

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 WASHINGTON PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT  
other names/site number Southside Neighborhood

### 2. Location

street & number See Continuation Sheet 2.1.  n/a not for publication  
city, town Winston-Salem  n/a vicinity  
state North Carolina code NC county Forsyth code 067 zip code 27127

### 3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>349</u>	<u>123</u> buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>2</u>	_____ structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>352</u>	<u>123</u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		<u>1</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a  
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

### 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 S. Finley 12-4-91  
Signature of certifying official Date

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 \_\_\_\_\_

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 2 Page 1

Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

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Location

Approximately 25 blocks bounded roughly by Washington Park, Bond Street, S. Main Street, the Winston-Salem Southbound Railroad tracks, Acadia Avenue, Rawson Street, Sprague Street, Leonard Street, and Park Boulevard.

## 6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling	DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure	DOMESTIC/secondary structure
RELIGION/religious structure	RELIGION/religious structure
COMMERCE/specialty store	COMMERCE/specialty store
RECREATION/outdoor recreation	RECREATION/outdoor recreation

## 7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)
Bungalow/Craftsman	foundation <u>brick</u>
Queen Anne	walls <u>weatherboard</u>
Colonial Revival	<u>brick</u>
Late Gothic Revival	roof <u>asphalt</u>
Other: Modest brick commercial	other <u>shingle</u>
	<u>slate</u>

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Located on steep lands at the crest of a ridge overlooking Salem Creek to the north, the Washington Park neighborhood was a planned speculative development centered around a streetcar line. Approximately one-half mile south of the early Moravian community of Salem and one and one-half miles south of the central business district of Winston-Salem, the neighborhood is about twenty-five blocks of irregular configuration with a grid pattern in the center, a diagonal street at its eastern boundary, and curvilinear landscaped streets to the northeast overlooking the seventy-five-acre Washington Park.

The district is a pleasant and refreshing neighborhood with a canopy of large trees providing shade. The trees and shrubs of individual houselots, streets of small well-designed houses and yards, avenues of spacious terraced lawns with their large showy houses, and the district's characteristic stone walls and steps together create a fluid and harmonious spot. The grid pattern of streets is laid out on hills, making a natural transition to the curvilinear streets overlooking the park and giving vistas of the city to the north from several points. Service alleys run through blocks behind houses; many still connect streets and are accessible by automobile.

Developed from the 1890s to World War II, it was one of Winston and Salem's two principal suburban residential areas in the early twentieth century and contains representative and well-detailed one- and two-story frame, brick and brick-veneered examples of Victorian (including simple vernacular examples), Queen Anne, Classical Revival, Shingle, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Moravian Revival, and Tudor Revival style houses. Also within the district are the 1916 (former) Schlatter Memorial Reformed Church, a few commercial buildings, and parts of Washington Park itself, dedicated in the plat of 1892. The district is heavily dominated by single-family residences, although many of these were built and continue as rental properties.

The district contains a total of 475 resources. It is predominantly residential in character, containing 338 primary buildings, of which 322 are houses, built for the most part in the 1910s and 1920s. Of the houses, 248 are contributing and 74 are noncontributing. Of the sixteen non-residential primary buildings, nine are noncontributing commercial buildings, three are contributing commercial buildings, one is a contributing church, and three are noncontributing church-related buildings. There are two contributing structures (swimming pool and stone gateway) and one contributing site (the park). There are 134 secondary buildings in the district, mainly garages, as well as one barn. Ninety-seven of these are contributing and thirty-seven are noncontributing. The majority of noncontributing buildings in the district were built after the district's period of significance.

The Washington Park neighborhood is distinguished from its surroundings on all sides. To the south are residential streets running south from Acadia Avenue and whose development continued after the period of significance. To the west and north is Washington Park itself. To the north is Bond Street whose remaining older buildings have been heavily altered, and beyond are commercial and industrial

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

strips along S. Broad and S. Main streets and the Duke Power electrical station bordering Salem Creek. To the east the district is bounded by S. Main Street and Sunnyside Avenues separating it from a distinct but contemporary planned streetcar suburb known as Sunnyside.

Initially consisting of a limited number of rural farmhouses on large tracts and uninhabited wooded land on the steep hills, the neighborhood was subdivided into smaller parcels, with multi-acre parcels assembled by the wealthy. The large majority of houses are oriented towards the east-west streets. Of the north-south streets, only S. Main, S. Broad, Doune and Hollyrood streets north of Acadia Avenue contain a sizeable number of residences; for the most part, the more substantial houses are found along the east-west streets which are called avenues. A canopy of mature trees shades the streets and is an important unifying element of the neighborhood. Many yards contain mature trees and other plantings.

#### Residential Buildings

The earliest buildings in the district date from the 1890s and are some of the largest. The Eller-Davis House, now at 14 Park Boulevard, may be the earliest extant building in the district. It was built at 129 Cascade by 1893 and moved to Park Boulevard ca. 1918 when the owners wanted to build a new, more "up-to-date" house. It is a large frame Victorian house with shingle- and sawnwork. At 1820 S. Main Street, David S. Reid built his fine brick house with decorative Victorian and Queen Anne features. On a hill farther west in the district Christian A. Fogle built his large frame Queen Anne house (514 Banner Avenue). The center of a farm, it retains a one-and-one-half-story barn, smokehouse, and pavillon wellcover. At 110 Banner is William Lassiter's more traditional frame house with interior chimneys, built by 1895.

Another early building in the district was built for the Banner family in the mid-nineteenth century. It was a brick farmhouse, the center of one of the large farms which previously blanketed this area, which is today incorporated into a much larger 1928-1929 house built in a major remodeling project (the Burton Craige House, 129 Cascade Avenue).

A handful of I-house derivatives built around the turn of the century remain in the district. These are the Lassiter House at 110 Banner, mentioned above, the Lindsay K. Gordon House at 100 Vintage, and the James A. Pickard House at 101 Gloria. All differ from true I-houses in having central chimneys. Most of these are on corners in the east central portion of the neighborhood.

Houses from the first decade of this century were built on Sunnyside Avenue and S. Main Street, and are dotted around the district on Gloria, Cascade, Banner and Hollyrood. About twenty remain. Close to a dozen of these are traditional vernacular buildings, generally one story and L-shape in plan, with ornamentation focused on porch posts and brackets, and often with scalloped shingles in the gable. Others, especially on Sunnyside, were more substantial.

The teens and 1920s were by far the most prolific years for construction of new houses in Washington Park. During this period, the large houses of prosperous businessmen were built on the first three blocks of Cascade. In addition to the grand houses of Cascade, on every street and every block in the district there are houses of this period, generally constituting the majority of buildings in each block. Rows of bungalows are found especially in the western end of the district, an indication that for the most part development of the district extended from its core in the blocks of Cascade, Gloria and Banner just west of Sunnyside, moving west to the 200 and 300 blocks of those streets and others.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

Most of these buildings are one-story Craftsman bungalows of frame construction, often with shingle siding or weatherboarded with shingled gable ends. These typically are gable-front or cross-gabled buildings with false knee braces at gable ends and exposed rafter ends at the eaves. A variety of wood porch supports, most on brick piers, are used to individualize these houses. Asbestos siding covers many weatherboarded buildings in the district today, but has generally left shingled gables exposed.

The popularity of the bungalow style was a result of widespread pattern books and popular magazines with a national distribution. Many of the bungalows in Washington Park were made from nationally-available plans; some companies offered completely pre-cut packages of lumber and detailing to be assembled by local labor.<sup>1</sup> Even the smaller bungalows built in the district are comfortable houses with porches and a "liveable" flow to their floor plans.

A particularly fine example of a bungalow, though not the typical frame Craftsman bungalow echoed throughout the district, is the house at 225 Banner Avenue (William V. Poindexter House). It is notable for its unaltered shingled exterior with massive sloping brick posts continuing to ground level without a break at the porch floor. Decorative half-timbering ornaments its front gable.

Several foursquare houses, which were popular nationally during the period from about 1900 to 1920, are also found in the neighborhood. A foursquare has a simple square or rectangular plan, hipped roof, and symmetrical facade, and is generally two stories in height. One-story wings and porches are often added. The Gip I. Kimball House at 305 Cascade is a characteristic hipped-roof foursquare with weatherboarded first floor and shingled second floor. At the front is a full-front hipped-roof porch supported by square posts on shingled piers with a solid shingled porch balustrade.

Several houses in the district are a mix of Queen Anne and Colonial Revival massing and details, and many of the bungalows have classical columns on their porches. Houses of all sizes have one-and two-story polygonal bays, many with bracketed cutaways at the roofline. There are also more straightforward Colonial Revival style houses. Luther Lashmit's 1928 remodeling of the mid-nineteenth century Banner farmhouse for Burton Craige created an elegant frame Colonial Revival style house with slate hipped roof and a one-story classical-columned porch at each side, one covered by a pergola (134 Cascade Avenue).

Despite the wealth of the prosperous businessmen who were building impressive houses on Cascade, there are only two Classical Revival houses in the neighborhood, the Henry E. Fries House at 104 Cascade and the Cicero Francis Lowe House at 204 Cascade. The Lowe House, listed individually on the National Register, is a large hipped-roof frame dwelling dominated by a one-story wrap porch supported by fluted Ionic columns. The entrance bay has a second pedimented tier and is convex at the first story. Gable dormer windows have arched sash and cornice returns, and the porch and main roofline cornices are modillioned. At the central entrance is a fanlight and leaded glass sidelights, and a classical surround at the front door. The house is built on one of the highest elevations in Winston-Salem, at the intersection of Broad and Cascade.

There are over a dozen Tudor Revival style houses in Washington Park. A few are large houses with stick-style false half-timbering (e.g. Frederic Fries Bahnsen's house at 28 Cascade Avenue built in 1914), but most are modest houses built in the late 1930s and throughout the 1940s, side-gabled with a steep front gable and often a prominent front chimney. Indeed the use of a conspicuous front chimney carries over into 1950s houses which have no other Tudor details.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

Fewer houses were built in Washington Park in the 1930s due to the Depression. About a dozen 1930s houses are here, continuing the popular styles of the 1920s and emphasizing those in the Tudor Revival style. Building permit applications from that time concentrated on reroofing, repairs and construction of garages. A similar number of houses were built in the 1940s, the majority modest houses with little or no ornamentation. For the most part these 1940s houses are not compatible to the district in their size, shape, or massing; generally they are "box-like" side-gabled frame houses with only a stoop or small entrance porch, out-of-scale even with the small houses of earlier date.

The 1950s saw an increase in the number of houses built in the district for several reasons. First, the post-war recovery and stimulation of the economy encouraged such construction. More important, however, were large parcels of land that became available in Washington Park in the late 1940s and early 1950s. On Cascade and Banner avenues, the Gilmer estate (centered at 605 Cascade) and the Fred Fogle estate (centered at 514 Banner) sold off subdivided parcels. These were bought by developers who built small speculative houses on land that had remained open pasture, meadows, orchards and lawns through so many decades of the neighborhood's prime development. Thus some of the district's largest and most prominent houses are today surrounded by smaller houses of the early 1950s.

These later houses are different in another way: the 1910s and 1920s were the peak of the boom years in Winston-Salem. Many Washington Park residents were wealthy, and the less wealthy had found stable jobs and saw bountiful futures. The houses of all classes reflect this optimism. Even the smaller houses are well-proportioned and ornamented. We see quite the contrary with houses built here in the 1940s and 1950s. By the time these parcels opened up, Washington Park, like West End, was no longer the fashionable neighborhood it had been. Buena Vista and the Country Club area and other suburban neighborhoods now held that rank. The houses built here in the 1940s and 1950s were modest and less stylish than those of earlier decades, and targeted for lower wage-earners.

There was little construction in Washington Park in the 1960s and 1970s. Perhaps six houses were built and a few commercial buildings on Acadia Avenue. Although the neighborhood has always been maintained and most of the large houses built for the city's first millionaires have remained well-cared-for single-family houses, the neighborhood today is re-emerging. Its significance as a cohesive district of historic architecture is recognized and it is attracting younger residents. In the 1980s seven houses were constructed in the district, with at least half of these designed to be compatible with their surrounding buildings.

#### Outbuildings

It is mostly garages which make up the large and varied collection of outbuildings in the district. The earlier outbuildings included barns, woodsheds and smokehouses. These were replaced and supplanted by twentieth-century frame garages as well as servants quarters behind some of the larger houses on Cascade Avenue. A number of garages were in place by 1917 when the first Sanborn map to cover this area was drawn. By the 1930s, garages are shown throughout the district. The typical example is a small, gable-front frame building covered with weatherboards.

Other early storage sheds also survive across the district. Several substantial outbuildings were built behind the Cascade Avenue mansions for use as servants quarters and carriage houses. Henry Fries

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 4Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

kept his electric car in a large outbuilding behind his house at 104 Cascade (now with its own address at 105 Banner). The Christian H. Fogle property at 514 Banner Avenue is the only one to retain its barn.

Although their dates of construction are difficult to determine, many garages and storage sheds that use traditional forms and materials are presumed to be contemporary or close to the dates of their houses. Many houses, even those of modest proportions, have porte-cocheres and a few, such as the Gilmer House at 605 Cascade Avenue, have a built-in garage beneath the house.

