winston, after Revolutionary War leader Major Joseph Winston of Germanton. The Fayetteville and Western Plank Road linked Salem to Wilmington in 1852 and extended to Bethania by 1854, facilitating travel and trade between the Piedmont and the coast. Winston's development progressed slowly until 1873, however, when a twenty-eight-mile-long North Western North Carolina Railroad spur line connected Winston to Greensboro, beginning a fifty year span of extensive growth.⁷

Winston's late-nineteenth-century commercial and industrial center extended north from Cemetery Street to Seventh Street. By the late 1890s, approximately thirty-five tobacco factories and warehouses owned by entrepreneurs including Pleasant Henderson and John Wesley Hanes, Thomas Jethrow Brown, and Richard Joshua Reynolds filled the downtown. Reynolds constructed his first two-story frame factory in 1875. After almost two decades of expansion into other buildings he replaced the original factory with a six-story brick building with steam power and electric lights, which was billed as "THE tobacco factory of the South," and stood as the largest building in Winston in 1892. He entered into a subsidiary agreement with James B. Duke's Durham-based American Tobacco Company in 1899 and began consolidating the numerous plug tobacco businesses in Winston. P. H. and J. W. Hanes sold their tobacco company to Reynolds in 1900 and used the proceeds to invest in the textile industry, organizing Shamrock Hosiery Mills on Marshall Street (later the Hanes Hosiery Mills Company) in 1901, and P. H. Hanes Knitting Company on Stratford Road, which initially produced cotton-ribbed men's underwear, in 1902.⁸

⁶ David Leroy Corbitt, *The Formation of the North Carolina Counties, 1663-1943* (Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, 1987), 196, 199; Brown and Carroll, *The Changing Face of Forsyth County, North Carolina*, 15; Tursi, *Winston-Salem: A History*, 50-51.

⁷ Tursi, *Winston-Salem: A History*, 90-91, 104, 107.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 110, 116; Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina*, 367; James Howell Smith, *Winston-Salem in History, Volume 8: Industry and Commerce, 1896-1975* (Winston-Salem: Historic Winston-Salem, Inc., 1977), 9, 13-15. The first houses in the Hanes mill village were constructed around the P. H. Hanes Knitting Company's spinning plant on Stratford Road in 1910; by 1954 the mill village included 168 residences, a store, a recreation center, a school and auditorium, and three churches. Hanestown was annexed into Winston-Salem in 1957 (Adelaide L. Fries, et. al., *Forsyth: A County on the March*, Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1949, 175-176; Charlotte Hays, "Rural Flavor Remains: Village Part of a City, *Winston-Salem Journal*, no date; Ruth DeLapp, undated Wake Forest University paper in survey file).

Some residential development surrounded the factories, but the majority of dwellings were west of downtown. Winston became the second city in the state with electric streetcars in 1890, which encouraged more suburban development. City surveyor Jacob Lott Ludlow platted West End, the earliest North Carolina subdivision designed in the curvilinear, picturesque, naturalistic tradition of landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted, in 1890, and Washington Park, also known as Southside, in 1892.⁹ Only a few pockets of housing were located east of the railroad lines in the early 1890s, but this area soon saw building activity as African American educator Simon Greene Atkins established Slater Industrial Academy (which later became Winston-Salem State University) and the middle-class African American neighborhood Columbian Heights east of Salem in 1892. The Depot Street area in northeast Winston became another vibrant African American community as businesses, churches, schools, and homes were erected in close proximity to Reynolds tobacco factories, which, unlike textile mills, provided employment for African American laborers.¹⁰

Salem and Winston consolidated in 1913 to form the city of Winston-Salem. The municipality experienced tremendous growth and development in the early decades of the twentieth century, becoming the largest and richest city in North Carolina by 1926. Successes in tobacco, textiles, and banking created great wealth, which was manifested in the construction of secular, religious, commercial, and institutional buildings designed by nationally-recognized architects.¹¹ The Reynolds, Hanes, Gray, and Fries families set the tone for the transformation of downtown from an eclectic mixture of late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth century buildings to a collection of architecturally-significant edifices including the Wachovia Bank and Trust Building (1911, 1918; Milburn, Heister and Company), First Baptist Church (1924-25; Dougherty & Gardner), the Forsyth County Courthouse (1926; Northup & O'Brien), the Nissen Building (1926; William L. Stoddart), the R. J. Reynolds Building (1927-29; Shreve & Lamb), and the Carolina Theater and Hotel (1928; Stanhope Johnson & R. O. Brannon).¹²

The rapid increase in population resulted in a need for new housing at all socioeconomic levels. The city limits expanded in all directions as development companies planned numerous suburbs for white and African American residents. Winston-Salem's elite families commissioned residential designs from locally- and nationally-significant architects. R. J. and Katherine Reynolds constructed Reynolda House, a grand sixty-four

⁹ Bishir and Michael Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina*, 367.

¹⁰ Langdon E. Oppermann, "Winston-Salem's African-American Neighborhoods: 1870-1950," Architectural and Planning Report, Forsyth County Joint Historic Properties Commission, 1994, 21, 26-27.

¹¹ Tursi, *Winston-Salem: A History*, 92; William S. Powell, *The North Carolina Gazetteer*, 540; Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina*, 366-370.

¹² Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina*, 366-370, 380-383.

room residence designed by Philadelphia architect Charles Barton Keen in the “informal bungalow style,” from 1912 to 1917. The 1,067-acre estate three miles northwest of downtown Winston-Salem encompassed formal gardens, recreational grounds, a model farm, and an employee village. Other successful business leaders soon emulated the Reynoldses and moved to the newly created suburbs of West Highlands, Buena Vista, Westview, and Country Club Estates, all located between downtown and Reynolda.¹³

African American neighborhoods developed during this period include Silver Hill, a small L-shaped row of houses for domestic servants and tobacco workers within the affluent West Highlands subdivision; Columbia Heights Extension, platted by the Realty Bond Company south of Columbian Heights across Salem Creek in 1919; Alta Vista, a neighborhood northwest of downtown marketed to black professionals by the Realty Bond Company in the late 1920s; and Dreamland Park, a modest development northeast of East Fourteenth Street subdivided by the Byerly family in the 1920s and 1930s. Other neighborhoods north and east of downtown initially constructed for white residents became predominantly African American in the 1930s. Reynolds Tobacco Company developed Reynoldstown, or Cameron Park, in 1919-1920 to serve as white employee housing, building sixteen houses in neighboring Dunleith for African American employees. After the 1931 opening of the Atkins High School, an African American school, near the East Fourteenth Street Graded School (also constructed for African Americans), the surrounding neighborhoods soon became predominantly African American.¹⁴

