

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name North Cherry Street Historic District
other names/site number

2. Location

street & number	100 block North Cherry Street	<input type="checkbox"/> not for publication	N/A
city, town	Kernersville	<input type="checkbox"/> vicinity	N/A
state	North Carolina	code	N.C.
county	Forsyth	code	067
zip code	27584		

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing _____	Noncontributing _____
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	10	0 buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	objects
		10	0 Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

Historic & Architectural Resources of
Kernersville, N. C.

Number of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this
 nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the
 National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
 In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

William F. Smith *12-18-87*
 Signature of certifying official Date
 State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Function of Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single family

Commerce/Trade: Business

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Italianate

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls weatherboard

brick

roof asphalt

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The North Cherry Street Historic District consists of six primary and four secondary structures ranged on either side of the 100 block of North Cherry Street. All six primary structures and the four secondary structures, all of which date from the construction or renovation of their respective dwellings, contribute to the significance of the district. The district encompasses most of both sides of one block, or approximately four acres, one block from the main intersection of North and South Main and East and West Mountain streets at the core of the downtown area.

Although in close proximity to the South Main Street Historic District, the North Cherry Street Historic District is effectively separated from that district by particularly intrusive 1970s and 1980s development on all four corners of the intersection of Cherry and Mountain streets, including a convenience store and gas station, a convenience store, doctors' offices, a multi-family apartment complex and a funeral home, which consists of an earlier house which was massively overbuilt in the mid-twentieth century, obscuring most, if not all of the earlier fabric.

To the northeast the 200 block of North Cherry Street has been redeveloped by 1980s medical offices on either side of the street which separates the district from a less intact collection of early to mid-twentieth century dwellings to the north on North Cherry Street.

The North Cherry Street Historic District is a tree-lined block with cement sidewalks on the east side of the street. On the south and north ends and along the rear property lines of the east side of the block is commercial development which effectively defines this residential block. The west side of the block has only two houses, both of which are set well back on deep landscaped lots. The east side, which has four dwellings, is also tree-shaded, but the houses are set quite close to the street, and the shallow lawns are bisected by the sidewalks.

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The architecture of the 100 Block of North Cherry Street is an interesting combination of turn-of-the-twentieth-century styles, ranging from the late Victorian Totten-Gosen House (#2; ca. 1900) at 141 North Cherry and the elegance of the Neoclassical styling of the George Virgil Fulp House (#1; ca. 1915), to the Colonial Revival Odell Beard House (#5; ca. 1910) and the bungalow styling of the R. C. Morris House (#6; ca. 1925). The primary significance of the district is the relatively unaltered streetscape of an early twentieth century residential neighborhood.

The earliest dwelling in the district is probably the Totten-Goslen House (# ca. 1900) at 141 North Cherry Street, and its contemporary smokehouse reflects the rural nature of Kernersville at the turn of the century.

The showcase of the block, the George Virgil Fulp House (#1; ca. 1915), located at 131 North Cherry, is also constructed in the Colonial Revival/Neoclassical style. It has perhaps the most elegant interior treatment in Kernersville. The house features French doors, a sweeping stair, Colonial Revival mantels and a paneled dining room.

The Odell Beard House (#4; ca. 1910) is a frame cottage reminiscent of the eighteenth-century Coastal Cottage, once popular in eastern North Carolina. This house has the requisite full-facade engaged porch supported on slender columns which rest on low piers. A central shed dormer stretches across the front facade of the gabled roof.

The other three houses in the block are the Morris House (#6, ca. 1925), a brick bungalow; the Fulp-Whitaker House (#4; ca. 1900, 1930), a one-story brick cottage; and the J. B. Stanley House (#3; ca. 1914), a Colonial Revival two-story frame dwelling.

The 100 block of North Cherry Street was home to successful businessmen and their families, and is evocative of the period of growth in Kernersville during the three decades prior to the advent of the Great Depression.

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INVENTORY:

Each entry in the North Cherry Street Historic District gives: Inventory number keyed to the district map; street address; status; original owner and/or builder; description; and date of construction and major alterations if applicable. The status is noted by "C" as contributing to the overall character of the district, or "N" as non-contributing to the character of the district. Buildings are considered contributing when they add to the significance of the district by virtue of their age, construction technique, styling, or a combination of those elements. Buildings are considered non-contributing if they date from the period prior to or after the period of significance for the district, if they have been so altered that their original significance has been obscured, or altered to a style not appropriate to the overall character of the district, or are not of appropriate styling, size, or materials for the district.