#### Non-residential buildings

Non-residential buildings in the district include commercial buildings and three churches. Only one of the churches, Schlatter Memorial Reformed Church built on the corner of Banner and Hollyrood from 1915 to 1920, is contributing. It is a Gothic Revival style brick building, gable-roofed with crenelated parapets and entrance tower and Gothic-arched stained glass windows. The other two churches were built in 1955 and 1957 and are not contributing. They are, respectively, the small unadorned brick Primitive Baptist Church at 423 Acadia Avenue, and Our Lady of Mercy on the corner of Sunnyside and Cascade avenues.

The neighborhood's commercial buildings are concentrated along Acadia Avenue near the intersections of S. Broad, S. Main and Hollyrood streets. They include buildings housing drug, hardware companies, specialty retail establishments, and automobile body shops. Several historic commercial buildings remain though most are noncontributing due to alterations. Only two remain intact on Acadia Avenue: the 1929 Swaim's Fair Price Food Store, a brick-veneered corner grocery store at 232 Acadia; and Renigar's Hardware at 317 Acadia. Other commercial buildings in the district are noncontributing due to their post World-War II construction.

#### The Park

At the northwest end of the district is Washington Park itself which today covers 75 acres with woods, trails, two 1930s picnic pavilions and a metal 1966 pavilion, basketball courts, three ball diamonds and a playground. There is also a jogging course with exercise stations, and the Salem Creek Greenway, a paved path along Salem Creek. Paved and unpaved paths are found throughout the park. In 1892, seventeen acres were designated as a park by the Winston-Salem Land and Investment Co., who developed the neighborhood. In July of 1955, the city bought an additional 47 acres from the Moravian Church and has subsequently added other parcels to the park. The district encompasses the V-shaped park area shown in the 1890s plat and additional associated lands which together include the ridges and portions of the floodplain of Salem Creek above the 750-foot elevation. This boundary excludes a large transmission line near the creek. The main entrance to the park is identified by an arched gateway at the foot of Gloria Avenue. There, stone piers support a metal arch with the name "Washington Park." A badly eroded marble plaque in the pier states "Erected by Old North State Chap. DAR, Feb. 22, 1928."

#### Intrusions

Although the district has a fair number of noncontributing buildings, most are relatively unobtrusive; only a few may be classified as intrusions. The principal noncontributing buildings are the yellow brick Our Lady of Mercy Church, built in 1957 at the southwest corner of Sunnyside and Cascade avenues.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 5

Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

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The church has built another large unsympathetic structure on E. Banner Avenue which turns inward to the church complex rather than follow the pattern of streetside entrances.

Over the years renovations have altered numerous dwellings, especially on Rawson and Violet streets and Konnoak View Drive, as cast metal "wrought iron" posts replaced original wood porch supports and asbestos, aluminum and vinyl sidings have been applied. Most of these altered houses, however, retain sufficient integrity to continue to evoke their historic character. Approximately nineteen Washington Park houses are noncontributing due to unsympathetic alterations.

**Endnote**

1. McAlester, page 454.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 6Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County

## INVENTORY OF BUILDINGS IN THE DISTRICT

In the inventory below, each entry contains the following components: In the columns on the left are an assessment of the contributing (C) or noncontributing (NC) status of the property, the street address, the date or approximate date of construction based on historical documentation or physical evidence, and the building's height. The entries on the right include the name of the building, a brief physical description, a brief historical description, and a list of documentary sources given by abbreviations in parentheses. Outbuildings are listed following the buildings they accompany. Vacant lots and parking lots are not listed.

C/NC: The designations of C and NC (Contributing Building, Noncontributing Building) are based on National Register guidelines for such designations. Generally, a "Noncontributing" building is so designated because it postdates the district's period of significance (1891-1941), or because its alterations have destroyed the building's historic integrity and thus its ability to reflect its character from its period of construction. In general, even buildings with a number of alterations have been categorized as "Contributing" if the salient details that give the building its character remain intact.

Construction Date: Each building's construction date has been determined from a combination of research and physical analysis. Dates represent: 1) most often, the year preceding the building's first appearance in city directories; 2) date learned from interviews; 3) date from building permit application; 4) date based on visual inspection and architectural style; 5) in 1950s and later buildings, date from tax records.

It should be noted that the system of house numbers changed in the Washington Park area in 1921, a time of heavy building and frequent moves by families. During research, properties are traced back in city directories by address and by occupant. Thus if a change of occupant took place at the same time a house number changed, tracing before 1921 can be difficult. The 1917 Sanborn Map includes house numbers which were often helpful in corresponding to numbers in the 1916 and 1918 city directories. (The 1917 and 1919 directories are missing.) However, pre-1917 research on buildings in the Washington Park neighborhood is difficult because, although Sanborn Maps were made of Winston and Salem as early as 1885 they did not cover any part of the neighborhood until 1917, and then only a portion. The next maps are dated 1928 but have been pasted over with alterations and new buildings as late as the late 1940s. Compounding research difficulties are the numerous errors in city directories.

In dating buildings certain deductions had to be made from available information. Dates with a question mark (e.g. 1921?) indicate records are unclear and that 1921 is a reasonable surmise. Dates following "by" (e.g. by 1917) indicate that the building is documented to have stood as early as 1917, but no earlier evidence has been found. Circa dates (e.g. ca. 1910) indicate that evidence points to a date within a few years before or after 1910. A decade date (e.g. 1930s) indicates that the building is believed to have been constructed in the period from 1930 to 1939. Often the source for decade dates has been early building permit records which are undated until the mid-1930s for some streets and ca. 1940 for others, together with physical evidence.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7

Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County

Construction dates of frame garages are often difficult to determine. Dates were based on construction date of the main house, on architectural evidence, on interviews, and on information from building permit applications. In some cases garages are noted simply as dating from before or after World War II.

Name: Unless otherwise noted it should be assumed that the person is the first or earliest known occupant, identified in city directories as living there the year after the date in the "building date" column. The occupant may have been the owner or a tenant.

For each block in the neighborhood there is a survey file (e.g. 200 block of Gloria Avenue), with additional information, including a state inventory data sheet, various research notes and documents, architectural notations, photographs, negatives, 1917 Sanborn map if applicable, and a copy of the block's inventory entries from this nomination.

In addition, several key houses in the neighborhood have individual survey files. The park has an individual file. All interviews are compiled in a single file. Maps are in an individual file. General research on the district as a whole is contained in additional files. All files are deposited with the Survey and Planning branch of the N.C. Division of Archives and History.

### Inventory List Key

C = Contributing Property  
NC = Non-contributing Property  
(NR) = Property Individually listed in National Register  
ob = outbuilding  
str = structure

### Research Sources Cited:

BP = City of Winston-Salem Building Permit applications, 1930-1950s. These are undated from 1930 until about 1935. Entries for streets starting with T, U, and V are missing.

CD = Winston-Salem City Directories from 1890s to 1970s.

Dict = Powell's Dictionary of NC Biography.

GT = Files from 1979-1980 survey by Gwynne S. Taylor and from her published From Frontier to Factory, An Architectural History of Forsyth County.

I = Interviews of owners and others conducted by Langdon E. Oppermann and trained volunteers of Washington Park Neighborhood Association, 1990 & 1991.

N = Newspapers, generally Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel, occasionally People's Press and Union Republican.

RD = Forsyth County Register of Deeds: deed books, plat maps, record of corporations, etc.

SM = Sanborn Maps: 1885, 1890, 1895, 1900, 1907, 1912, 1917, 1928 (1924), 1949.

TM = Forsyth County Tax Mapping office (deed abstracts; also construction dates which are generally accurate only after the mid-1940s).

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8

Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County

In the list below, streets are listed alphabetically by name, house numbers are listed in ascending order, and locations of intersecting streets are indicated in parentheses. In Washington Park, generally even-numbered buildings are on the south and west sides of streets, while odd-numbered buildings are on the north and east sides.

<u>C/NC</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History if known</u>
<u>Acadia Avenue</u> (runs east-west)				
(Doune intersects)				
NC	104	1990	1	<u>House.</u> Vinyl-covered frame ranch house.
C	108	by 1917	1	<u>Letcher D. Dillard House.</u> Small hipped-roof frame house with engaged one-bay hipped-roof porch. Three bays wide, one deep with unadorned central entrance. Both roofs are standing-seam metal. Dillard (wife Ella) was a black tobacco worker with Brown and Williamson Tobacco Co. (CD, SM, TM)
C	111	by 1917	1	<u>David Chambers House.</u> Small side-gabled frame house with attached hipped-roof porch supported by plan square posts. Three bays wide with central entrance, paired windows, rear ell. Aluminum siding. Chambers (wife Fannie) was a black employee at The Motor Co. (CD, SM, TM)
NC	111-ob	Post WWII	1	Small flat-roofed cinder block building, partially underground.
C	113	by 1917	1	<u>Lindsay Lowe House.</u> Small side-gabled frame house with attached hip-roof porch. Covered with modern masonite panelling. Lowe (wife Flora) was a black laborer and worker at R.J. Reynolds Co. They moved here from Lexington Dr. (SM, CD, TM)
NC	118	by 1917	1	<u>Rogers P. Paine House.</u> Small pyramidal-roof frame house with new brick interior chimney and engaged hipped-roof porch supported by replacement "wrought iron" posts. Later side shed attachment. 4/4 sash. Aluminum siding. Paine (wife Harriet) was a black fireman at Forsyth Chair Co. (CD, SM, TM)
NC	122	by 1917	1	<u>Floyd J. Anderson House.</u> Small L-shaped frame house with engaged hipped-roof porch in the L. Interior brick chimney. Asbestos siding with later brick veneer on front facade. Porch replaced with brick floor and "wrought iron" supports. Anderson (wife Alberta) was a black carpenter. (SM, CD, TM)
C	129	by 1930	1	<u>Daubenmeyer House.</u> Hipped-roof brick-veneered bungalow with projecting gable-front porch supported by tapered square posts on brick piers. Mrs. Lena Daubenmeyer lived here; widow of L.E. Daubenmeyer. She worked for Hanes Hosiery. (SM, CD, TM)
C	129-ob	ca 1930	1	Front-gabled frame garage with storage bay.
C	130	1928	1	<u>Ernest T. Baily House.</u> Gable-front bungalow with projecting gable-front porch, now on brick floor and supported by replacement "wrought iron" posts. Vinyl siding. Vertical-paned sash, partially exposed side chimney. Baily (wife Grace) was the station supervisor for Red Star Filling Station. (SM, CD, TM)
C	133	by 1930	1	<u>Leon A. Militous House.</u> L-shaped brick-veneered gable-front bungalow with paired 6/1 windows, shingled gables; partially exposed brick chimney. Militous was a night manager at Western Union Telegraph Co. (CD, SM, TM)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 9

Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/NC</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History If known</u>
<u>Acadia Avenue (continued)</u>				
C	134	1923	1	<u>Joseph T. Peay House.</u> Hipped-roof frame house with engaged porch projecting over recessed entry; porch supported by replacement ornamented "wrought iron" posts. Vinyl siding. Common bond brick foundation. Peay (wife Lucy) was a watchman and traveling salesman. (CD, TM)
C	138	1917	1	<u>Robah G. Williard House.</u> Small side-gabled frame house of traditional vernacular form; hipped-roof three-bay porch supported by turned posts and sawn brackets. Central brick chimney; 2/2 sash; standing-seam metal roofs. Williard was a molder at Briggs-Shaffner Company who moved here with his wife Bessie from Bosworth Street (today's Broad Street). (SM, CD, TM)
C	139	by 1925	1	<u>Ernest Mickey House.</u> Hipped-roof frame house with projecting gable-front porch supported by classical columns on brick piers with cast stone caps. Clipped corners; corbelled brick interior chimneys. Aluminum siding. Mickey (wife Rosa) was an employee at R.J. Reynolds. (CD, SM, TM, I)
C	139-ob	by 1925	1	Hipped-roof two-car garage with exposed rafter ends.
NC	140	1925	1	<u>Barber H. Haigwood House.</u> Altered gable-front frame bungalow with jerkin-head roof, false knee braces. Front porch has been fully enclosed; porch and house covered with asbestos siding; shingles remain in front upper gable end. Haigwood (wife Mary A.) was employed by J.E. Shelton B & L Company. (CD, TM)
C	142	1923	1	<u>John R. Scott House.</u> Front-gabled frame bungalow with inset full-facade porch supported by three Doric columns; three bays wide. Decorative molded false knee braces at shingled gable end. Scott (wife Pearl R.) operated the Standard Oil Company Filling Station. (CD, TM)
C	150	1930	2	<u>William B. (J?) Foreum House.</u> Narrow gable-front frame house with shed-roofed porch supported by replacement "wrought iron" posts. Paired 6/1 window centered in second floor front facade. Side shed ell. Vinyl siding, vinyl shutters and vinyl at soffits. Foreum (wife Lilliam) was a driver for Quality Cleaners. (CD, TM)
C	150-ob	ca 1930	1	Side-gabled frame storage building on cement foundation; exposed rafter ends. Asbestos siding. 6/6 sash.
NC	153-159	portion by 1928	1	<u>Arcade Barber Shop and Mickey's.</u> Flat-roofed brick-veneered commercial building, altered by post-World War II additions to the west and introduction of plate-glass display windows. Later section was a filling station. Current laundromat was a grocery. A.E. Perryman owned the Barber Shop. (CD, SM, I, TM)
NC	158	1952	1	<u>(former) Binkley &amp; Norman Shell Service Station.</u> Altered filling station. (CD, SM, TM)
(Broad intersects)				
C	202	1924	1	<u>Acadia Grill.</u> Brick-veneered commercial building with transomed central entrance between plate-glass display bays. Common bond brick, later pent roof. Mural painted on east side. Built by Mr. Johnson. (SM, CD, I)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 10

Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/N/C</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History if known</u>
<u>Acadia Avenue (continued)</u>				
NC	204-206	ca. 1950	1	<u>Elliott Furniture (formerly Arcadia Upholstery Shop), and Barber Shop.</u> Brick-veneer commercial building. Built by C.C. Cooper; furniture store was operated by W. Carl Elliott. (CD, I)
(Violet intersects at south)				
C	211	by 1917	1	<u>William J. Bargoil House.</u> Small side-gabled frame house in traditional venacular form; three-bay hipped-roof porch supported by turned posts and sawn brackets. Brick extension end chimneys. Metal shingle roof. Bargoil (wife Naomi) was a foreman for R.J. Reynolds. (SM, CD, TM, GT)
C	211-ob	by 1917	1	Front-gabled frame garage with exposed rafter ends, no doors.
C	220	1923	1	<u>H.V. Brindle House.</u> Side-gabled frame bungalow with three-bay cross-gabled porch supported by tapered square posts on brick piers with cast stone caps. False knee braces at all gable ends, exposed rafter ends at eaves. Asphalt siding. Brindle (wife Edith E. ) was a clerk at R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. Today the building is headquarters of Branch 461 of the National Assoc. of Letter Carriers. (CD, TM)
C	220-ob	1923	1	Front-gabled frame shingle-sided storage building.
C	224	by 1910	1	<u>William P. Ferguson House.</u> One-story frame bungalow; gable front with projecting two-bay gable-front porch at right; false knee braces; vinyl siding. Interior chimneys. Ferguson, a farmer and machinist, moved with his wife Lillie from Monmouth Street in 1909 or 1910. By 1910 he is listed as a confectioner. (CD, TM)
C	224-ob	by 1910	1	Gable-front frame garage.
NC	225	1964	1	<u>(former) Coe Brothers Used Cars.</u> Modern brick-veneer gable-roof building with cross gable side entrance; much deeper setback than nearby buildings. Built by John and Coy Coe; since 1970 has been Wilson Motor Company used car business. (I, TM)
NC	228	ca. 1979	1	<u>(former) Superior Typesetters.</u> Brick-veneer flat-roofed commercial building with narrow vertical windows, central entrance. Built for E.V. Pate who ran Superior Typesetters here (after leaving #229 Acadia) until 1989; currently Kelway offices and warehouse. (I, TM)
NC	229	1963	1	<u>(former) Sampson Medicine Company Building.</u> Brick-veneer flat-roofed commercial building with large plate-glass display windows. When Conrad Stonestreet was preparing to expand his drugstore at 301 Acadia Avenue, he and his cousin, Ashley Stonestreet, agreed that the latter would move to another location. Ashley Stonestreet then built this building and ran Sampson Medicine Company from here until his death in 1969. Conrad Stonestreet bought the property for his mother-in-law (Mrs. E.T. Phelps) and leased it to Superior Typesetters for ten years and then to other businesses. It currently houses Carolina Embroidery. (I, TM)
C	232	1939	1	<u>(Former) Swaim's Fair Price Food Store.</u> Brick-veneer Art Deco commercial building with large display windows at facade, a 9-section transom above, and soldier course lintel. On the north and west elevations, which face Acadia Ave. and Hollywood Street, is a cast stone cornice ornamentation with scallops above fluting. Brick projects at sides to form "pilasters," which continue above the parapet

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 11Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/N/C</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History if known</u>
<u>Acadia Avenue (continued)</u>				
				on the less-visible east elevation. Flat roof. Occupied 1940 by Fair Price Food Store which had been across Hollyrood Street at 300 Acadia since 1934. Run by Miles Walter Swaim who lived at 2310 Violet Street; Swaim's wife ran a florist business in the basement. Swaim bought the property, which included a ca. 1909 house and a former meat market in a block building behind the house. Swaim demolished the block building and moved the house to its current site, turning the house to face Hollyrood as #2113. Today Swaim's 1939 building houses Light of the World Electric Co. (CD, I)
NC	239	ca. 1952	1	<u>(Former) Roy Holland Esso Station.</u> Filling station with glass-walled office and two automotive bays. Building is set back to allow space for cars in paved lot. Conrad Stonestreet bought this lot at auction, demolished the house with consideration towards building a drugstore here; instead, Esso leased the lot & lent him the money to build the station; station's contractors were J.C. and R.E. Caudle; built for \$10,500; Roy Holland then ran the station. Now houses Jordan's Body Shop. (I, BP)
(Hollyrood intersects)				
NC	301	after 1916; remodeled 1960s	1	<u>Crown Drugs (former Brame's Grocery).</u> Large brick commercial building with horizontal row of plate glass above head level; entrance on Hollyrood Street. Attached at north is brick office building (2020 Hollyrood) now a doctor's office. This corner has always been a commercial area in the neighborhood. Originally there was a frame store housing Southside Grocery on the first floor; above was a private school run by a Mrs. Poindexter. Maurice M. Brame bought the building in December 1916 and opened Brame's Grocery. At some point he demolished the frame building and built the current structure, consisting of four sections, three of which faced Hollyrood Street, and a small fourth portion facing Acadia & housing Smith's, later Cooper's, Barber Shop; at corner was a drugstore (sometimes Swainey Drugs), west was Mr. Brame's grocery store, and to the north was a storage area. In 1935 the building was bought by brothers Wade and Arthur Stonestreet. They had begun Sampson Medicine Company, a wholesaler of patent medicine and neighborhood pharmacy items and novelty items, on Waughtown Street in 1920 and moved it to this location in 1935. The Stonestreets also built the office addition to the north at 2002 Hollyrood. In 1946 John Causey, a pharmacist, opened Causey's Pharmacy in the southern section which had been a drugstore since at least 1932 and where Causey had worked. Causey in 1947 hired Conrad Stonestreet (Wade's son) to work in the soda shop, soon sold him a 10% interest in the pharmacy and eventually all. In 1950 Conrad S. changed the name to Acadia Pharmacy, and by 1955 he expanded to include the middle section of the building. Also in 1955, Wade Stonestreet died and the family sold his interest in Sampson Medicine Company (still in the northern section) to a cousin, Ashley Stonestreet. By 1960, Stonestreet was ready to expand Acadia Pharmacy to all sections, and Sampson Company moved out (see #229 Acadia). The building was heavily altered in 1963. In 1964, when Stonestreet had four stores, he introduced the name Crown Drugs; this store became Crown-Acadia. Today Crown Drugs operates out of the three sections; there are 19 Crown Drugstores. (SM, CD, I)
C	307	by 1912	1	<u>E. Emery Knouse House.</u> One-story L-shaped house with pyramidal roof, gable projections, altered hipped-roof porch. Knouse and his wife Pauline (Pliny) moved here in 1912 from Doune Street. Knouse was a clerk at C.D. Crouch grocery store. He moved to Vintage Street in 1921. (CD, TM)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 12

Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/NC</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History if known</u>
<u>Acadia Avenue (continued)</u>				
C	307-ob	1930s	1	Side-gabled frame two-car garage with storage bay.
C	308	by 1916	1	<u>Webster P. Spach House</u> . Remarkably intact three-bay frame triple A with shingled front and side gables; diamond vent in all gables; 2 interior chimneys; front porch has turned posts and balusters and sawn brackets. Remarkably intact. Spach and his wife Nannie lived here by 1916. A relative, Junius Spach and wife Lillie, roomed there until ca. 1920. Both Spachs were machinists at R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. (CD, TM)
C	308-ob	by 1916	1	Gable-front frame garage with diamond louver above double batten doors.
C	313	by 1912	1½	<u>Evander S. Fishel House</u> . Large hipped-roof frame house with multiple projecting gables and a front central gable dormer, all with cornice returns which lend a Colonial Revival feel. Hipped-roof porch altered. Vinyl siding. Fishel and wife Hallie moved here in 1912; occupations listed as farmer and real estate. At times other family members also there. (CD, TM)
C	313-ob 1	by 1912	1	Gable-front frame building with end chimney; vinyl siding.
NC	313-ob 2	Post WWII	1	Gable-front frame storage building.
C	314	1919	2½	<u>Walter H. Leonard House</u> . Gable-front three-bay frame Craftsman house with patterned shingle siding on second floor, weatherboard on first, and paired 6/1 windows. Gable-front porch projects over three bays, supported by triple square posts on brick piers. Leonard and wife Clemmie moved here by 1920 when he was a car inspector for the N&W Ry. In 1923, he worked for Brame-Ellis Real Estate Co. The Leonards moved here from 302 Gloria which they had built. Leonard started Leonard Oil Co. (CD, I)
C	314-ob	1930s	1	Gable-front frame building with later double glass-paned doors; german siding.
C	317	by 1922	1	<u>R.O. Renigar Hardware Company</u> . Gable-front frame building with stepped false parapet and front projecting three-bay display area with double doors beneath pediment; single door and paired 12-pane fixed sash window at east unit; 4/4 sash on side. Asphalt brick siding. From 1922-1943, the building served as a grocery store, owned first by Samuel O. Weisner; it became D.M. Klutz and Son Grocers in 1923. Roma O. Renigar and wife Emma L. bought the store and opened R.O. Renigar's Grocery Company in 1926; continued until 1943. The building was then vacant until 1956 when Renigar opened the hardware store which remains in business at this location today. Renigar also operated a shoe repair business in an eastern shed wing of the building (#315) from 1934 to 1965. The Renigars lived on Konnoak Street. (CD, I, GT)
C	317-ob	by 1922	1	Gable-front frame garage and storage building with sliding door, covered with asphalt brick siding.
(Konnoak intersects at south)				
C	401	by 1913	1	<u>Henry C. Nifong House</u> . One-story weatherboarded frame house with high hipped roof and cross gables; one-story wrap porch supported by classical columns; corbelled brick interior chimneys. At rear are 2 parallel gable ells, both with cornice returns; immediately below junction is small shed-roofed screened back porch. Unaltered exterior. Nifong was a machinist, painter, and carpenter who lived here with wife Pearl until 1920. (CD, TM)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 13Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/NC</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History if known</u>
<u>Acadia Avenue (continued)</u>				
C	402	by 1910	2	<u>Duke M. Evans House.</u> One-room deep side-gabled house distinguished by small projecting scalloped-shingled central gable supported by turned posts and brackets, forming a one-bay porch at the second level. Below is a full-front three-bay hipped-roof porch supported by classical columns. Side gables are scalloped-shingled; long two-story ell. Asbestos siding. Evans, an engineer at Fries Manufacturing and Power Company, moved here in 1910 with his wife Nannie and two relatives, Charles and Jessie, perhaps a son and daughter. He was also a farmer who had cornfields in the power company's bottom lands at Salem Creek on both sides of Broad Street. He later became a foreman at Orinoco Supply Company, and an engineer and electrician with Southern Public Utilities Company, which ran the streetcars. (CD, I)
NC	411	1986	1	<u>House.</u> Side-gabled frame house. West end is brick-veneered; east end is weatherboarded. (TM)
C	416	ca. 1910	1	<u>Louis Turner House.</u> Simple one-room-deep gable-sided frame house with interior chimneys, three-bays, central entrance. Hipped porch supported by turned posts and simple sawn brackets; metal shingle roof. Vinyl siding. Turner was a woodworker and chairmaker who held various jobs with the furniture manufacturers and upholsters. City directories are unclear; Turner was in this house in 1922 and 1923. He moved to Arcadia [sic] from Sunnyside in 1908 but city directories are unclear whether he lived in this house before 1922. Charles A. Crews lived here before moving next door to #418. (CD, GT, I)
C	416-ob	1920s?	1	Hipped-roof building of early rusticated cement block.
C	418	ca. 1900	2	<u>Charles A. Crews House.</u> Large frame house with projecting semi-octagonal bay and modified turret roof; interior chimneys with corbelling and caps. One-story hipped-roof wrap porch supported by classical columns. 1/1 sash, metal shingle roofs. Asbestos siding. City directories show Crews, a tile manufacturer and farmer, and wife Emma L. here by 1921, and perhaps by 1915. Crews was in the concrete pipe business, had a pipe plant on his land which extended to Freeman Street near W. Sprague, and made concrete pipes for storm sewers. Behind his house was a large barn which he built out of cement bricks, and big draft horses used to deliver the pipes when city was laying and paving streets. In 1929 with the depression he went bankrupt. His daughter Florence and her husband Paul Miller lived in the house (they had also lived in #416). The barn burned in the 1940s or 1950s. The Crews' son Hall Crews lived here from 1920 to at least 1923 while he was a draftsman for the noted architect Willard C. Northup. He was registered in 1923. He then practiced from this house, and became a respected local architect. He designed the Augsburg Lutheran Church in the West End neighborhood in 1926. (CD, I, TM, GT, West End HD nomination)
C	422	ca. 1921	1	<u>House.</u> Simple gable-front frame house with shed-roofed porch supported by plain square posts. Three bays, asymmetrical, with central entrance. Plain weatherboards with replacement board-and-batten siding in front gable. Apparently built in 1921, the house was occupied by Harris E. and Nancy Billings (salesman for National Cash Register Company) that year, by fireman Ira B. Hauser and wife Eunice for the next three years, then by H.E. Peddycord. (CD, TM)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 14Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/N/C</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History if known</u>
<u>Acadia Avenue (continued)</u>				
NC	423	1955	1	<u>Primitive Baptist Church</u> . Gable-front brick-veneer church with small gable-front entrance porch. On large tree-shaded lot, formerly Fogle land (see 514 Banner).
NC	424	by 1923	1	<u>Otha L. Chandler House</u> . Severely altered gable-front house; new brick-veneer gable-front room and engaged entrance bay. Chandler was associated with a Jitney Line Service. House has had numerous occupants. (CD, TM)
C	430	1918	1½	<u>John W. Thompson House</u> . Frame gable-sided bungalow with Craftsman details; engaged porch supported by square tapered posts on brick piers. Central gable dormer has paired windows; three bays, central entrance, vinyl siding. Thompson and wife Ollie moved here by 1920 from Devonshire Street. Thompson was a machinist at Forsyth Chair Factory (corner Acadia and South Main Street). (CD, TM)
(Freeman intersects)				
<u>E. Banner Avenue</u> (runs east-west)				
(Street starts at Sunnyside)				
NC	17	1980s	1	<u>Monsignor Laurence Z. Newman Center</u> (Our Lady of Mercy Church). Large low stuccoed building, hipped roof, with four sets of paired plate glass windows. No entrance on Banner.
NC	18	by 1915	2	<u>T.E. Johnson House</u> . Hipped-roof frame house, three bays wide with central entrance. PermaStone on front facade, aluminum siding on others, replacement one-bay gable-front porch on "wrought iron" posts. Johnson (wife Lizzie) was a salesman in 1915, later became a solicitor with C.E. Johnson Realty Company, and by 1923 was manager of the rental department, The Insurance Service Company. (CD, SM, TM)
C	23	by 1913	1	<u>Rowan F. Long House</u> . L-shaped frame gable-roofed house with small attached two-bay, hipped roof porch in the angle supported by turned posts and sawn brackets. Three-sided bay in projecting gable at right front; cornice returns; 2/2 sash; one interior brick chimney. Aluminum siding. Long (wife Phoebe) was a collector with Orinoco Supply Company. More recently, building has been Southside Montessori School; is now Our Lady of Mercy Kindergarten. (CD, I, OLM)
C	26	by 1917	1½	<u>Robah K. Mendenhall House</u> . Frame gable-sided five-bay Craftsman bungalow with two three-bay shed dormers on front, inset wrap porch supported by square posts on brick piers; partially exposed brick end chimney (upper stack removed) and two interior chimneys. Decorative false knee braces and exposed rafter ends; paired 9/1 windows front and sides. Stone steps lead from sidewalks on Banner and Sunnyside. Mendenhall (wife Erma M) was in real estate and insurance in 1918, and by 1923 was secretary-treasurer of North State Loan and Investment Company and a rotary at One Masonic Temple. (SM, CD, TM)
C	26-ob	by 1917?	1	Hipped-roof cement block garage and storage building with metal shingle roof. (SM)