Forsyth County did not see a building boom equal to that of the 1920s until after World War II. The stock market crash of October 1929 and the ensuing Great Depression greatly slowed economic growth in the 1930s, although substantial building projects begun before the depression were completed. Some businesses closed, but most Winston-Salem factories and mills remained open and in some cases increased production, as the national market for tobacco products and textiles remained strong. New Deal agencies also provided jobs for some residents. Projects funded by the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration (NCERA) in Winston-Salem from 1932 to 1935 included repairing city streets, highways, water and sewer plants, City Hall, and the library; constructing sidewalks, water and sewer lines, and additions to City Hospital; school maintenance and grounds improvement; mattress making; canning projects; cutting wood and lumber; and tree preservation. NCERA projects throughout the county

¹³ Barbara Mayer, *Reynolda: A History of an American Country House* (Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, Publisher, 1997), 18, 56; Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina*, 391-393; Davyd Foard Hood, “Winston-Salem’s Suburbs: West End to Reynolda Park,” in *Early Twentieth-Century Suburbs in North Carolina: Essays on History, Architecture and Planning*, ed. Catherine W. Bishir and Lawrence S. Earley (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1985), 64-65.

¹⁴ Langdon E. Oppermann, “Winston-Salem’s African-American Neighborhoods: 1870-1950,” 38, 40-41, 46, 49.

were similar in scope.¹⁵ Another important project utilizing New Deal funding was the erection of Bowman Gray Memorial Stadium, which was constructed in honor of Gray, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company president from 1924 until his sudden death in 1935, through donations by his family to the City of Winston-Salem supplemented with funds from the Works Progress Administration (WPA). The stadium was substantially complete at a cost of \$200,000 by February 1938, and on October 22 of that year Duke played Wake Forest at the inaugural football game.¹⁶

The economy started to recover by the late 1930s, and rebounded during the early 1940s. Approximately 13,333 Forsyth County residents served in World War II, and those left behind were occupied with the war effort in a variety of ways, from filling vacant positions in local manufacturing plants to participating in bond drives and planting victory gardens. Unemployment was not a problem, as local companies including P. H. Hanes Knitting Company and R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company increased their production of garments and cigarettes to meet the needs of servicemen and women. The National Carbon Company opened a battery plant in 1943, and Allied Aviation manufactured weapons for the military.¹⁷

Building materials were in short supply, so few structures were erected in the county during the war years. The situation improved at the end of World War II, however, and returning veterans starting families created a critical need for housing after years of slow development during the Depression and war years. The GI Bill of 1944, which guaranteed low-interest home loans for veterans, promoted the construction of houses in new suburbs and on vacant lots in existing neighborhoods. Subdivisions such as Sherwood Forest (first section platted in 1948), were developed west of downtown Winston-Salem, while existing neighborhoods including Ardmore, West Highlands, and Buena Vista grew steadily.¹⁸

By the early 1950s, Winston-Salem served as the corporate headquarters of established companies including R. J. Reynolds Tobacco, Wachovia, and Hanes Hosiery, as well as newcomers such as McLean Trucking, which moved to Winston-Salem in 1943; Western Electric, which opened radio works in 1946 and later became AT & T; and Piedmont Airlines founded in 1948. Altogether, they jointly employed thousands of people.

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ Bill East, "Postscript: No. 33 of a Series," *The Sentinel*, August 23, 1978; Adelaide 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), 222-223; Robert W. Neilson, *History of Government, City of Winston-Salem, North Carolina*, 908.

¹⁷ Tursi, *Winston-Salem: A History*, 229.

¹⁸ "Sherwood Forest," Map Book 12, page 246, Forsyth County Register of Deeds, Winston-Salem.

Bowman Gray Medical Center's development in the 1940s and Wake Forest University's move from Wake County to Winston-Salem in 1956 also contributed to an influx of new residents, many of whom were from outside North Carolina. Restoration efforts began in Old Salem and Bethabara in the 1950s, and Thruway, a new suburban shopping center on the western outskirts of Winston-Salem, began to draw business away from downtown in 1956.¹⁹

New transportation corridors and urban renewal projects reshaped Winston-Salem in the 1950s and 1960s. US 52 was constructed just east of downtown in the 1950s, running north/south and splitting African American neighborhoods including Happy Hill and Columbia Heights Extension. Interstate 40, originally called the East-West Expressway and now Interstate 40 Business, was completed through the city in 1958. University Parkway and Peters Creek Parkway were also built during the 1950s. Urban renewal further impacted the character of East Winston as entire neighborhoods were demolished to make way for housing projects in the 1960s. Some African American residents relocated to new dwellings north and east of the city, while others moved into historically white East Winston neighborhoods north of Eighteenth Street.²⁰

Rural Forsyth County Communities and Towns

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

Clemmons, a small community in the southwest corner of what would become Forsyth County, evolved after William Johnson purchased 640 acres from William Linville in 1757 and built a fort overlooking the Yadkin River to protect his family and neighbors during the French and Indian War. Johnson died in 1765 and was buried in the Mt. Pleasant Church graveyard; his descendants continued to live on his property. Other early settlers in the area include Peter Clemmons, a Delaware native who purchased 530 acres just north of the Johnson estate in 1777, operated a store, farmed, and owned a grist mill on Muddy Creek. His dwelling on Clemmons Road, which has served as a boarding house, general store, meeting house, inn, and stagecoach stop, was constructed around 1800 and expanded in the mid-nineteenth century. Peter Clemmons's great-grandson, Edwin, who occupied the

¹⁹ Tursi, *Winston-Salem: A History*, 244-245, 264; Bishir and Michael Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina*, 370.