INVENTORY:

1 131 C George Virgil Fulp House. ca. 1915. [George Virgil Fulp, owner; Yancey Albert, builder; Sherman Nelson, carpenter]. Fulp, the founder of the Bank of Kernersville (#4, South Main Street Historic District) and president of the Kernersville Furniture Manufacturing Company, built this house about 1915. The Neoclassical/Colonial Revival-styled exterior is two-and-a-half stories in height under a low, nearly pyramidal hip roof pierced by an arched dormer on the front facade. The dormer contains a arched three-part bay which follows the roofline of the dormer. On either side of the main are one-story porches supported by Doric columns. There is an exterior chimney on the north side of the block, and an interior chimney which serves the two southern rooms. The three-bay front facade has triple bays flanking the central entrance, with three paired bays on the second floor. The sidelighted entry is sheltered by a elliptical porch roof also supported by Doric columns. There is a one-story kitchen ell to the rear.

The relatively austere exterior belies one of the best turn-of-the-century interiors in Kernersville. The center-hall-plan house is two rooms deep, with a one-story rear ell containing the kitchen. The stair hall is wide, with plaster walls and an arch at the stair which rises along the north wall of the hall, turns on a landing at the rear of the hall, and continues up the south wall. To either side of the hall are double French doors leading into parlors. Both parlors have Colonial Revival mantels and darkly varnished wood-work. The south parlor has plaster walls and ceiling with exposed beams, a mantel on the interior wall flanked by a door into the rear room, and a single French door leading to the side porch. The north parlor is more formal with a Colonial Revival-style mantel with flanking single French door and bay on the north wall, the door leading to the side porch. On the interior wall of the north parlor is a pair of French doors which give into the dining room, which

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is the handsomest room in the house. In this room white plaster walls are in sharp contrast with the dark mahogany paneling which rises five feet and terminates in a plate shelf. The paneling consists of narrow rectangular panels with square panels above, divided by applied flush strips which function as pilasters and which terminate in bracketed "capitals". The paneling is broken by a single paneled door leading to the hall. The rear wall has a built-in glass-fronted china cabinet, a paneled mantel and a solid paneled door leading to the kitchen ell. An early light fixture with milk glass globes suspended from chains hangs in the center of the dining room.

1 A C Garage. ca. 1920 In the south side yard is a hip-roofed double-bay garage with hip-roofed dormer, probably built shortly after the house.

2 141 C Totten-Goslen House. ca. 1900. [Rev. J. H. Totten, owner]. This two-story three-bay double-pile frame dwelling was constructed in a retardataire Victorian/Italianate style which is accented by the wooded lot on which it sits, and by the two contemporary frame outbuildings in the rear and side yards. The side-gabled roof has a bracketed cornice which is repeated in the cornice of the one-story, three-part bays which extend on either end of the main block. The house has a transverse hall through the center of the house, with two rooms to the front and two to the rear. On the first floor, the front north parlor has been remodeled; the south parlor retains its simple mantel. The stair hall has an open-string stair which rises north to south along the rear hall wall. The stair has beaded wainscot on the hall wall, and paneling on the exposed ramp of the stair. The upstairs plan follows the first floor plan. The original plan the front porch had a three-part projecting foyer with separate entrances to the two front rooms. This plan has been altered by the removal of the foyer, the installation of one central entry, and the creation of a short center hall which provides access to the two front rooms. On the second floor there are two rooms to the front and to the rear which have been remodeled. The house now serves as offices.

2 A C Smokehouse. ca. 1900. In the south side yard is a simple frame smokehouse which appears to be contemporary with the dwelling.

2 B C Garage. ca. 1915. To the north is a frame garage, which was built a few years after the house. The garage has a stepped-parapeted front-gabled roof with exposed rafter ends. The front facade is pierced by two bays: a standard door, and a wooden garage door. These are surmounted by a two-part transom consisting of eight small panes of glass set horizontally.

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3 112 C J. B. Stanley House. ca. 1912 [J. B. Stanley, owner]. This Neoclassically-styled house is two-and-a-half-stories in height, with a low hipped roof, and a one-story, one-bay, hip-roofed portico on paired columns. The house has been sided with aluminum, but retains its three-part fenestration and sidelights at the entry. To the south is a porte cochere on replacement square posts and piers. The house appears to follow a center hall plan, and there is a one-story ell to the rear.