(Main intersects)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 15

Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>CNC</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History if known</u>
<u>W. Banner Avenue</u> (runs east-west)				
(Doune intersects at south)				
C	20	by 1925	1½	<u>George W. Clinard House.</u> Frame, gable-sided bungalow with shingled central gable dormer (paired vertical-pane window); full-front gable-front porch supported by square tapered posts on stone piers. Stone foundation, two brick interior chimneys. First floor in weatherboards with wood shingles in all gables; false knee braces and exposed rafter ends. Several rear ell additions. House was built for Clinard, a farmer; by 1928 was residence of Roscoe M. Simmons, a foreman for R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company; there is said to have been a log house on the site before this house was built although it does not show on the 1917 SM; a frame house at the back closer to Rawson Street is shown (now gone). (SM, CD, TM, I)
C	20-ob	by 1925?	1	Board-&-batten garage with hip-roof, rear shed extension, exposed rafter ends. Might be the "auto shed" shown farther east on 1917 SM and moved on later maps. (SM)
C	28	by 1923	1½	<u>George F. Turley House.</u> Gambrel-roofed frame house with large four-bay shed dormers creating a full second story. Three bays with central entrance, paired 6/6 windows; entrance porch created by one-bay portico on classical columns. One-story flat roofed porch with classical columns on east side elevation, rear enclosed. Two stuccoed interior chimneys. Aluminum siding. Turley was general Superintendent of the Winston-Salem Southbound Railway; he lived here with wife Minnie L. and daughters(?) Jean and Elizabeth. (CD, I)
C	28-ob	by 1923	1	Frame gable-roofed garage.
(Doune intersects at north)				
C	100	1914	1½	<u>Horace H. Vance House.</u> Large frame hipped-roof bungalow with prominent gable front porch extending over two inset bays. Porch supported by short triple-grouped square posts on large brick piers with cast stone caps; solid weatherboarded porch balustrade; triple windows in porch gable. False knee braces, exposed rafter ends. Hip dormers were added in 1934 when house was reroofed. House was built in 1914 for Vance, a partner in J.A. Vance Company machine shop, and wife Kate H.; designed by noted architect Willard Northup; built by Newkirk Brothers. Original roof was wood shingle. Like most others on Banner, the lot went through to Acadia Street. Later owner was Dr. Frank Albright, longtime director of research at Old Salem, Inc., who retired in 1973. (SM, CD, TM, GT, I, BP)
C	100-ob1	1914	1	Gable-front frame one-car garage with batten doors, 6/6 sash.
C	100-ob2	1914	1	Frame garage and coal shed, no doors, metal shed roof.
C	105	1914-15	2	<u>Henry E. Fries Outbuilding.</u> Two-story brick building with original one-story brick wing, both with pencilling and both hipped-roofed with cement shingles. Central brick chimney, wide overhang with exposed rafter ends, tall vertical 4/4 windows. Two-story section is two bays wide with entrance facing Cascade Street; entrance is replacement door and window where originally there was a double door beneath wide jack arch. Today's front entrance facing Banner was originally a window. One-story section is two-car garage with half-glazed double doors beneath header arches, 4/4 sash. Built as carriage house and servants quarters for the Henry

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 16Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/N/C</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History if known</u>
<u>W. Banner Avenue (continued)</u>				
				E. Fries House at 104 Cascade Avenue. Fries kept his electric car here. First appears in city directories as residence (behind 104 Cascade) in 1938 when Dora E. Miller, a nurse, lived there. First listed in CDs as 105 Banner in 1949/50. (SM, CD, TM, I)
C	110	by 1894-95	2	<u>William C. Lassiter House</u> . Frame I-house with corbelled brick interior chimney, three bays wide, gable-end roof, 2/2 sash. One story attached three-bay porch supported by classical columns. Double front door with transom. Boxed cornice, cornice returns; one-story rear gable ell and shed with paired 2/2 windows; one of these is shown on 1917 SM. Lassiter (wife Mary D.) is listed in 1894-95 CD as contractor. By 1913 house was residence of Walter H. Leonard and John H. Koontz, both employed by Southern Railway. Later purchased by Johnsons and rented for many years. (SM, CD, TM, I)
C	116	by 1902-03	1	<u>George E. Hartman House</u> . L-shaped frame house with shingled front gable; two interior brick chimneys. Attached shed porch at angle covering entrance and right bay, supported by turned posts with sawn brackets and an ornate jigsaw balustrade. 4/4 sash. Later (1967) side-gabled bedroom extension to the east with paired 6/6 windows. Asbestos siding. Hartman (wife Nellie E. Tesh Hartman) was moulder with W.B. Cook Company, later with J.A. Vance Company (see #100 Banner). He had been a farmer and moved here from Friedberg. The lot is believed to have been bought from the Moravian Church and originally extended south to Acadia Avenue. The kitchen is said to have been added in 1913. Former smokehouse and barn demolished. (SM, CD, TM, I)
C	116-ob 1	ca. 1930	1	Gable-roofed frame two-car garage with no doors, shed extension to south. Hartman had it built by "day labor." (BP)
C	116-ob 2	by 1902-03	1	Small board-and-batten storage building with metal shingle roof.
C	126	by 1913	2	<u>Lindsay M. Craver House 1</u> . L-shaped frame house with shingled gable ends, two brick interior chimneys, slate roof. First-floor windows are large 1/1 with leaded transom-like upper sash; other windows are regular 1/1; double front door with leaded sidelights. One-story hipped-roof attached porch across full front, supported by classical columns with picket balustrade. One-story rear gable ell. Asbestos siding. Lindsay Craver (wife Lena) was a foreman with R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. He lived here until 1928 when he built the house next door at #134 and his son Odell F. Craver (wife Johnsie M.), also a foreman at RJR, then lived at #126. (SM, CD, TM, I)
C	126-ob	by 1913	1	Hipped-roof frame garage with sliding batten door. Cement block, metal shingle roof.
C	134	1928	2	<u>Lindsay M. Craver House 2</u> . Gable-sided brick-veneered Colonial Revival house with three gable dormers, tile roof, 6/6 sash, Flemish bond. One-bay entrance porch with flat roof supported by classical columns; eastern one-story porch, western one-story sunroom. Replacement front door. Craver built this house and moved here from #126 next door. (SM, CD, TM, I)

(Broad intersects)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 17

Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/N/C</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History if known</u>
<u>W. Banner Avenue (continued)</u>				
NC	200	by 1915	1	<u>William C. Lassiter House.</u> L-shaped house, formerly a traditional turn-of-the century dwelling; has been stuccoed and altered in neo-Spanish style. Retains shingled gables, corbelled brick interior chimneys. Lassiter (wife Emma) moved here from 312 Vintage. (CD, SM, TM, I)
C	208	by 1915	1½	<u>William N. Kinney House.</u> Hipped-roof frame house with projecting front cross gable and one-bay front-gabled porch supported by small columns. Corbelled brick interior chimneys; two front hipped dormers. 1/1 windows with smaller transom-like upper sash with latticed panes. First floor has aluminum siding, second floor is shingled. Kinney (wife Mary) was a carpenter.
C	212	by 1913	2	<u>Walter E. Hauser House.</u> Pyramidal-roofed frame foursquare with one-story hipped-roof porch supported by corbelled brick columns. Two bays wide with triple-grouped windows at right-hand bay. Paired windows above. First floor weatherboarded, second floor is shingled. Interior chimneys. House had different occupants each year until 1918 when Walter E. Hauser (wife Bess) moved in. Hoy Hill, a fireman, lived in the back. First occupant was Everett L. Sink (wife Emma), a carpenter; then Walter H. Leonard (wife Clemmie) who was with the railroad. The Leonards lived here while their new house at 302 Gloria was being built. (SM, CD, TM, I)
C	213	by 1922	2	<u>Mahlen A. Joyce House.</u> Side-gabled frame house with front cross gable and one-story hipped-roof porch supported by small columns with plain picket balustrade. Brick interior chimneys. Weatherboarded. Wooden steps leading to second floor have been added on east side. Joyce (wife Nell) was a Major in the Army. (CD, SM, TM)
C	213-ob	by 1922	1	Hipped-roof frame building with exposed rafter ends, no doors. Standing-seam metal roof.
C	215	by 1922	2	<u>William D. Matsen House.</u> Front-gabled frame Craftsman house with attached gable-front porch supported by triple-grouped square posts on brick piers; plain picket balustrade; false knee bracing at gable ends; paired windows. Asbestos siding. Matsen (wife Gertrude) was a traveling salesman. (CD, SM, TM)
NC	215-ob 1	1990	1	Metal pre-fab shed, "gambrel roof."
C	215-ob 2	by 1922	1	Hipped-roof frame two-car garage, with vertical-board storage area; no doors.
C	216	by 1917	1	<u>Marvin L. Rhodes House.</u> Front-gabled frame Craftsman bungalow with projecting front-gabled porch supported by square tapered posts on brick piers; plain picket balustrade; entrance is inset beneath porch; false knee bracing at gable ends. Interior chimney. Asbestos siding. Rhodes (wife Monnie) was secretary-treasurer and general manager of Forrest-Rhodes Co.; they moved here from Woodland Ave. (SM, CD, TM, I)
C	220	by 1913	1	<u>John I. Nifong House.</u> One-room-deep, gable-end frame house with shingled gables. Hipped porch supported by turned posts and sawn brackets. 4/4 windows; two interior chimneys; overgrown. Nifong (wife Glennie) was a machinist at J.A. Vance Co., lived here by 1918. City directories show that Walter H. Leonard and wife (Clemmie) an inspector at N & W lived here in 1916, and James W. Gray (wife Chloe) was a trackman lived here in 1913. (SM, CD, TM)
NC	220-ob	Post WWII	1	Shed-roof frame building, no doors.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 18

Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/NC</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History if known</u>
<u>W. Banner Avenue (continued)</u>				
C	221	1916	2	<u>Carl H. Wile House.</u> L-shaped frame house with hipped-roof wrap porch supported by classical columns on brick piers; plain picket balustrade; interior chimney. Asbestos siding and vinyl shutters. Wile (wife Pearl) was a steward at the Zinzendorf and Petersburg Hotels; by 1923 was a meat cutter at E.J. Angelo Co. (SM, CD, TM)
C	221-ob 1	ca 1916	1	Shed-roof two-car frame garage with exposed rafter ends, no doors. Addition made to garage in 1936 for \$20. (BP)
C	221-ob 2	Pre-WWII	1	Shed-roofed frame building.
C	224	by 1913	1	<u>Jonathan W. Davis House.</u> L-shaped frame house with gable roof; hipped-roof porch supported by turned posts with sawn brackets; turned balustrade; two interior chimneys. Shingled gable ends and weatherboarded. Davis (wife Flora) was a chair maker, he moved from E. 5th Street. (SM, CD, TM, GT, I)
C	224-ob	Pre-WWII	1	Front-gabled frame two-car garage with vertical board doors.
C	225	by 1922	1	<u>William V. Poindexter House.</u> Shingled front-gabled frame Craftsman bungalow with front-gabled porch with massive tapered brick supports; false knee bracing and decorative false half-timbering at gable ends; two exterior chimneys. House is unaltered; excellent example of shingled bungalow. Similar to 209 Gloria Avenue. Poindexter (wife Tullia) was a foreman for R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.; they moved here from 304 Hollyrood. (SM, CD, TM)
C	229	by 1913	1½	<u>A. Frank Thornton House.</u> Frame hipped-roof house with gabled wings and attached hipped-roof porch supported by classical columns. Hipped dormer at front and side; small one-bay side porch with turned posts and sawn brackets. Interior chimneys. House reroofed and repaired ca. 1930. Asbestos siding. Thornton (wife Luna) was a foreman for R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., and later was assistant manager for Morris and Co. He lived here by 1918, perhaps as early as 1913. (SM, CD, TM, BP)
C	236	1916	2	<u>(former) Schlatter Memorial Reformed Church.</u> Gothic Revival brick church, gable-roofed with crenelated entrance tower on the diagonal at the corner, facing NW. Parapet gables with crenelation on gable sides; granite detailing at parapet and windows. One large and two smaller Gothic-arched stained glass windows on north and west elevations, and a rose window in large front gable end facing Banner Avenue. Buttresses capped with granite flank central bay of each elevation. Slate roof. Inside are curved pews facing altar in SE corner of sanctuary; Sunday School section is to the south. Has been sandblasted and repointed; in 1970s plexiglass was installed over windows. Church was organized in 1914 and this lot purchased for \$1,700. Sunday school was organized in January, 1915, on second floor of C.D. Couch's 2-story frame grocery store at corner of Acadia Avenue & Hollyrood Street, one block south (that building demolished; site of Crown Drugs today). A 9-member congregation was organized later that year and construction began in the fall; church completed 1920 at cost of \$20,000. Cornerstone date is 1916. There is some local tradition that church was designed by architect Hall Crews who lived in Acadia Street; however, Crews joined a New York firm before returning to Winston-Salem and was not registered in North Carolina until 1923. Sanctuary ceiling lowered and original eastern choir loft expanded ca. 1938, and in 1941 interior partitions and a second-story floor were added to Sunday School portion at cost of \$700. Name changed to Evangelical Reformed, later to the current name

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 19Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/NC</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History if known</u>
<u>W. Banner Avenue (continued)</u>				
				Memorial United Church of Christ. Current minister also served from 1940 to 1945. (SM, CD, TM, I, GT, BP, church history)
(Hollywood intersects)				
C	308	1929	1	<u>Malone M. Morgan, Jr. House.</u> Cross-gabled frame bungalow with intersecting side-gabled porch supported by tapered square posts on brick piers. Decorative false knee braces; German siding. Morgan and wife Blonnie bought and moved from 21st Street after he was promoted to manager of the Liberty Street branch of Peoples National Bank. (CD, TM)
C	309	1936	1	<u>M. Barney Sigman House.</u> Brick-veneered gable-sided house; Tudor Revival elements at front entrance include steeply pitched and asymmetrical entrance gable and prominent partially-exposed brick chimney adjacent to front door. 6/6 sash. Sigman (wife Renda) was a driver for Quality Oil Company who bought and moved here from Lomond Street. (CD, TM)
C	309-ob 1	Pre WWII	1	Small front-gable frame storage building.
NC	309-ob 2	Post WWII	1	Cinder-block shed-roofed garage with opening for two cars, no doors.
C	310	1927	1	<u>Paul L. Horn House.</u> Gable-sided frame bungalow with central three-bay gable dormer, engaged porch supported by paired columns in brick posts with cast-stone caps and plain picket balustrade. Interior end chimney, paired windows. Decorative false knee braces at gable ends. Asbestos siding. Horn and wife Maude bought and moved here from West First Street when he was promoted to assistant traffic manager at Forsyth Furniture Lines. FFL was at #2018 Sunnyside. (CD, TM)
C	311	1940	1	<u>W. Page Hiatt House.</u> Side-gabled frame house with short gable-front wing at left front bay, attached metal-shed-roofed porch supported by "wrought iron" posts on concrete and slate porch. Partially-exposed brick end chimney. Vinyl siding covers original German siding and window surrounds. Hiatt (wife Mollie) bought in 1939; was a meterman for Duke Power Company. (CD, TM)
NC	314	1906	1	<u>Lloyd O. Rowe House.</u> Pyramidal-roof house with central brick chimney, replacement one-bay gable-front entrance porch with slender turned posts. Appears to have originally been four bays; now three bays with replacement door, altered front window, asbestos siding, rear frame gable ell added after 1952. Disputed local tradition says this (and #2125 and #2129 Konnoak View Drive) was built as temporary barracks, perhaps in 1906, and moved here. Lot was owned by Fred Fogle from 1925-1941 when Wachovia held it. Sold 1952. Rowe worked at B.F. Huntly Furniture Company. He and wife Nellie were living here by 1929. I. Dewey Spencer (wife Margie) lived here in 1928; he was a driver for Peerless Ice Cream. (SM, CD, TM, Fogle Plat, RD)
C	314-ob	Pre WWII	1	Gable-front frame storage building with asphalt paper covering; cinder block foundation.
(Park (E) intersects at north)				
NC	318	ca. 1910	1	<u>Burleigh Holland Reavis House.</u> Altered L-shaped frame house, three bays with central entrance, 2/2 sash, hipped-roof with gabled wings, attached hip-roofed porch over two bays supported by replacement "wrought iron" posts and balustrade.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 20Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/NC</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History if known</u>
<u>W. Banner Avenue (continued)</u>				
				Asbestos siding, vinyl shutters. Reavis was a miller who moved here with wife Ollie (or Hallie) from Haled Street. (CD, Fogle Plat)
NC	318-ob	1953	1	Frame gable-roof garage. Erected May 1953 for \$500 by owner D.K. Walker; an earlier garage was still extant in 1952. (TM, BP, Fogle Plat)
NC	410	1952	1	<u>Smith House.</u> Modest side-gabled frame house. M.C. Whiteman built 410, 412, 418, 424 Banner on former Fogle lands (see 514 Banner) subdivided in 1951. (CD, TM, Fogle plat)
NC	412	1952	1	<u>McBride House.</u> Modest side-gabled frame house. M.C. Whiteman built 410, 412, 418, 424 Banner on former Fogle lands (see 514 Banner) subdivided in 1951. (CD, TM, Fogle plat)
NC	418	1952	1	<u>Stephens House.</u> Modest side-gabled frame house with garage extension to the west. M.C. Whiteman built 410, 412, 418, 424 Banner on former Fogle lands (see 514 Banner) subdivided in 1951. (CD, TM, Fogle plat)
(Park (W) intersects at north)				
NC	424	1952	1	<u>Foster House.</u> Modest side-gabled frame house. M.C. Whiteman built 410, 412, 418, 424 Banner on former Fogle lands (see 514 Banner) subdivided in 1951. (CD, TM, Fogle plat)
(Freeman intersects at south)				
C	514	1896-98	2	<u>Christian H. Fogle House.</u> On large tree-shaded hilltop; large frame Queen Anne style house with classical details and decorative use of shingles between levels; early version of German-type siding. Hipped roof is a pre-World War II replacement of the original, more complex Queen Anne roof with turrets etc. (early documentary photo shows original roof). Front of house faces east towards Freeman Street. 1/1 sash. Large semi-octagonal bay at northern end of front facade; one-story porch wraps at south side. Back porch supported by turned posts with sawn brackets. Hipped dormer at front, hipped roof over front projecting bay, numerous one- and two-story hipped projections at rear. Projecting from northern side is porte-cochere on classical columns. Five tall brick chimneys, corbelled and with blind inset panels; one is partially exposed, others are interior. Bathroom added 1937; in the same year a building permit was received to "remove wood shingles" at a cost of \$50. Behind the house are four outbuildings, including the only barn remaining in the Washington Park neighborhood. Stone retaining wall on Banner Avenue side. House built roughly 1896-1898 by Christian Fogle and his wife Emma; Christian died before completion, Emma moved here from their house on Belews Street. Built by Fogle Brothers Lumber Co., of which Christian Fogle was a founder. Fogle Brothers was founded in 1871 and, with Miller Bros. Lumber Co., benefited from the post-Reconstruction building boom. Company ledgers reference Mrs. Emma A. Fogle's "farm" in 1898; also references in 1896, '97, and '98 to supplies of oak, varnishing, tile, glass, cement, screens, and grass seed. House had acres of fields and pastures where cattle grazed. Emma Fogle lived in the house until 1932; it then went to Fred Fogle. After his death, the property was divided into lots and sold in a 1951 auction, which led to subsequent development in 1952 and 1953 of many small houses in the immediately surrounding streets. Thus much of the land formerly associated with the Fogle House no longer has integrity to the period of the district and is not included in

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 21Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/NC</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History if known</u>
<u>W. Banner Avenue (continued)</u>				
				its boundaries. (CD, SM, TM, Fogle Plat, BP, GT, I, N, documentary photo, Barbara Garrison research, other)
C	514-ob 1	1896-98	1½	<u>Barn.</u> Frame barn with jerkin-head roof and shorter jerkin-head garage 2extension; scalloped-shingle gables with 4/4 sash window; metal shingle roof. The only barn remaining in WPHD.
C	514-ob 2	1896-98	1	<u>Outbuilding.</u> Small pyramidal-roofed frame building; metal shingle roof.
C	514-ob 3	1896-98	1	<u>Well Cover.</u> Pyramidal-roofed, open-sided well pavilion; metal shingle roof supported by replacement plain square (unpainted) posts and brackets.
C	514-ob 4	1920s	1	<u>Garage.</u> Frame hipped-roof one-car garage with composition roof, six-pane sash.
NC	532	1953	1	<u>House.</u> Gable-sided frame ranch house. Built on former Fogle lands (see #514 Banner). (CD, TM, Fogle Plat)
NC	544	1953	1	<u>House.</u> Gable-sided frame ranch house. Built on former Fogle lands (see #514 Banner). (CD, TM, Fogle Plat)
(Leonard intersects)				
C	602	by 1920	2	<u>Alex A. Slawter House.</u> Frame, three-bay, high hipped-roof foursquare with front hipped dormer. One-story three-bay porch wraps on east side, supported by square panelled full-height posts. Windows are 1/1 on first floor with a transom-like smaller upper sash; second floor windows are 1/1 and 2/2. Corbelled brick interior chimneys, one-story hipped-roof rear ell. Vinyl siding. House reroofed and repaired in 1936. Slawter was with Southern Loan and Real Estate Company on North Liberty. He and wife Nora moved from West Eighth Street; they lived there when he was a grocer on North Liberty. (CD, BP)
NC	602-ob 1	Post WWII	1	<u>Playhouse.</u> Small gable front frame building with pegboard sides.
NC	602-ob 2	Post WWII	1	Frame hipped-roof apartment, cinder-block with "beaded" vinyl siding.
C	606	by 1921	2	<u>Merle (Merrill) C. Whitney House.</u> Frame, two-bay hipped-roof house with central front gable, attached full-front hipped-roof porch supported by full-height square panelled posts. Entrance is at left front bay; at right is projecting bay window at each story. House has wood shingles on second floor, aluminum siding on first, probably over plain weatherboards. House reroofed and repaired in 1934. Whitney (wife Mozelle or Mosel) was a barber first with Sanitary Barber Shop, then Model Barber Shop, and by 1923 with the Zinzendorf Barber Shop in the (new) Zinzendorf Hotel. (CD, BP)
NC	606-ob	Post WWII	1	Gable-roofed frame garage.
(Dinmont intersects)				
<u>Broad Street</u> (runs north-south)				
(Bond intersects)				
C	1519	by 1924	1	<u>Emery M. Willard House.</u> T-shaped gabled frame house with clipped front and side gables. Hipped-roof porch supported by turned posts with sawn brackets;