²⁰ Langdon E. Oppermann, "Winston-Salem's African-American Neighborhoods: 1870-1950," 17-18, 25-26, 47.

house in the nineteenth century, was a founder of Clemmons Moravian Church and operated a stagecoach line with routes to Raleigh, Fayetteville, Jefferson, Asheville, Moore's Knob, Mt. Airy, and Abingdon and Wytheville, Virginia.²¹

One branch of the Great Wagon Road from Pennsylvania to the Southern frontier crossed the Yadkin River at a shallow ford northwest of Clemmons. Wright's Store served as the primary trading post for travelers; a tavern, campground, a few permanent residences, and several churches were constructed in the area by the early 1800s. Lewis Case Laugenour, a descendant of the Laugenour family that settled in Friedland circa 1773, worked at the Nissen Wagon Works as a young man, went west during the California Gold Rush, and then returned to North Carolina and married one of the Nissen daughters. He built a house in western Forsyth County in 1859 and donated land for the construction of Baptist and Methodist churches; the community that grew up around his home became known as Lewisville.²²

Early settlers were also attracted to the natural resources of what would become eastern Forsyth County. Caleb Story acquired a four-hundred-acre land grant east of the Wachovia tract in 1756. He sold the tract to Irish immigrant William Dobson around 1770. Dobson purchased additional property, eventually owning more than a thousand acres, and constructed an inn and store at a crossroads that soon bore his name. Gottlieb Schober bought the Dobson property in 1813; his son Nathaniel sold it to German clockmaker Joseph Korner in 1817. Korner (Kerner), who had moved to Wachovia in 1785, operated the tavern and several industries with the help of his sons; the area was called Korner's Crossroads until its 1871 incorporation as Kernersville. The arrival of the North Western North Carolina Railroad in 1873 facilitated the town's development as an industrial and commercial center.²³

²¹ Brown and Carroll, *The Changing Face of Forsyth County, North Carolina*, 5; Gwynne Stephens Taylor, *From Frontier to Factory: An Architectural History of Forsyth County* (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1981), 113.

²² Brown and Carroll, *The Changing Face of Forsyth County, North Carolina*, 12; Brad Rochester, "Laugenhour House To Get New Tenant," *The Courier*, August 25, 1777; "Lewis Laugenhour House," Lewisville Historical Society plaque; Eric Hill Associates, "Lewis Lagenauer House," Corridor 76 Study, no date.

²³ Brown and Carroll, *The Changing Face of Forsyth County, North Carolina*, 11-12; Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina*, 198.

II. Changes in Forsyth County since the 1978-80 Architectural Survey

In her 1981 county architectural survey publication, Gwynne Taylor commented on a noticeable threat to Forsyth County's historic resources,

Urban sprawl in the development of rural countryside into treeless tract housing and apartment complexes has eaten away some of the county's most valuable historic resources. Communities such as Clemmons, Lewisville, and Kernersville are surrounded with shopping centers, fast food restaurants, and parking lots.²⁴

Historic resource loss has only escalated since 1981; data gathered in the first phase of the architectural survey update suggests that approximately thirty-three percent of the principal resources surveyed in 1978-1980 have since been demolished. Nevertheless, Forsyth County retains a number of notable farmsteads and rural communities, especially in the county's northwestern quadrant where development pressure has not been as intense. Dozier, for example, retains a country store, a Gothic Revival church, and a number of intact residences constructed from the late nineteenth through the early twentieth centuries.

In most places, however, the marked impact of suburban development and a noticeable decline in land and human resources devoted to agriculture is evident. Less than one percent of the county's population worked in the farming, fishing, or forestry sectors in 2005. In many cases, new-growth trees have overtaken once-cultivated fields. In others, subdivisions and shopping centers have supplanted farms and rural domestic complexes. Building demolitions, disorienting road realignments, and industrial development have obliterated the historic character of sizable portions of Forsyth County, particularly in the southeastern quadrant.

Forsyth County's current physical landscape strikingly illustrates the changes of the last two-and-a-half-decades, as do population statistics and municipal annexations. In 1980, the county's population stood at 243,683. The estimated 2005 population was 332,355, an increase of just over thirty-seven percent. As a result of this rapid growth, the county added nearly 63,000 new housing units between 1970 and 2005, almost doubling the existing housing stock.²⁵

Urban areas and small towns acquired large numbers of residents through new arrivals and annexation. Winston-Salem grew slowly through the 1980s, but annexation increased dramatically after 1991, resulting in a net incorporation of sixty-six square miles into the city limits since 1981. Kernersville, Walkertown, and Rural Hall prospered due to better rail connections in the late nineteenth century; by the early twenty-first century, residential

²⁴ Taylor, *From Frontier to Factory*, 72-73.

²⁵ U.S. Census Bureau website, accessed July 23, 2007, via <http://factfinder.census.gov/qfd/states/37/37183.html>; U.S. Census Bureau, *1990 Census of Population and Housing: Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Number Areas, North Carolina*. Washington, D. C.: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census, 1993.

and commercial development greatly expanded each town's population. Kernersville grew from a small community of 6,802 in 1980 to a bustling town of 21,862 in 2005. Rural Hall's population doubled during the same period, increasing from 1,336 to 2,621. Walkertown's population more than tripled between 1990 and 2005, expanding from 1,200 residents to 4,337. Communities in western Forsyth County also experienced rapid population increases between 1980 and 2005, with Clemmons more than doubling in size (7,401 residents to 16,730) and Lewisville almost tripling (4,547 to 12,444).²⁶

Such striking population growth has fostered subdivision and road construction that continually swallows Forsyth County's historic buildings, sites, landscapes, and structures. Although numerous farms and several country crossroads and small towns remain to tell the county's history, these landscapes have become increasingly fragmented. In some sections of the county, such as the Union Cross area, these physical remnants of the past are extremely rare.

²⁶ Ibid.; North Carolina State Data Center, accessed July 26, 2007 via <http://census.state.nc.us>.

III. Forsyth County Architectural Survey History

Gwynne Stephens Taylor comprehensively surveyed and evaluated the historic architectural resources of Forsyth County from December 1978 through 1980. Taylor and Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning Department staff member Vicki Smith 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. These resources ranged from individual buildings to large agricultural and industrial complexes. The survey findings were published in *From Frontier to Factory: An Architectural History of Forsyth County* (1981), which includes a brief history of Forsyth County; a discussion of building patterns and architectural styles; an illustrated catalog of properties in the county's rural areas and within Kernersville, Rural Hall, and Winston-Salem; and an inventory list with property names, addresses, and survey site numbers. On April 8, 1982, the most architecturally and historically significant properties were placed on the North Carolina Study List, a roster of properties that appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Owners of quite a few Study List properties pursued National Register of Historic Places and local landmark designation in subsequent years. Today 68 individual properties and 15 districts are listed in the National Register, 117 properties have been designated as local landmarks, and 3 districts are locally designated.