4 120 C Fulp-Whitaker House. ca. 1900, 1930 George Virgil Fulp built this one-story cottage and lived here while he built his house (#1; ca. 1915) across the street. The frame and brick dwelling retains its early form but is now finished with modest ca. 1930 detailing. The main block is "L" shaped, with front-gabled section containing a single bay on the first floor, and an arched ventilator in the attic. The house was remodeled about 1930 into two apartments. At that time the house was partially brick veneered and the side porch was enclosed to create a room. The central entry, with transom and sidelights, is sheltered by a one-bay porch on slender plain columns.

4 A C Garage. ca. 1930 To the rear is a brick garage with pyramidal roof and exposed rafter ends. The front facade of the roof is pierced by a hip roof ventilator, and wooden garage doors remain.

5 126 C Odell Beard House. Ca. 1910. This story-and-a-half-story frame dwelling is reminiscent of the standard Coastal Cottage, popular in the late 18th and early 19th century in eastern and piedmont North Carolina. The Colonial Revival finish of this house reflects the renewed popularity of the style in the early twentieth century. The house has a side-gabled roof with low shed-roofed dormer. The roof extends to engage a full-facade porch on slender columns. An interior chimney pierces the roof at its center.

6 134 C R. C. Morris House. ca. 1925. The last popular early 20th century style represented in the North Cherry Street cluster is the Bungalow, here executed in brick with a hip and pyramidal roof with the exposed rafter ends often associated with the style. The asymmetrical facade consists of a central section composed of two sets of three-part bays flanking an entry, all of which is flanked by a sidelighted French door to the south and a single bay to the north. Stretching part way across the front facade is an engaged porch on posts and piers. Between the piers is a brick balustrade which is coped with concrete. To the north is a porte cochere formed by an extension of the roof and supported by large brick columns.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Social History

ca. 1900-1930

ca. 1900

ca. 1915

ca. 1925

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown/various

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The North Cherry Street Historic District is a collection of six representative examples of early twentieth century residential architectural styles dating from about 1900 to 1930. Included are examples of the late Victorian, Colonial Revival and Bungalow styles. The George Virgil Fulp House (#1; ca. 1915) is one of the best examples of the Neoclassical Revival-style in Kernersville, and the R. C. Morris House (#6; ca. 1930) is one of the better examples of the Bungalow style in Kernersville. The area was the home of a number of prominent Kernersville citizens who were involved in banking and furniture manufacturing. The North Cherry Street Historic District conveys the atmosphere of a turn-of-the-century neighborhood, with a collection of diverse, intact styles second only the South Main Street Historic District in Kernersville. These houses illustrate Kernersville social history during the period (Context III: Maturation and Diversification, 1900-1930), and fit into Property Type IIIa: Early Twentieth Century Dwellings.

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The history of the North Cherry Street Historic District is representative of the first three decades of the twentieth century in Kernersville. The district includes the residences of typical, prosperous citizens of Kernersville during the period, including the home of local banker and entrepreneur, George Virgil Fulp.

At the turn of the century most of the area on the east side of North Cherry Street included in the district belonged to Mr. Calvin Roberts (see Roberts-Justice House, Kernersville Multiple Properties Nomination) whose house faces South Main Street. The property on the west side belonged to Rev. J. H. Totten, who was probably the earliest resident on North Cherry Street. He built a two-story frame dwelling about 1900 at 141 North Cherry Street.

The Totten-Goslen House is representative of late nineteenth vernacular architecture with Italianate detailing which was being popular in the later part of that century. The house is a bridge between the earlier two-story farm-house styles and the newer, Neoclassical and Colonial Revival styles popular at the turn of the century. The Totten-Goslen House, with its two remaining frame outbuildings is reminiscent of the more rural character of the area which would soon give way to the more urban styling made possible by the rise of manufacturing and industry in Kernersville. The C. L. Linville family purchased the property about 1910, and lived there for years. (1) The Goslen family then purchased the house and lived there until the 1980s when the house was converted to offices.

Odell Beard built a Colonial Revival Coastal Cottage on North Cherry Street about 1910 according to at least two local sources. The cottage has a side-gabled roof, with full-facade engaged roof on columns, and an interior chimney. (2) The style of Mr. Beard's house is a distinctly late eighteenth century style, the Coastal Cottage, found in the eastern part of the state. This cottage is a forerunner of the extremely popular Colonial Revival style home which is represented in a more standard style, by the Fulp (#1; ca. 1915) and Stanley (#3; ca. 1914) houses within the district.