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 22

Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/NC</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History If known</u>
<u>Broad Street (continued)</u>				
				plain picket balustrade; brick interior chimney. Asbestos siding. Stone retaining wall at sidewalk. Willard (wife Carrie) was a repairman and machinist for Huntley-Hill-Stockton Co., a furniture store and funeral home; they moved here from Marshall Street. (CD, TM)
C	1525	ca. 1915	1	<u>Faircloth and Baucom House.</u> T-shaped gabled frame house with 2nd gabled rear wing, possibly added. Hipped-roof porch supported by square posts with plain picket balustrade; two interior chimneys. Asbestos siding. High rusticated block retaining wall at sidewalk. Saul G. Faircloth and Clay Baucom occupied the house by 1930. Faircloth (wife Grace) was a painter; they moved here from 314 S. Broad Street. Baucom (wife Eula) was a salesman. (CD, TM)
(Shawnee intersects at west)				
C	1603	ca. 1915	1	<u>Hall and Bryan House.</u> Side-gabled frame house with rear ell, hipped-roof porch supported by turned posts and sawn brackets; replacement lattice balustrade and cinder block foundation; three brick interior chimneys. Asbestos siding. Robert S. Hall and David R. Bryan and their wives lived here in 1925. Both were mechanics, Hall (wife Ruby) at Smoak Motor Co., Bryan (wife Anne) who ran Bryans Garage at 1603½ S. Broad, later 1611. He moved from 100 Vintage. (CD, TM)
NC	1611-13	ca. 1930 and 1947	1	<u>(former) Paces Cash Grocery.</u> Flat-roofed commercial building with center double doors and large display windows beneath canvas awnings. Attached south is large cinder block addition. Was Paces Cash Grocery, owned by Claude H. Wells (wife Lelia) who was a dentist; lived on Sprague Street. At the rear was Bryans Auto Repair Shop, owned by David R. Bryan who lived next door at 1603. In 1930s became Willards Grocery. Gradie Willard built the addition in 1947 and rented it to Johnson's Dry Cleaning (Darrell Hedgecock and William R. Davis, owners). Today houses a florist and pet grooming shop. (CD, I)
NC	1630-34	1965	1	<u>Duplex.</u> Long side-gabled brick-veneer duplex. (TM)
(Vintage intersects)				
NC	1701	1947	1	<u>House.</u> Side-gabled stuccoed frame house with projecting gable-front entrance porch supported by metal posts. (TM)
(Gloria intersects)				
NC	1801	1966	1	<u>House.</u> Side-gabled frame house with attached garage. Asbestos siding. (TM)
C	1821	1918	1	<u>Eller Outbuilding.</u> Stuccoed side-gabled frame building with green tile roof matching 129 Cascade; paired windows; one interior chimney. Pent-eave gable end faces street; entrance at end bay of north elevation. This was built as outbuilding to 129 Cascade; is a separate parcel today. (CD, TM, I)
(Cascade, Banner, Acadia intersect)				
NC	2104-2108	1955	1	<u>Commercial Row.</u> Brick-veneered commercial building with three storefronts, each with cantilevered shed roof; attached to rear of 202-206 Acadia Avenue. Built 1955 by C.C. Cooper as a rear wing to 201 Acadia. 1956 tenants were Clinards Beauty Shop, Watkins Quality Products Co., and Paul L. Drum Construction. (CD, TM, I)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 23Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/N/C</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History if known</u>
<u>Broad Street (continued)</u>				
C	2116	1927	1	<u>Frank Jaro House.</u> Side-gabled frame house with clipped gables and low shed dormers. Inset porch supported by a single square tapered post on brick pier; paired and triple-grouped windows; interior chimney. Asbestos siding. Jaro (wife Lillie) was a foreman for Forsyth Furniture Lines; they moved here from Acadia Avenue. (CD, TM)
C	2117	1929	1	<u>Louie C. Pack House.</u> Front-gabled frame Craftsman bungalow with wrap engaged cross-gabled porch supported by replacement "wrought iron" posts with "iron" balustrade; false knee braces at gable ends; paired windows. Corbelled brick interior chimney. Aluminum siding. Pack worked at R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company; his wife Sophie worked at Hanes Knitting Mills; they moved here from Highland Avenue. (CD, TM)
C	2117-ob	1930s	1	Front-gabled two-car garage on metal supports with metal truss roofing; corrugated metal walls, no doors.
C	2118	by 1940	1	<u>G. Beatrice Self House.</u> Side-gabled frame house with decorative front gable above gable-and-arch entrance hood. Brick exterior front chimney adjacent to door. Screened inset porch at south elevation. Vinyl siding. Mrs. Self (widow of John B.) was an employee of Indera Mills who moved here from 2228 Broad Street.
C	2118-ob	by 1940	1	Hipped-roof frame storage building with corbelled brick chimney, 6/1 sash. Vinyl siding.
C	2119	1929	1	<u>Wallace W. Saunders House.</u> Cross-gabled frame Craftsman bungalow with wrap porch supported by replacement "wrought iron" posts on brick piers and decorative "wrought iron" balustrade; large tripartite windows on main facade; two interior chimneys. Vinyl siding. Saunders (wife Lillian) was an insurance agent. (CD, TM)
NC	2119-ob	Post WWII	1	Front-gabled cinder block two-car garage with pent-eave-type roof over doorway; no doors.
C	2121	1929	1	<u>Mary Parrish House.</u> Front-gabled frame Craftsman bungalow with attached front-gabled porch at left two bays supported by turned posts with sawn brackets and turned picket balustrade; corbelled brick interior chimney; false knee braces at gable ends. Asbestos siding. Mrs. Parrish was living here in 1930. (CD, TM)
NC	2200	1929	1	<u>J.Q. Barlow House.</u> Cross-gabled frame Craftsman bungalow with enclosed porch supported by square tapered posts on brick piers; false knee braces at gable ends. Permastone and asbestos siding. Barlow (wife Edna) was assistant treasurer and secretary for Concrete Supply Co. Inc. (CD, TM)
C	2200-ob	ca 1929	1	Front-gabled frame garage, exposed rafter ends.
C	2201	1937	1½	<u>Ralph L. White, Jr., House.</u> Steep side-gabled frame Tudor Revival house with asymmetrical front entrance gable, round-arch entrance, prominent brick front chimney, 6/1 sash. Vinyl siding. White (wife Greta) was a tobacco worker at R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. (CD, TM)
C	2204	1926	1	<u>John B. Self House.</u> Cross-gabled frame Craftsman bungalow with side-gabled wrap porch supported by replacement "wrought iron" posts on brick piers and

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 24Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/N/C</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History if known</u>
<u>Broad Street (continued)</u>				
				iron balustrade; large tripartite windows on main facade; false knee braces at gable ends; brick interior chimney. Asbestos siding. Self (wife Beatrice) was a cashier, later clerk, at Southbound Railway; they moved here from East 25th Street. (CD, TM)
C	2204-ob	ca 1926	1	Hipped-roof frame garage with car entrance on Violet Street.
<u>Cascade Avenue (runs east-west)</u>				
(starts at Sunnyside)				
(Main intersects)				
C	17	1920	1	<u>Robert C. Graham House.</u> Hipped-roof frame house with prominent projecting central pediment creating entrance porch supported by triple-grouped Doric columns at corners. Paired windows, central chimney. Graham & his wife Hattie had boarded on 4th Street until they moved here in 1920 or 1921 when Graham became secretary at J. G. Flynt Tobacco Co. (SM, CD, TM)
C	17-ob	1920	1	Hipped-roof two-car garage with half-glazed double doors.
C	20	1916	2½	<u>Charles S. Siewers House.</u> Large frame Colonial Revival house with projecting one-story side wings; side-gabled with three gable dormers at the front, each with arched windows. Central entrance is unusual distyle in antis with fluted Doric columns and a simple pediment. Significant interior woodwork. Designed by noted architect Willard Northup. Building permits indicate dwelling was reroofed and repaired after a fire, probably in the early 1930s. The work was done by Fogle Brothers Company. Siewers and his wife Clara Vance moved here from Salem. Siewers (1878-1932), from a prominent Salem family, started as a salesman with Forsyth Manufacturing Company and later organized and became president of Forsyth Chair Co. located nearby on the north side of S. Main Street between Acadia and Sunnyside. He also founded the Forsyth Dining Room Furniture Company, and served several terms on the board of commissioners of Salem prior to its consolidation with Winston. Today the house serves as offices and library of the Moravian Music Foundation which was founded in 1956 and moved here in 1962 after the death of Siewers. The basement has been converted to a vault for storage of rare and early music manuscripts. Northup's plans are in possession of the MMF. (SM, CD, TM, GT, I, N, BP)
C	20-ob	1916	1	Hipped-roof frame two-car garage with batten doors, 4/4 sash.
C	28	1914	2½	<u>Frederic Fries Bahnson House.</u> Large stuccoed Tudor Revival style frame house with one-story porch as west wing and porte-cochere as east wing; steep-gabled one-bay entrance porch. Gable-sided with paired windows at the eave lines; slate roof. At the rear is a covered walkway leading to a large two-car garage (see 28-ob). Building permits indicate Bahnson hired Fogle Brothers to do "general interior remodeling" in 1934. Porches were reroofed in 1949. Today the building is the residence of the Chancellor of the N.C. School of the Arts. By 1915 Bahnson (1876-1944) and his wife Bleeker moved here from Salem where he had grown up in a prominent Moravian family. An engineer, in 1905 he became associated with John W. Fries in experimental and development work on humidifiers; in 1915 he and his brother acquired the rights to Fries's humidifier and formed the Normalair Company. The firm became the Bahnson Company in 1929, and in

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 25

Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/N/C</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History if known</u>
<u>Cascade Avenue (continued)</u>				
				1940 Frederic sold his interest to his brother. Also in 1929, Bahnson founded the Southern Steel Stamping Company to make furniture hardware. During the course of his work, Bahnson acquired several patents in humidification and in furniture hardware design. At his death he was president of that company and consulting engineer for the Bahnson Company. Bleeker Reid Bahnson was a horticulturist who received state and national awards for her work. (CD, GT, I, Dict, N, BP)
C	28-ob	1936	1½	Large hipped-roofed building with three hipped dormers, brick chimney, two wide auto bays. Slate roof. Built as a garage and servants quarters in 1936; work done by Frank L. Blum at a cost of \$4,000. Later converted to an apartment. (I, BP)
C	29	1917	2	<u>Charles R. Fogle House.</u> Large stuccoed gable-sided Craftsman house with large prominent stuccoed front chimney; asymmetrical. One-story hipped-roof wrap porch supported by heavy stuccoed columns. Pedimented projection at entrance; entrance door is glazed with sidelights and transom. Stucco believed never to have been painted; false knee braces and brackets beneath pent eaves at gable ends. One-story deck-hipped rear ell with tall rear chimney. Floor plan similar at first floor, second floor and basement. Building permits indicate wood shingle roof was removed and new roof applied in 1942. Fogle (1891-1982) and his wife Lucille Wommack (of Reidsville) built this house in 1917 and moved here from Salem. (It is noted on the 1917 Sanborn Map as "from plans.") The wood for the house came from Pilot Mountain. Fogle had joined the Orinoco Supply Co. in 1912. It had been started by Paul Fogle and E.T. Mickey and dealt in building supplies and millwork; named for a river in South America. Charles Fogle became vice president of the Orinoco Supply and treasurer of Orinoco Sand Co. Fogle was not associated with Fogle Brothers Co; his uncle Charles A. Fogle started that company and died in 1891. Fogle lived here until he moved to the Moravian Home in the 1970s. (SM, CD, TM, GT, I, N, BP)
(Doune intersects)				
C	104	1914	2	<u>Henry E. Fries House.</u> Large hipped-roof brick Neo-classical Revival style house with two-story gable-on-hip portico, paired fluted Doric columns & cantilevered balcony on 2nd floor. Pink-tinted mortar, new stacks on brick chimneys, weatherboarded side additions. Double front door with cast glass fanlights and sidelights. Significant interior woodwork; stone retaining wall on Cascade Street side. The house was built by Fogle Bros. Co. It is said that a window in the library was copied from a building constructed at Westminster Abbey in 1912 for the coronation of King George V. The house was converted to apartments by W.J. Fishel in late 1945; work was done by J.R. Stewart at a cost of \$5,000. Henry Fries (1857-1949) was a prominent industrialist who with his wife Rosa Mickey, also of Salem, moved from Salem to this house in 1914. The 1913 city directory lists the following as his occupation: general manager Winston-Salem Power Co.; president Forsyth Manufacturing Co.; president W-S Southbound Railway; vice-president Forsyth Furniture Co.; vice-president Forsyth Iron Bed Co., vice-president Journal Publishing Co.; and vice-president of Wachovia Mills. Fries was secretary of the State Industrial Exposition held in Raleigh in 1884, and in 1885 he organized the Southside Cotton Mill in Winston. In 1887 he served a term in the NC General Assembly and was for years a Democratic party national committeeman. He was also mayor of Salem for three terms, a member of the County Board of Education, trustee of Slater Industrial and Normal School (now WSSU), and helped establish the NC College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 26Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/N/C</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History if known</u>
<u>Cascade Avenue (continued)</u>				
	[104-ob	See entry at 105 W. Banner Avenue.]		
NC	111	1987	2	<u>Watkins House.</u> Gable-on-hipped-roof house, stucco on frame built by architect/owner in a design sensitive to the neighborhood. Property was formerly the gardens of Fries House (see #104 Cascade). (TM, I)
C	115	1913	2	<u>Reed-McKaughan House.</u> Frame shingled house with hipped roof, three corbelled brick interior chimneys, one-bay porch with "rainbow roof" supported by large brackets. Eastern bay of second floor front facade is cantilevered above paired Craftsman brackets; multi-pane glazing in double and triple window groupings; one-story hipped-roof porch projects to the east side. House is a mix of Craftsman and Colonial Revival details; significant interiors. The house was built by William P. Reed and his wife Frances W. in 1912 or 1913; reroofed in 1935. Reed was a freight agent for the W-S Southbound Railway; sold house to Luther C. McKaughan and his wife who moved here about 1917 from Holly Avenue. McKaughan was a lawyer and partner in the Sapp & McKaughan law firm. (SM, CD, TM, GT, I, BP)
C	115-ob	1913	1	Gable-front vertical-board playhouse with small porch and boxwood bushes at front.
NC	120	1950	1	<u>House.</u> Brick ranch. (TM)
C	121	by 1908	2	<u>Jonathan Worth McAlister House.</u> Frame shingled house with complex hipped roof and a front gabled, slightly projecting entrance bay. One-story wrap porch with hipped roof supported by square Doric posts with decorative picket balustrade. House is a mix of Craftsman and Colonial Revival details and massing. Decorative brackets at gable; projecting polygonal bay, multi-pane glazing in double- and triple-grouped windows. Three brick interior chimneys. McAlister was a prominent lawyer and vice-president of Howe Real Estate Loan and Insurance Company. He and his wife Margaret were living here by 1908; they moved from W. Fifth Street. McAlister died in 1909 or 1910 and Margaret remained in the house until at least 1929, when she rented rooms to teachers. (SM, CD, TM, GT, I)
C	129	1918	2	<u>Adolphus H. Eller House.</u> Stuccoed "English bungalow" attributed to architect Willard Northup; green tile gambrel roof with full-front shed dormer. Cantilevered gable pediment over central entrance. One-story porch at each side. 6/6 sash. The Ellers lived in a ca. 1893 house on the property; in 1918 Eller bought land