Forsyth County contains some of North Carolina's oldest National Register-listed historic districts—Bethabara, Bethania, and Salem—as well as one of the largest, Ardmore, in Winston-Salem. Gwynne Taylor and Laura Phillips wrote a National Register nomination for a large downtown Winston-Salem commercial historic district in 1989 which was determined eligible for listing in the National Register in 1990 but not formally listed due to owner objection. The northern portion of that commercial area was listed in the National Register as the Downtown North Historic District in 2002. Other Winston-Salem National Register historic districts include Holly Avenue, North Cherry Street, Reynolda, South Trade Street, Washington Park, Waughtown-Belview, West End, and West Salem. Reynoldstown is currently in the process of being nominated to the National Register. Kernersville has two National Register historic districts: South Main Street and North Cherry Street. Comprehensive survey of each of the districts was required for the preparation of their nominations.

Several additional survey projects have been conducted over the years. Projects funded with grants from the State Historic Preservation Office include Langdon Oppermann's survey of more than two thousand African American resources, which culminated in a 1998 National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form entitled "Historic and Architectural Resources in African-American Neighborhoods in Northeastern Winston-Salem, North Carolina (ca. 1900-1948)." Michael O. Hartley and Martha B. Hartley served as the principal investigators for a survey update of the Old Salem National Register Landmark District in 1997, which assessed 94 properties; the Town of Salem survey in 1999, which encompassed approximately 500 resources; and an examination of the Moravian "country congregations" of Friedburg, Friedland, and Hope in 2002-2003,

which identified 61 archaeological sites and 119 locations with archaeological potential.²⁷ Sherry Joines Wyatt comprehensively surveyed Waughtown in 2001-2002, followed by Ardmore and Southeast Winston-Salem in 2002-2004.

Architectural historians conducting surveys for North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) projects from 1990 to the present recorded hundreds of Forsyth County historic resources, many of which had not been previously surveyed. Langdon Oppermann mapped and photographed approximately 500 properties in the 1990-1991 Phase II survey for the Winston-Salem Northern Beltway's Western Section, eleven of which were determined eligible for listing in the National Register. Ruth Little surveyed 113 properties in the 1995 Phase II survey for the Winston-Salem Northern Beltway's Eastern Section and recommended that two be determined eligible for National Register listing. Edwards-Pitman Environmental's Durham office staff updated both reports in 2003: Sarah Woodard David addressed the area covered in Langdon Oppermann's report and Jennifer F. Martin evaluated the area encompassed in Ruth Little's report. Heather Fearnbach of Edwards-Pitman Environmental's Winston-Salem office evaluated 197 properties in the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed Salem Creek Connector project (2004), 189 properties in the APE for improvements to US 52 in downtown Winston-Salem (2005), and 149 properties in the APE for improvements to NC 109 in Forsyth and Davidson counties (2005). Jennifer Cathey identified twenty-eight properties in the APE of the Union Cross Road widening project (2005), five of which were determined eligible for listing in the National Register. Richard Silverman evaluated eighty-two properties in the APE of the I-40 Business/US 421 project in downtown Winston-Salem (2006), four of which were determined eligible for listing in the National Register. Sarah Woodard David examined an expanded APE for improvements to US 52 (2007), surveying thirty properties and determining that one resource, a district, was National Register-eligible.

²⁷ Over one thousand Forsyth County prehistoric and historic archaeological sites are recorded in the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office's statewide inventory.

IV. 2006-2007 Phase I Reconnaissance Survey Update Methodology

In 2006, Forsyth County received a federal grant from the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) to undertake a reconnaissance-level update of Taylor's survey. Forsyth County engaged Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc., a Durham-based cultural resource consulting firm, to carry out the project. During the course of the survey update, Heather Fearnbach of EPE's Winston-Salem office served as Principal Investigator and Project Manager and Michelle M. McCullough with the City-County Planning Board acted as the local Project Coordinator. The major goals of the reconnaissance survey update were to:

- Revisit all the previously surveyed properties outside of Bethania and the current National Register historic districts in Winston-Salem to determine the status of each property (unchanged, altered, deteriorated, demolished, or moved);
- Enter the data from the 1978-1980 survey forms for all extant properties in the Microsoft Access database shell created by the HPO;
- Identify resources outside the 1980 Winston-Salem city limits that have reached fifty years of age since 1980 and decide which of those resources merit intensive examination during the next phase of the survey update;
- Identify older resources outside the 1980 Winston-Salem city limits that had not been surveyed in 1978-1980, but now merit intensive-level survey;
- Assign each newly identified property a survey site number and enter basic location and description information in the database;
- Photograph all extant previously surveyed resources and all newly identified resources that warrant intensive survey;
- Update the maps from the 1978-1980 survey to indicate the status of previously surveyed properties and the locations of newly identified resources that are in need of intensive survey.

The Principal Investigator used the 1978-1980 survey's USGS maps as a guide for traveling every road outside the 1980 Winston-Salem city limits to revisit each surveyed property and to locate resources that merit intensive investigation during the next phase of the survey update. Often it was difficult to locate properties. Some previously surveyed resources had never been mapped; their locations were discerned, if possible, from the survey forms. In Winston-Salem, where Gwynne Taylor used 1960s City-County Planning Board planimetric maps to record the properties she surveyed, only resources in the downtown commercial area, Hanestown, Waughtown/Belview, and a few additional locations were mapped.

Phase I survey update fieldwork consisted of the examination of previously surveyed resources, either from the public right-of-way or on the property, to determine if and in what manner each had changed since the original survey. The Principal Investigator classified the current status of each resource into one of five categories: unchanged, altered, deteriorated, demolished, or moved. In twenty-six instances a property was not accessible or could not be located; this was indicated in the database and these properties will be revisited in the next phase of the project. Newly-identified property location and appearance was noted, with more intensive evaluation to follow in the next phase.

Because the categories of altered and deteriorated can be somewhat subjective, the types of changes that have occurred to each property classified as such were described in the database narrative summary field. In the majority of cases, altered properties are those that display significant loss of original character-defining features, replacement materials, and/or substantial additions, or, for farm complexes, loss of one or more of their more substantial outbuildings. Deteriorated properties are those that have experienced noticeable diminishment of materials, most likely due to vacancy or a lack of routine maintenance. It is important to note that some properties were already altered or deteriorated when surveyed in 1978-1980; the property status classification reflects only changes post-dating the original survey. Demolished properties are those that are no longer standing because of human activity (someone tore the building down) or an act of nature, such as a hurricane or a fire. Determining if a building was moved often proved to be problematic. Unless the Principal Investigator recognized the property in a new location or someone reported that the building had been moved, the logical assumption upon arriving at a vacant surveyed site was that the building had been destroyed.