The J. B. Stanley House and the George Virgil Fulp House were built about the same time, and are similar in scale and style, although the Fulp House is more ornately finished. This may be due to the fact that the Stanley House has been sided with aluminum, and some detailing could have been lost. Mr. Stanley was a furniture salesman who built his house about 1912. (3)

George Virgil Fulp was living in a one-story frame house (#4; ca. 1900) he had built at 120 North Cherry Street when he purchased property from Mr. Linville, who was then living in the Totten-Goslen House (#2; ca. 1900). About 1915 he hired Yancey Albert, a builder, and Sherman Nelson, head carpenter, to build a

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house on the lot. The Fulp House is one of the best examples of the Neoclassical and Colonial Revival blend of styles in Kernersville, a style which was extremely popular throughout the state. Present owners of the house remember Mr. Nelson coming often to look at the house, which he considered his best work. (4)

In addition to his involvement in the Bank of Kernersville (SMSHD #4; 1903) Fulp organized and served as president of the Kernersville Furniture Manufacturing Company in 1901. The company was organized to produce kitchen and bedroom furniture, and in 1910, branched out with the formation of the Ring Furniture Company. (5)

About 1925 Mr. R. C. Morris, a furniture salesman, bought a portion of the rear lot of Dr. Justice's house (Roberts-Justice House, Kernersville Multiple Resource Nomination) and built a brick bungalow facing Cherry Street. Mrs. Morris lived in the house until her death in the early 1980s. (6)

Carey and Ed Whitaker bought the first Fulp House (#4; 1900, 1930) and later sold it to a cousin, Dr. George Whitaker, who still resides in Kernersville. Dr. Whitaker remodeled the frame cottage into two apartments and brick-veneered the exterior, enclosing the original porch and replacing it with a one-bay porch. A brick garage was built about this time, and the house retains its ca. 1930 detailing.

Both the Stanley and the Fulp-Whitaker houses provide good examples of two popular building styles in the late 1920s. The Bungalow styling of the Morris House remained popular through the 1910s and 1920s, and the Colonial Revival mode has never gone out of style in North Carolina. The genre returns again and again through the twentieth century. The Fulp-Whitaker House is a less ornate version of the Colonial Revival, but serves as a reminder of the durability of the style.

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FOOTNOTES:

1 Interview with Harmon Linville, April 30, 1987, in Kernersville. Notes on file with Survey and Planning Branch. Mr. Linville was born in 1910, and lived in the Totten-Goslen House as a child. Mr. Linville served as mayor of Kernersville from 1933 until 1935 when he was appointed Postmaster, a position he held until 1966. Mr. Linville has been active in the civic, religious, and social life of Kernersville all his life. Hereinafter cited as Linville Interview.

2 Linville Interview; interview with Mrs. Allie Fulp (widow of George Vance Fulp, son of the builder), Mr. Paul Fulp (son of George Virgil Fulp, builder of the house) and Mrs. Shirley Smith O'Brien (grand-daughter of George Virgil Fulp); hereinafter cited as Fulp Interview.

3 Linville Interview; Fulp Interview.

4 Fulp Interview.

5 Stewers, R. C. Forsyth County, Economic and Social. Winston-Salem, 1924, pp. 103-108.

6 Linville Interview.

Interview with Mrs. Allie Fulp, Mr. Paul Fulp, and Mrs. Shirley Smith, March 7, 1987,
in Kernersville, N. C. Notes on file with Survey and Planning Branch.

Interview with Harmon Linville, May 7, 1987, in Kernersville, N. C. Notes on file
with Survey and Planning Branch.

Stewers, R. C. Forsyth County, Economic and Social. Winston-Salem,
1924.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)
has been requested
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings
Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

Specify repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property approximately 3½ acres

UTM References

A

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3	9	9	7	5	5	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The North Cherry Street Historic District is encompassed by the side and rear property lines of 131 and 141 North Cherry Street, and the side and rear property lines of 112 through 134 North Cherry Street. See tax map (scale 1" = 200') with boundary in bold outline.