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 27Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/N/C</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History if known</u>
<u>Cascade Avenue (continued)</u>				
				on Park Blvd. and had the house moved there (see 14 Park Blvd), then built the present house. Eller (1861-1941) began practicing law in Winston-Salem with the firm of Eller and Starbuck in 1888 and was a leader in the trust field; trust officer with Wachovia Bank and Trust Company in 1916, later vice-president. Secretary and treasurer of the NC Railroad Company from 1903-1905, helped organize the Standard Bldg and Loan Association of W-S and was longtime president. In state senate from 1905-1907; chairman of state Democratic executive committee from 1908-1912; chairman W-S School Board, trustee of UNC, founder of NC Baptist Hospital, was a trustee of Slater Industrial Academy, later W-S State Teachers College (now WSSU) for 50 years since its founding in 1892, director of W-S Hotel Company. (SM, CD, TM, GT, I, N)
C	129-ob 1	1918	1	<u>Pool House</u> . Small gable-roofed brick building; gable end facing Broad Street is 6/1/6 common bond, engaged as a continuation of high brick wall along Broad Street.
	{129-ob 2			See entry at 1821 Broad Street.]
C	134	1850s? & 1928-29	2½	<u>Burton Craige House</u> . Large deck-hipped Colonial Revival house with one-story classical-columned porches at each side, one with pergola. Slate roof; classical entrance porch, door with fanlight and sidelights; triple windows on first floor, single 6/6 on 2nd floor, 3 hipped dormers. Stone retaining wall on Cascade Avenue side and on Broad Street side, curving around large tree; property extends to Banner Avenue. The house was originally built in the mid-19th century as a 4-room farmhouse and was owned by a Banner, for whom Banner Avenue is presumed to have been named. Then occupied by Mrs. Lydia W. Schouler, widow of David D. Schouler, and (her son?) James W. Schouler from 1912-1919, then by James alone for a year until 1920 when the Craiges bought it. Remodeled twice, first between 1890 and 1905 when a dining room and small den were added. In 1928 and 1929 the Craiges hired local architect Luther Lashmit to design a major remodeling, removing the earlier changes and over-building the remainder with a new living room, dining room, library, bedrooms and sleeping porches. A portion of the earlier house is visible. Landscaping was designed by Thomas Sears and a pool and poolhouse were added. Building's integrity is from that period. The Craiges moved to 102 Gloria and lived there for a year while work was underway. For many years the Craiges owned the land which is today 120 Cascade. Craige moved to Winston-Salem from Salisbury in 1911 to be legal counsel to R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. CDs list him in 1920-1922 as a lawyer first with Craige & Vogler law firm, by 1923 with Craige & Craige. (SM, CD, TM, GT, I, N, 1978 AIA Guide)
C	134-ob	ca. 1930	1½	Large gable-roofed frame garage with four car bays, each with half-glazed double doors; deck-hipped dormers above. Slate roof. Building permits indicate this was built around 1930 by "day labor". (BP)
C	134-str	ca. 1929	n/a	Concrete swimming pool designed as part of Thomas Sears's landscape plan. The Craiges frequently invited neighborhood children to swim here. (I)
(Broad intersects)				
NC	201	1985	1½	<u>House</u> . Steep side-gable frame house with entrance portico; sympathetic design. The three 1980s houses at #201, 203, and 205 are on site of the large Victorian Langenour-Fleshman House, demolished in 1967. Granite wall around Broad Street side of property remains. (TM, I)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 28Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/N/C</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History if known</u>
<u>Cascade Avenue (continued)</u>				
NC	203	1986	1½	<u>House.</u> Steep side-gabled frame house with engaged shed-roofed full-front porch on slender columns; sympathetic design. See comment at #201 Cascade. (TM, D)
C (NR)	204	1911	2½	<u>Cicero Francis Lowe House.</u> Large hipped-roof frame Neo-Classical Revival house. Dominant porch is a one-story wrap porch supported by fluted Ionic columns, with a large convex front bay topped by pedimented second tier with Ionic columns. Gable dormer windows with arched upper sash, return cornice. Modillioned cornices. At the central entrance is an arched fanlight and leaded glass sidelights, and a classical surround at front door. The house is built on one of the highest elevations in Winston-Salem at intersection of Broad and Cascade. It is said that Lowe bought the one-acre corner lot for \$3,000 and paid Fogle Brothers Co. \$14,000 for construction. Design of the house is often attributed to Willard C. Northup. Lowe (wife Margaret) was a prominent businessman who moved here in 1912 from W. 4th Street when he was a salesman with Brown-Rogers Co. He became secretary of Brown-Rogers the next year. Unfortunately, when stock market crashed in 1929, Lowe went with it and lost the house. It is currently used as a bed and breakfast inn. (SM, CD, TM, N, I, GT, NR)
NC	205	1986	1	<u>House.</u> Front-gabled frame house; sympathetic design. See comment at #201 Cascade. (TM, D)
C	207	1925	1½	<u>Fleshman-Graham House.</u> Brick H-shaped house with slate roof; oriented perpendicular to the street to face the owner's parents' house, demolished in 1967. Main entrance is to the east, back entrance faces Park Boulevard and chain link fence. Interior has 2 separate 2nd-floor areas with separate staircases. The central living room is panelled and has an 18-foot ceiling. The house was built by Thomas H. and Mina Fleshman for their daughter Geraldine, who married Gregory Graham. Fleshman had been district manager of Mutual Life Insurance Co. and had as well been successful in real estate so that he retired from active business to devote his time to the supervision of his investments. Designed by Luther Lashmit, who won an award for its design. (CD, GT, TM, N, I)
NC	207-ob	Post WWII	1	Gable-front frame two-car garage.
C	212	1921	2	<u>Henry L. Trotter House.</u> Frame foursquare house with deck-hip roof, hipped central dormer on front and both sides, three bays wide. Central entrance beneath later gabled and arched portico supported by paired classical columns; front door with elliptical fanlight and leaded sidelights. Shingled second floor; first floor originally weatherboard, now vinyl siding. One-story shed porch at west side. In 1937 Trotter added a two-story rear flat roofed ell with sleeping porch and one story rear hipped ell. Building permits indicate a porch was constructed in 1941. Trotter and his wife Adelaide moved here from 800 S. Main in 1922 when Trotter was vice-president of Ideal Dry Goods Co. Property formerly included a garden at what is today 228 Cascade. (SM, CD, TM, I, BP)
C	212-ob	Pre WWII	1	Hipped-roof cinder block two-car garage with batten doors. Hip extension at west side was added in 1943. (BP)
NC	228	1956	1	<u>House.</u> Brick ranch with front chimney. Had been the garden to the Trotters' house at 212 Cascade. (I, TM, BP)

(Hollywood intersects--Park Boulevard becomes Hollywood Street at intersection with Cascade Avenue)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 29

Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/N/C</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History if known</u>
<u>Cascade Avenue (continued)</u>				
NC	300	1952	1	<u>House.</u> Small side-gabled frame house with entrance porticos facing Cascade and Hollyrood. (BP, TM)
C	301	1927	2	<u>Charles S. Kimel House.</u> Gambrel-roofed house with full-front shed dormer front and back; shingled second floor, brick-veneered first floor; partially exposed brick end chimney. Pent eave roof on all sides with projecting gable-and-arch portico at central entrance supported by slender classical columns; 6/6 sash, one-story flat-roofed screened side porch to east on classical columns. One-story rear shed. House reroofed 1942. Kimel was Director of Property Control and Real Estate for the City of Winston-Salem. He and his wife Julia bought the property in 1927 and built this house by 1928, moving from S. Liberty. The house was sold at his death in 1967. (CD, TM, N, BP)
NC	301-ob	1980s	1	Front-gabled frame two-car garage, no doors, brick foundation. Masonite siding. Built on foundation of earlier deteriorated garage.
C	305	1920	2	<u>Gip I. Kimball House.</u> Hipped-roof frame foursquare house with full-front hipped porch supported by square posts on shingled piers with shingled balustrade. Three asymmetrical bays in first floor, two bays of paired windows on second; most windows are vertical 3/1. Weatherboarded first floor, shingled second floor. Corbelled brick interior chimney; one-story rear hipped ell, weatherboarded. House reroofed 1946. Kimball and wife Lucille moved here from 410 S. Liberty Street. He had been cashier with N&W Railway; by 1921 he was bookkeeper with Forsyth Chair Co. (tax mapping records show G.I. Kimel in January 1917 purchasing this lot next door to Charles S. Kimel's.) (CD, SM, TM, BP)
C	309	1915?	2	<u>George W. Whaling House.</u> Gable-sided frame Craftsman house three bays wide. Full-facade shed porch supported by square posts on brick piers with cast stone caps has projecting gabled bay at central entrance; bay is shingled with "King's Post" stick ornamentation. False knee braces and pent eaves at both gable ends. Two-story polygonal bay on west elevation, one-story hipped-roof rectangular-bay projection on east; two interior brick chimneys with metal caps. Entrance projects with half-glazed door between angled twelve-light sidelights and transom, echoed above by 3-sided bay containing windows with lattice-muntined sashes. House reroofed, asphalt over asphalt, in 1944. Said to have been built by Fogle Bros. Co. Whaling was sol. freight agent for the W-S Southbound Railway; he and wife Kate moved from 322 Broad. By 1923 Charles C. and Ella Reins lived here; they married that year and he moved from N. Cherry Street; Reins was a pharmacist with Owens Drug Co. (The house is shown on the 1917 Sanborn map; city directories show that Reins lived at #309, but list Whaling at both 309 and 319 [no such address]. Assumption is this is Whaling's house.) (SM, CD, TM, I, BP)
C	309-ob	1915?	1	Hipped-roof frame garage on stone foundation with large sliding doors and six-pane side-hinged window. Faces north to alley in center of block.
NC	312	1951	1	<u>House.</u> Brick ranch with attached side garage. (TM)
C	315	1915	1½	<u>Baynes-Walker House.</u> Gable-sided Craftsman bungalow with central shed dormer, front-gabled three-bay porch supported by square posts on brick piers with cast stone caps; picket balustrade with heavy newel and railing. Three bays wide with unadorned central entrance, large front 1/1 window with smaller transom-like upper sash glazed in small lattice pattern (similar to #309). Engaged rear porch;

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 30Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/N/C</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History if known</u>
<u>Cascade Avenue (continued)</u>				
				decorative false knee braces at all gables. Two interior brick chimneys, vinyl siding. House is considerably larger than its street facade indicates. Said to have been built by Fogle Bros. Co. Reroofed in 1942. William T. Baynes married Vera T. in 1916 and moved to this new house from 1170 Liberty Street where he had boarded. His eldest brother Obie Baynes & wife Mildred lived nearby on Cascade for a few years. W.T. and Vera left the neighborhood in 1919 and returned (to 107 Gloria Avenue) in 1927. In 1920 Robert and Naomi Walker moved here; he was a clerk at RJR Tobacco Co.; they also later moved to Gloria Ave. In 1923 Eldorado and Sarah Edwards moved here; he was a mechanic with Southbound Railway. (CD, I, BP)
C	315-ob 1	Feb 1941	1	Hipped-roof brick-veneered garage and storage building with 1943 brick shed attachment; solar collectors on roof. (BP)
NC	315-ob 2	1980s?	1	Shed-roofed frame storage building.
C	321	1921	1	<u>George W. Fisher House.</u> Hipped-roof frame bungalow with large projecting front gable, over a partially enclosed porch. Weatherboarded first floor, shingled gable; exposed rafter ends, central brick chimney; engaged hipped rear screened porch. Projecting entrance to basement garage has hipped roof. Said to have been built by Fogle Bros. Co. In the 1950s or 1960s half of the front porch was enclosed and the rear porch added. Fisher apparently married Alice J. ca. 1922 and moved here from E. 19th Street; he was industrial secretary of YMCA. (CD, TM, I)
C	323	1929?	1	<u>Frazier-Knott House.</u> Gable-sided frame house with front cross gable, small shed-roofed entrance porch, 6/6 sash, cornice returns, partially-exposed brick end chimney. Vinyl siding, vinyl shutters and on surrounds. Built by R. L. Frazier (wife Louise), assistant foreman at Expert Leaf Tobacco Company. Undated building permit indicates house built in the years near 1930; CDs indicate Fraziers here by 1930. Frazier moved here from 118 Gloria; was a brother of Walter K. Frazier who lived at 334 Cascade. Knott residence since 1938. (CD, I, BP)
NC	330	1941	1½	<u>Ken Biles House.</u> Brick period house with Colonial Revival detailing; at east end is large modern gable-front addition with prominent front chimney which compromises historic integrity of dwelling. Original house built for Biles by W.P. Vogler at a cost of \$5,250. (I, TM, BP)
C	334	1928	2	<u>Frazier-Julian House.</u> Gable-sided brick Colonial Revival house, three bays wide; gabled and elliptical-arched entrance hood over central entrance with sidelights. One-story side porch to west supported by square posts, balustraded flat roof, now glass-enclosed. One-story frame rear shed. House reroofed 1940. Believed to have been built by Frazier (wife Treva Knott), a traveling salesman who later worked for the city. Frazier moved here from a boarding house on North Liberty in 1929, and may have lost this house in the Depression. He later lived at 21 Park Blvd and 312 Gloria. Was also residence of William Graves, prominent attorney, until his death. Since 1940, residence of Ira and Ruth Julian, whose extensive collection of contemporary art is evidenced in landscaping and side porch. (CD, I, BP)
C	334-ob	1928	1	Brick-veneer garage with 1948 greenhouse at rear. (BP)
C	335	1921	2	<u>Lolien Saunders House.</u> Gambrel-roofed frame house with large shed dormer at front. First story front features four grouped 9/9 windows with small engaged shed hood at recessed entrance porch. One-story sunroom wing at west elevation. Weatherboarded. Original rear shed dormer has been raised a story to expand