The Principal Investigator took 6,287 digital images of all extant previously documented resources and newly identified properties that merit intensive investigation during the next survey phase. Although the Phase I survey update scope of work required only one or two photographs of each property, the Principal Investigator, whenever possible, comprehensively photographed each resource, including representative shots of significant outbuildings. In some cases, and for a variety of reasons, outbuildings were not photographed in 1979-1980, and thus the 2006-2007 photos were the first made of these resources. Interior photography was not a required survey update project component, but in several instances, with owner invitation, the Principal Investigator took a few interior photographs. Each photo was labeled electronically with the two-letter county identifier (FY), the five-digit survey site number, the property name (abbreviated in some cases to allow for a database/photo hyperlink), the date the photo was taken, and the photographer's initials.

As the Forsyth County reconnaissance-level survey update was a pilot project for the HPO's new survey database, the Principal Investigator modified the database shell as needed to facilitate data entry and management. Modifications included adding new options to pull-down menus, inserting a variety of check boxes to track property status, creating a hyperlink to the digital photos, and designing queries and reports.

Data entry was an involved and time-consuming process. The HPO database shell provided survey site numbers, property names, and resource locations (physical location descriptions rather than street addresses in most cases). The Principal Investigator ascertained current street addresses in the field where possible; if no street address was visible she used Forsyth County Tax Administration Office's online Geo-Data Explorer to determine street addresses and tax parcel block and lot numbers in order to facilitate future mapping efforts. In a few instances the street address in county records is different from that discovered in the field. In cases where the County had never assigned a street address to a property, or a resource is no longer extant and the vacant lot does not have an address, the property block and lot numbers serve as the primary location indicator. Initially, the Principal Investigator was going to use a hand-held GPS unit to determine exact historic resource locations, but, due to the amount of other survey fieldwork that had to be completed within the limited project timeframe, this component of the project was dropped. City-County Planning Board staff and interns utilized the block and lot locations as the basis for identifying the longitude and latitude points for each property.

Gwynne Taylor's 1978-1980 survey forms included historical background and physical description notes; brief narrative inventory entries were, in many cases, published in *Frontier to Factory*. The Principal Investigator summarized Taylor's notes and entries in the database narrative summary field and compiled supplemental historic background information from other readily available sources (property owners, newspaper articles, recently published histories, historic society markers, National Register nominations, NCDOT reports), but did not undertake new research as part of Phase I. In a few instances, property names were revised to reflect information gathered since the 1978-1980 survey. The Principal Investigator indicated each property's current status (unchanged, altered, deteriorated, demolished, or moved) in the database survey update tracking box and noted changes subsequent to the original survey in the narrative summary field. Historic background and description notes were only entered for extant properties; the narrative summary field for destroyed properties contains only comments about the nature of a resource's loss and the site's current appearance. Printing survey update forms and photograph contact sheets for the HPO files was initially scoped as part of the Phase I project, but was moved to the next phase due to the time-consuming nature of this process.

A final component of the Phase I project was updating the fourteen Forsyth County USGS maps and eighteen planimetric maps of Winston-Salem and Kernersville from the original project. The Principal Investigator used photocopies of the original survey maps for the fieldwork phase, indicating previously surveyed property status and the locations of newly identified properties as the project progressed. After each USGS quad survey was completed, a clean set of photocopied USGS and/or planimetric maps from the original survey project was marked with a symbol for the respective actions (altered, deteriorated, demolished, or moved); intact extant properties were left unmarked. A key to these symbols is located in a side margin of each updated map. The Principal Investigator circled

newly identified property locations and wrote in newly assigned survey site numbers. In the case of previously surveyed properties with survey site numbers that have been reassigned, the original survey site number was marked through and the new one written in. The majority of previously surveyed properties on the Vienna quad were assigned new survey site numbers shortly after completion of the original survey but the new numbers had never been mapped, therefore the entire quad was remapped to eliminate confusion.

The project followed the Time-Product-Payment schedule that was included as part of the contract dated November 9, 2006. At the completion of each of the ten project benchmarks on the schedule, compact discs containing the database and all the photos taken during that portion of the project were submitted to HPO and the City-County Planning Board for review.

V. 2006-2007 Phase I Reconnaissance Survey Update Results

Gwynne Stephens Taylor and Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning Department staff member Vicki Smith 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. Due to the fact that the Phase I Reconnaissance Survey Update scope of work specified the survey of approximately one thousand resources, many properties surveyed in 1978-1980 within the Winston-Salem city limits were not updated in Phase I. The remaining previously surveyed properties outside National Register historic districts will be field-checked and updated in the next phase of the survey project.

Database queries allow for the retrieval of important information about the surveyed properties. The most significant results from the reconnaissance survey are as follows:

- Principal resources documented during the 1978-1980 comprehensive survey that were updated in the 2006-2007 Phase I Reconnaissance Survey: 1000
- Principal resources documented during the 1978-1980 comprehensive survey that have since been demolished: 322 (This number reflects primary resource loss, but does not include the demolition of ancillary buildings such as agricultural outbuildings.)
- Principal resources documented during the 1978-1980 comprehensive survey that have since deteriorated significantly: 18
- Principal resources documented during the 1978-1980 comprehensive survey that have since been altered considerably: 96
- Principal resources documented during the 1978-1980 comprehensive survey that have experienced the loss of one or more major outbuildings: 46
- Principal resources that were previously surveyed, but that were not field-checked because they could not be located or access to them was prohibited: 26 (4 not located, 22 no access)
- Principal resources that were previously surveyed that are extant and remain unchanged or were improved: 530 (506 no alterations, 24 rehabilitated)
- Newly identified properties that merit intensive-level survey in Phase II: 142

Based upon the preliminary numbers, approximately thirty-three percent of the previously surveyed principal resources have been demolished, twelve percent have deteriorated or have been altered, and fifty-four percent are intact. These percentages may change upon completion of the reconnaissance survey in the project's next phase.