See continuation sheet

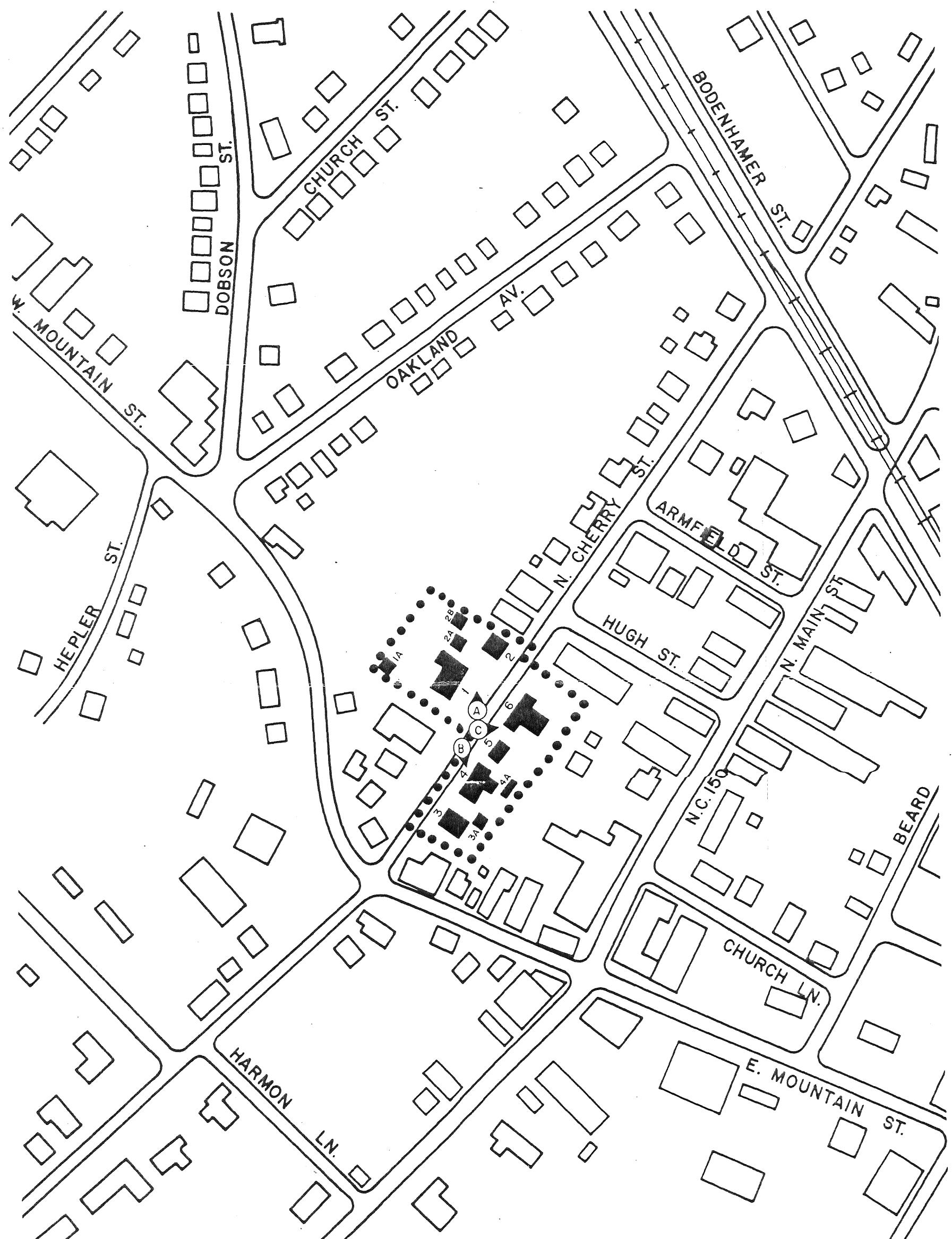
Boundary Justification

The North Cherry Street Historic District encompasses the remaining early twentieth century dwellings in the 100 block of North Cherry St. The intersection of Mountain and Cherry sts. which separates this district from the South Main Street Historic District has been developed in the mid-twentieth century as a commercial area, and the 200 block of North Cherry St. has been developed as doctors' offices, leaving the intervening residential block.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Virginia Oswald date October 1987
organization Consultant, Survey and Planning Branch telephone (919) 362-1725
street & number Rt. 4, Box 20M state NC zip code 27502
city or town Apex



NORTH CHERRY STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

KERNERSVILLE
NATIONAL REGISTER STUDY

••••• BOUNDARY



CONTRIBUTING



NON-CONTRIBUTING

50

INVENTORY NUMBER

DUCT LOCATION / DIRECTION