Historic resource loss is distributed throughout the county, but particularly concentrated in areas adjacent to major transportation corridors and growing cities and towns, where subdivisions and shopping centers have supplanted farms and rural domestic complexes. Road construction and industrial development have obliterated the historic character of sizable portions of Forsyth County, particularly in the southeastern quadrant.

Newly identified resources outside the 1980 Winston-Salem city limits include older resources that were not surveyed in 1978-1980, but now merit intensive-level survey. In a few instances, these properties were in such remote locations that they may not have been accessible during the original survey. In other cases, the loss of previously surveyed properties in an area made what was once deemed an average building a significant example of a type, and thus worthy of intensive-level survey.

The second newly identified property category encompasses those that have reached fifty years of age since 1980. The bungalow, a dwelling type rarely included in the 1978-1980 survey, is a common example of one of the most popular styles of rural residences constructed during the early twentieth century. Bungalows were inexpensive, easy to build, and appealed to a family's desire for a modern, up-to-date house. Rows of them extend along the sides of secondary roads and US highways in rural Forsyth County; the Principal Investigator selected some of the most intact representative examples for intensive-level survey in the project's next phase. Newly identified farm complexes from the period include a wide array of frame outbuildings.

Most of Forsyth County's growth after World War II occurred in cities and towns, as agriculture became increasingly less important in the county's post-war economy. A relatively small number of dwellings were constructed after World War II in the county's rural environs. House styles and forms from this period include Period Cottages, Minimal Traditional houses, Ranch houses, and Modernist-influenced/Contemporary houses.

VI. 2006-2007 Phase I Reconnaissance Survey Update Data Gaps

Data gaps can be defined as factors that prevented the full and successful completion of the survey project; in almost all cases, the existence of these data gaps is beyond the control of the survey sponsors or Principal Investigator. Rectifying most of the data gaps can be accomplished during the next phase of the survey update, but addressing all of them during this phase proved to be impossible.

The Principal Investigator identified the following data gaps:

Resources that could not be accessed: Throughout the reconnaissance survey, the Principal Investigator made every effort to locate, visit, and photograph every resource documented in the 1978-1980 comprehensive survey. In some cases, the Principal Investigator attempted to visit a property multiple times. Factors that prevented the Principal Investigator from visiting the twenty-six resources whose status could not be confirmed included:

- properties that had not been mapped, with locations that were impossible to discern from survey file notes;
- roads that were closed or so significantly rerouted that it was impossible to find the property or properties;
- gates that were erected to keep trespassers off of private property;
- property owners who did not allow access onto their land.

Missing files: City-County Planning Board staff copied hundreds of Taylor's original survey files at the HPO; the Principal Investigator utilized these copies in the field. In some cases, however, based on comparison of the original survey maps and the property addresses in the HPO database, the Principal Investigator discovered that the original survey file for a property was missing. Most of the properties in Taylor's original survey were microfilmed, so City-County Planning Board staff was able to make a copy of some missing survey forms and photos from the microfiche on file in Winston-Salem. In other cases, HPO Survey and Planning Branch technical assistant Chandrea Burch was able to locate the missing original file and copy it. If no file was located but the property had been mapped, the resource was field-checked according to its location on a USGS maps and the Principal Investigator recorded the current appearance of the resource.

Missing maps: Maps for properties within the Winston-Salem city limits are extremely sporadic. Resources in unmapped areas had to be located by their street addresses, which was impossible in a few cases if the street address had changed or was no longer in existence.

Mapping problems: A few properties documented during the 1978-1980 survey were incorrectly mapped or not mapped at all. In some cases, a property's true location was only a tenth to three-tenths of a mile from where it was mapped; these situations were easily rectified. The failure to map a property at all, however, could be determined only if there were extra paper files at the end of the fieldwork for a particular topographical

map or extra survey site numbers were noted when completing the database entries for properties on a particular topographical map. In these cases, the Principal Investigator went back out into the field to locate the property using the address or physical location entered in the survey file. If a file was missing or incomplete, the property was not mapped, and the property's physical location could not be discerned from the database, it was impossible for the Principal Investigator to field-check the property's current status.

Survey site numbers: Gwynne Taylor assigned each surveyed property a survey site number, which was recorded on the survey form, file, and USGS map. A block of survey site numbers she used on the Vienna quad had already been assigned to other Forsyth County properties, so the properties she surveyed were later given new numbers. As these new numbers were never mapped, the Principal Investigator remapped all surveyed properties on the Vienna quad on a new map. In other cases, survey site numbers were reused after properties were destroyed, or properties were assigned more than one number as a result of being resurveyed for subsequent projects after 1980. In order to eliminate as much of the confusion as possible, the Principal Investigator, after conferring with Chandrea Burch, selected the most logical survey site number for each property, noted in the database that other survey site numbers referring to that property were defunct, and updated the USGS maps. In a few instances, properties that had not been surveyed in 1979-1980 and were subsequently surveyed for other projects had never been assigned survey site numbers. For example, some buildings within downtown Winston-Salem and Kernersville historic districts did not have individual survey site numbers, so the Principal Investigator assigned these properties new numbers.

VII. Planning for the Completion of the Survey Update

The second phase of the architectural survey update of Forsyth County will complete the field-checking of survey documentation compiled in the initial comprehensive architectural survey of the county completed in 1980 and the identification of properties that have not previously been surveyed but now merit documentation. It will also entail the intensive survey of properties identified in Phase I as meriting first-time or additional survey. The consultant will conduct this phase by doing the following:

- Identify the remaining Winston-Salem properties that were recorded in the survey completed in 1980 and were not updated in Phase I of the survey update project (approximately 250 properties). Record these properties according to the methodology established in Phase I, using digital photography and entering data from the ca. 1980 survey forms on extant properties into the HPO's Access database, noting any significant alterations since the initial survey.
- Identify Winston-Salem individual properties and neighborhoods that post-date 1930 and now merit comprehensive survey. The neighborhoods will include Greenway Park, Easton, Ogburn Station, Reynolda Park, Buena Vista, Alta Vista, Castle Heights, and Konnoak, as well as others as appropriate. Record these newly identified properties according to the Phase I methodology for previously unrecorded properties, using digital photography and entering basic data and a brief narrative description and historical background information in the database. Include site plans as appropriate.
- Conduct on-site recordation of properties outside of Winston-Salem that were not surveyed ca. 1980 and were identified in Phase I as now meriting comprehensive survey, including those built between 1930 and 1960 (approximately 142 properties). Conduct research as necessary to provide historical background information and prepare site plans as appropriate. Consult local historians and other individuals to ensure accuracy.
- For properties surveyed ca. 1980 and identified in Phase I as meriting additional survey work and research (approximately 45 properties), conduct additional on-site recordation and prepare site plans as appropriate and conduct research as necessary to provide historical background information. Consult local historians and other individuals to ensure accuracy.
- Revisit the previously surveyed properties that were inaccessible during Phase I (approximately 26 properties) in order to record them as described in the first item above, provided access is obtained.
- Identify significant previously surveyed and newly identified properties that appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and present them to the N. C. National Register Advisory Committee for placement on the Study List according to the HPO's survey Study List presentation guidelines.

- Prepare a brief narrative report that summarizes the survey findings of Phase II and makes recommendations regarding the intensive survey of individual properties and neighborhoods constructed from 1930 to ca. 1960 within the Winston-Salem city limits.

A third phase will be necessary in order to complete the Forsyth County architectural survey update. This final phase will consist of the comprehensive survey of newly identified properties within the Winston-Salem city limits, with a focus on individual properties and neighborhoods constructed between 1930 and 1965, and the preparation of contexts and property types for the post-1930 period.

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Appendix A. Professional Qualifications

HEATHER FEARNBACH

POSITION: Architectural Historian

EDUCATION: Ph.D. in History coursework (2006-2007)
University of North Carolina at Greensboro

M.A. History with Emphasis in Public History (1997)
Middle Tennessee State University

Graduate work in Anthropology (1994-1995)
University of Tennessee at Knoxville

B.A. English Literature (1993)
University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Historic Landscapes: Planning, Management and Cultural
Landscape Reports (2005)
Greensboro, North Carolina

Advanced Section 4(f) Workshop – FHWA (2002)
Raleigh, North Carolina

NEPA Environmental Cross-Cutters Course (2002)
Raleigh, North Carolina

Introduction to Section 106 of the
National Historic Preservation Act (2002)
Raleigh, North Carolina

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS: American Association for State and Local History
Friends of MESDA and the Collections
National Council on Public History
National Trust for Historic Preservation
Preservation North Carolina
Society of Architectural Historians
Vernacular Architecture Forum

EXPERIENCE:

Ms. Fearnbach is an Architectural Historian for Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. and is responsible for preparing documentation in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and various other state and federal environmental laws and regulations. She conducts field surveys to identify, evaluate, research, and document historic resources located in the area of potential effect for proposed projects. As part of her evaluation of historic structures, Ms. Fearnbach delineates National Register boundaries and justifies those boundaries as part of Section 106 documentation. Ms. Fearnbach prepares National Register nominations and coordinates reviews with local, state, and federal agencies as needed. She also conducts comprehensive architectural surveys sponsored by the National Park Service and the State Historic Preservation Offices in South Carolina and North Carolina.

Prior to joining the firm, Ms. Fearnbach worked as an architectural historian with the North Carolina Department of Transportation. During her employment there, she performed architectural identification and analysis for the 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 the Historic Bridge Relocation and Reuse Program, and reviewed in-house staff documents and consultant documents. Ms. Fearnbach has also served as the head of the Architecture Branch for the Historic Sites Section of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources and as a Site Manager at Somerset Place State Historic Site in Creswell, NC.

Ms. Fearnbach has served as Project Manager, Principal Investigator, and/or Architectural Historian for the following projects:

- *Blair Farm National Register Nomination*, Boone, Watauga County, North Carolina (August 2007)
- *McLean-Foust-Carpenter Farm Rural Historic District North Carolina Historic Preservation Office Study List Application*, Whitsett vicinity, Guilford County, North Carolina (August 2007)
- *Alexander Manufacturing Company Mill Village Historic District National Register Nomination*, Forest City, Rutherford County, North Carolina (May 2007)
- *Erlanger Mill Village Historic District National Register Nomination*, Lexington, Davidson County, North Carolina (February 2007)
- *Forsyth County Architectural Survey Update – Phase I* (October 2006-August 2007)
- *Ludwick and Elizabeth Summers House National Register Nomination*, Gibsonville vicinity, Guilford County, North Carolina (October 2006)
- *Burnt Chimney CDBG Redevelopment Project Recordation Plan*, Florence Mill Property, Forest City, Rutherford County, North Carolina (January-September 2006)
- *Leigh Farm Historic Structures Report and Site Management Plan*, Durham County, North Carolina (January-October 2006)
- *City of Concord Survey Update*, Cabarrus County, North Carolina (January-August 2006)
- *Lenoir Downtown Commercial Historic District National Register Nomination*, Caldwell County, North Carolina (June 2006)
- *Lexington Residential Historic District National Register Nomination*, Davidson County, North Carolina (April 2006)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Greensboro Northern and Eastern Loops*, Guilford County (March 2006)
- *City of Lexington Architectural Survey*, Davidson County, North Carolina (May-December 2005)
- *West Main Street Historic District National Register Nomination*, Forest City, Rutherford County, North Carolina (November 2005)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: US 52 Improvement Project*, Forsyth County (November 2005)
- *Forest Service Fire Tower Survey*, Western North Carolina (Fall 2005)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: NC 109 Improvement Project*, Forsyth and Davidson Counties (August 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 (May 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 (May 2005)
- *North Carolina Historic Preservation Office Study List Applications: Alexander Manufacturing Company Historic District and Florida-Georgia Historic District*, Rutherford County (May 2005)
- *James B. and Diana M. Dyer House National Register Nomination*, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, North Carolina (May 2005)
- *Loray Mill Historic District Boundary Expansion*, Gastonia, Gaston County, North Carolina (April 2005)
- *East Main Street Historic District National Register Nomination*, Forest City, Rutherford County, North Carolina (March 2005)

- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Disher Retreat Evaluation, Winston-Salem Northern Beltway, Eastern Extension, US 311 to I-40 Business, Forsyth County (February 2005)*
- *North Carolina Historic Preservation Office Study List Applications: Oakland Street Historic District and Loray Mill Historic District Boundary Expansion, Gaston County (January 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 (January 2005)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Kerr Avenue Improvements, Wilmington, New Hanover County (January 2005)*
- *City of Mt. Pleasant Historic District Design Guideline Review, South Carolina (Fall 2004-Spring 2005)*
- *York-Chester Historic District National Register Nomination, Gaston County, North Carolina (October 2004)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Salem Creek Connector, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (August 2004)*
- *City of Thomasville Architectural Survey, Davidson County, North Carolina (August 2004)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: US 25-I 26 Connector, Henderson County (August 2004)*
- *Kenworth Historic District Boundary Expansion, Hickory, Catawba County, North Carolina (June 2004)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Cat Creek Stream Restoration Site, Macon County (June 2004)*
- *Turner and Amelia Smith House National Register Nomination, Wake County, North Carolina (May 2004)*
- *Charles and Annie Quinlan House Local Designation Report and National Register Nomination, Waynesville, Haywood County, North Carolina (March 2004)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Bodenhamer House Evaluation, Winston-Salem Northern Beltway, Eastern Extension, US 311 to I-40 Business, Forsyth County (February 2004)*
- *City of Rock Hill, South Carolina Architectural Survey for the City of Rock Hill and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (2004)*
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 325 on SR 2165 over Landrum Creek, Chatham County (February 2004)*
- *Main Street Historic District National Register Boundary Expansion, Forest City, Rutherford County, North Carolina (February 2004)*
- *Lewis-Thornburg Farm National Register Nomination and Site Management Plan, Randolph County, North Carolina (December 2003)*
- *Henrietta-Caroleen High School National Register Nomination, Rutherford County, North Carolina (November 2003)*
- *Benjamin W. Best House National Register Nomination, with Penne Sandbeck, Greene County, North Carolina (November 2003)*
- *Everetts Christian Church National Register Nomination, Martin County, North Carolina (August 2003)*
- *First Christian Church National Register Nomination, Martin County, North Carolina (August 2003)*
- *Oak City Christian Church National Register Nomination, Martin County, North Carolina (August 2003)*
- *West Raleigh Historic District National Register Nomination, Wake County, North Carolina (August 2003)*
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- *North Carolina Historic Preservation Office Study List Applications*: Randleman School, Randolph County; Linden School, Cumberland County; Cleveland School, Johnston County (September 2002)
- *Historic Structures Report on the Robson House*, with Peter Sandbeck, prepared for the Exhibit Design Section of the Museum of History, Raleigh, North Carolina (August 2002)
- *Peace House National Register Nomination and Tax Credit Application*, Granville County, North Carolina (August 2002)
- *Ashland National Register Nomination*, Bertie County, North Carolina (April 2002)
- *John Johns Farm National Register Nomination*, Wake County, North Carolina (April 2002)
- *J.R. Nowell House National Register Nomination*, Wake County, North Carolina (March 2002)
- *Frank and Mary Smith House National Register Nomination*, Wake County, North Carolina (March 2002)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: New Location for NC 218 from US 74 to SR 1462*, Anson County (March 2002)
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- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 334 on SR 1351 over the South Fork of the New River*, Watauga/Ashe County (January 2002)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: NC 88 Widening from US 221 Business to NC 194*, Ashe County (July 2001)
- *Winfall Historic District National Register Nomination*, Perquimans County, North Carolina (January 2002)
- *King Parker House National Register Nomination*, Hertford County, North Carolina (January 2002)
- *North Carolina Historic Preservation Office Study List Applications*: Brentwood School, Guilford County, Powell-Horton House, Hertford County (January 2002)
- *Porter Houses and Armstrong Kitchen National Register Nomination*, Edgecombe County, North Carolina (January 2002)
- *Idol's Hydroelectric Plant National Register Nomination*, Forsyth County, North Carolina (October 2001)
- *Hauser Farm National Register Nomination*, Surry County, North Carolina (May 2001)
- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 28 on SR 1222 over Shingle Landing Creek*, Currituck County, North Carolina (February 2001)
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- *North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Replace Bridge No. 316 on US 70 Business over Campus Drive*, Durham County (November 2000)
- *Garrett's Island House National Register Nomination*, Washington County, North Carolina (September 2000)
- *St. Luke's A.M.E. Church National Register Nomination*, Halifax County, North Carolina (May 1999)
- *CSS Neuse National Register Nomination*, Lenoir County, North Carolina (May 1999)

- PUBLICATIONS:**
- “Denominational Histories” with Teresa Biddle-Douglass, Rebecca Smith, and Carroll Van West in *Powerful Artifacts: A Guide to Surveying and Documenting Rural African-American Churches* (Center for Historic Preservation, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, 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)
 - Entries on Andrew Jackson Donelson, Samuel Donelson, and Stockly Donelson in the *Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture* (Tennessee Historical Society, Nashville, 1998)
 - Index of *Tennessee Historical Quarterly* (Winter 1998)
- PRESENTATIONS:**
- “Early North Carolina Architecture,” North Carolina Museums Council Annual Meeting, Hickory, North Carolina, March 2007
 - “An Anglomaniac Mansion in Tobacco Town: Mayer, Murray and Phillip’s Dyer House of 1931,” Colonial Dames Meeting, Winston-Salem, January 2007; Historic Architecture Round Table, Raleigh, North Carolina, October 2005
 - “Gastonia’s Architecture: Portrait of a New South Economy,” with Sarah W. David, Preservation North Carolina Annual Conference Gastonia, North Carolina, October 2005
 - “Aladdin Homes: Built in a Day,” Fall Institute 2004, Perspectives on American Decorative Arts, 1776-1920, Winterthur, Wilmington, Delaware
 - “A Movable Beast: NCDOT’s Historic Truss Bridge Reuse and Relocation Program,” Preservation North Carolina Annual Conference, Statesville, North Carolina, 2001
 - “The African American Community of Bethania,” Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts Summer Institute, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, Summer 1997

How To Use The Soil Survey Report. Contents. General Soil Areas. Use and Management of Soils. Capability Groups of Soils. Estimated Yields. Woodland Management. Engineering Applications. Soil Survey Methods and Definitions. Soils of Forsyth County. Soil Series and Their Relations. Soil Series, Types, and Phases. Formation, Classification, and Morphology of Soils. Factors of Soil Formation. Classification of Soils. Morphology of Soils by Great Group. General Nature of the Area. Geology, Physiography, and Drainage. Disclosure: Paid Survey Update may be compensated in exchange for featured placement of certain products and services, or when you click links or ads on this website. —. Subscribe to P\$U.â Yes, I want to do paid surveys and be rewarded with free money and gift cards. Sign me up for PrizeRebel right now! PointClub. Yes, I want 2,000 5,000 free points towards gift cards taking simple online surveys. Sign me up for PointClub today! Phone.