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 31

Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/NC</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History if known</u>
<u>Cascade Avenue (continued)</u>				
				attic living space. Mrs. Saunders apparently was the widow of Mr. Hazel M. Saunders when she moved here, possibly in 1921, from Spruce Street where they had both lived. By 1937 was home of Chas A. Swainey (wife Mary) who owned Swainey's Drug Store in corner section of 301 Acadia (now Crown Drugs). (CD, TM)
				(Park (E) intersects)
				(Park (W) intersects at south)
C	500	1930	2	<u>A.B. Stroup House</u> . Frame gable-sided Colonial Revival style house, three bays wide with brick exterior end chimney. Central entrance beneath hipped roof hood supported by modillions; front door with four-light sidelights and classical half-columns; 8/8 sash; one-story rear gable ell over garage bay. House is in wooded area with Washington Park across Cascade Street and to the east across Park Blvd. Stroup (wife Jessie) was general agent with Occidental Life Insurance Company. He bought the property from Emma Gilmer in 1928 and built this house; they moved here from Melrose in the Ardmore neighborhood. (CD, TM)
C	502	1927	1	<u>W. R. Waldrom House</u> . Jerkin-head frame house with gable end toward street, altered front facade. Three bays wide, central entrance with four-light sidelights framed by classical half-columns; paired 6/1 windows at east (left) bay and later glass-enclosed hipped-roof projection at right. False knee bracing, cornice returns. House reroofed 1939. Built by Gilmers (see 605 Cascade) and occupied in 1928 by Waldrom (wife Helen), vice-president of Motor Sales Company; they moved here from Hawthorne Road. (CD, I, BP)
				(Park (W) intersects at north)
				(Leonard intersects at south)
C	605	1929	2	<u>John L. Gilmer House</u> . Large brick-veneered Colonial Revival house, gable-sided with one interior end chimney and rear chimney; five bays wide with two gable one-story side wings, one a sunroom, the other screened with a two-car garage beneath. Central entrance is in slightly projecting central bay with oval window on each side of door and three windows above; broken pedimented surround; no porch. Windows have jack arches with cast stone keystones. Most windows are 12/12 on first floor, 8/8 on second. Rear two-story gable projection and one-story gable ell. Recent changes include introduction of row of glazed French doors leading out the back to a new swimming pool, and addition of large frame gable dormer in the rear reflecting interior changes to the attic. House sits atop hill overlooking Park Boulevard and Washington Park with a view of Winston-Salem's downtown beyond; 3.32 acres are with house today; stone retaining wall along Cascade. Gilmer and his wife Emma J. had this house built in 1929. Designed by Northup and O'Brien Architects, built by Fogle Brothers (blueprints in possession of current owner; architect's sketch in possession of previous owner Mrs. Hubert Tucker). House said to cost \$60,000; landscaping believed to have

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 32Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/N/C</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History If known</u>
<u>Cascade Avenue (continued)</u>				
				been by a New York landscape architect and to cost \$5,000. The Gilmers had lived here in a Victorian house since at least 1918. It burned; they could find nowhere they would rather live so decided to rebuild on their hilltop overlooking Washington Park. Gilmer was vice-president of Inverness Mills and of Bon Air Realty Company; he had been an owner of Gilmer Brothers Company, a wholesale notions company. In 1926 Gilmer formed the Camel City Coach Company by buying up a number of small bus companies operating in Winston-Salem. His large acreage, including a large flower garden on the SW corner of Leonard Street and Cascade Avenue, was subdivided and developed in the 1940s. The house today still sits on a large parcel of land. (CD, TM, I, GT)
NC	605-ob	1960s	1	Gable-roofed frame garden shed and greenhouse. Built by the Tuckers; replaced earlier pony shed. (I)
<u>Doane Street</u> (runs north-south)				
(starts at blocked-off dead end)				
C	1522	1928	2	<u>Wade T. Surratt House</u> . Side-gabled stuccoed frame house with jerkin head at north elevation, stuccoed interior end chimney at south elevation, wide shed dormer. Gable-and-arch hood in broad eave over central door with fanlight. Triple-grouped windows at first floor front, paired at second. Deck-hipped one-story porch at south elevation; supports removed. New brick foundation, recent alterations to landscaping. Surratt (wife Julia E.) was a Realtor with C.E. Johnson Realty Co.; they moved here from Queen Street. (CD, TM)
C	1522-ob	1936	1	Small side-gabled frame house with jerkin-head roof, german siding, projecting entrance gable, 6/1 sash. Built for \$50 by "day labor." (BP)
C	1600	by 1922	2	<u>James Marvin Binkley House</u> . Hipped-roof frame house with attached full front porch supported by square columns on stone piers; plain picket balustrade; paired 1/1 windows; interior chimney. Vinyl siding. Recent brick retaining wall and steps at sidewalk. Binkley (wife Anna) was a clerk at Railroad Mail Service; they moved here from West Second Street. In 1925 they moved to 1605 Doane Street. (CD, TM).
NC	1600-ob	ca. 1990	1	Gambrel-front frame storage building.
C	1604	by 1925	1	<u>John C. Foster House</u> . Side-gabled frame Craftsman bungalow with inset porch supported by square tapered posts on brick piers with stone caps; plain picket balustrade; false knee braces at gable ends; front cross gable. Paired and triple windows; exposed end chimney. Weatherboarded with shingled gables. Foster (wife Eva Mary) was service manager at Twin City Motor Co.; they moved here from East 21st Street. (CD, TM)
C	1604-ob	by 1925	1	Small side-gabled frame building with exposed rafter ends; five paneled doors, "beaded" aluminum siding, 1920s muntins.
C	1605	1924	1½	<u>James Marvin Binkley House 2</u> . Side-gabled stuccoed frame house with attached gable-front entrance porch supported by large stuccoed posts; paired 8/8 and triple-grouped 6/6 windows. Gabled dormers with paired windows. Binkley and wife Anna moved here from 1600 Doane. (CD, TM)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 33Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/N/C</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History if known</u>
<u>Doune Street (continued)</u>				
C	1607	by 1922	1	<u>Powell-Faust House</u> . Simple front-gabled frame Craftsman bungalow with hipped-roof attached porch supported by square posts with molded "capitals"; plain picket balustrade; corbelled brick interior chimney. Asbestos siding. J.W. Powell (wife Nell) lived here in 1922; 1923 occupant was Claude R. Faust (wife Pearl), who was manager of J.R. Watkins Co. (CD, TM)
C	1608	by 1922	1½	<u>Joseph C. Vining House</u> . Side-gabled frame house with inset full-facade porch supported by square posts on brick piers; wide shed dormer with triple-grouped windows; interior chimney. Vinyl siding. Vining (wife Josephine) was a broker. (CD, TM)
C	1608-ob	1920s	1	Front-gabled two-car garage with exposed rafter ends, two cross banded sliding doors.
C	1609	by 1928	1	<u>W.L. Steele House</u> . Front-gabled frame Craftsman bungalow with shorter gabled wing or bay on each side. Cross-gable wrap porch supported by square tapered posts on brick piers; false knee braces at gables; tripartite windows with Craftsman muntin pattern; two interior chimneys. House is wood shingle with asbestos siding in three larger gables. Steele (wife Susan) was a superintendent at Arista Mills; they moved here from S. Main Street. (CD, TM)
C	1616	1930	2	<u>David L. Everhart House</u> . Gambrel-roof frame house with two-bay-wide gambrel end toward street; wide shed dormers on each side. Attached hipped-roof porch supported by slender paired posts. Later brick veneer on first floor, asbestos on second. Built in 1930; first occupied in 1934 by Everhart (wife Eva), a foreman at Brown and Williamson Tobacco Co. (CD, TM)
C	1616-ob	1930	1	Hipped-roof garage and garden shed; concrete block covered with particle board; corrugated metal roof (property line bisects building, shared with #1618).
C	1618	by 1930	1½	<u>Robert C. Jordan House</u> . Side-gabled frame house with small shed-roofed dormers; three bays wide; central entrance beneath inset porch at SE corner, which has been screened. Entrance to porch is from Vintage Avenue. False knee braces in gable ends, exposed rafter ends at eaves and dormers; triple-grouped 6/1 windows. Weatherboarded. Jordan (wife Emma) was a fireman at Southern Railway. They moved here from 129 Gloria. (CD, TM)
	{1618-ob	See entry at 1616-ob.]		
(Vintage intersects)				
C	1708	by 1926	1	<u>Norman B. Williams House</u> . Front-gabled frame bungalow; shingles and false knee braces at gables; exposed rafter ends; brick partially exposed end chimney; small inset corner porch has been screened. Stone retaining wall with concrete steps. Williams (wife Nina) was employed at a Meat Market on Patterson Avenue. (CD, TM)
C	1710	by 1926	2	<u>Robah L. Snyder House</u> . Hipped-roof frame foursquare with attached hipped-roof full-facade porch supported by square posts on brick piers; plain picket balustrade. Central brick chimney. Asbestos siding. Stone retaining wall and steps from sidewalk. Snyder (wife Ida) was a meat cutter at Volger and Knouse Grocers. (CD, TM)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 34

Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/NC</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History If known</u>
<u>Doune Street (continued)</u>				
C	1710-ob	by 1926	1	Front-gabled frame garage with pent-eave roof above entrance; no door.
<u>Gloria Avenue (runs east-west)</u>				
(starts at Sunnyside & Main)				
C	10	1925	2½	<u>Allen A. Perryman House</u> . Side-gabled, 5-bay, brick-veneered Moravian Revival house of Flemish bond with glazed headers, partially exposed end chimneys; fanlight and sidelights at entrance door with Moravian bonnet above; one-story side porches with Doric columns; gable dormers. Perryman bought the lot in 1924, built this house and moved here by 1926 from 2002 Hollyrood. He was a foreman at R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. The house replaced an earlier building shown on the 1917 Sanborn Map. (CD, SM, TM, GT)
NC	10-ob 1	1970s	2	Gable-front frame garage built on slope with two-car door at sidewalk, additional garage entrance at higher ground level at rear; beaded aluminum siding. (TM)
C	10-ob 2	1920s	1	Hipped-roof frame building on brick pier foundation. Was ob to 1806 S. Main Street, which was demolished in late 1980s.
C	15	ca. 1923	1½	<u>E. T. Hedrick House</u> . Gambrel-roofed house with large shed dormer extending across full front of house; 3 bays on 1st floor, 2 bays above; pedimented one-bay entrance porch; asbestos siding. This replaced an earlier house on the site, or perhaps is the remodeled earlier house. Hedrick worked in the advertising department of the Sentinel Printing & Publishing Co. (CD, SM, TM)
C	16	ca. 1937	1	<u>William H. Hauser House</u> . Cross gabled brick-veneer bungalow with recessed wrap porch under cross gable supported by tapered brick posts on brick piers; paired windows; stuccoed gables; large rear addition. Ellis bought the property in 1927, and in 1937 sold to Hauser, a justice of the peace and notary. Hauser built the house and garage in 1937 for \$3,600. C.E. Miller was the contractor. (CD, SM, TM, BP)
C	16-ob	ca 1937	1	Front-gabled brick veneer garage.
C	19	1923	2	<u>Howard F. Weeks House</u> . Frame foursquare with hipped roof, 6/1 windows, asymmetrically-placed shed-roofed porch altered by screening, asbestos siding. Weeks was a tinner with L. B. Brickenstein. (CD, SM, TM)
C	20	by 1916	1	<u>J. Samuel Hege House</u> . Gable-sided one-room-deep vernacular frame house with shingled central gable, hipped-roof wrap porch supported by slender turned posts, paired windows, vinyl on porch ceiling. Hege and his wife Addie were here as early as 1916; 1918 city directory shows he ran a grocery store on S. Main Street. Carl H. Hege later lived in the house with Samuel, then alone. (CD, SM, TM)
NC	20-ob	Post WWII	1	Side-gabled frame garage with storage bay.
C	21	by 1926	1	<u>Francis Swain House</u> . Cross-gabled bungalow with side-gabled wrap porch supported by square brick posts on larger square brick piers with plain picket balustrade; tripartite windows; weatherboarded with shingled gables and decorative brackets. Swain was a traveling salesman. (SM, CD, TM)
C	24	1941	1½	<u>Gilbert C. Hartis House</u> . Brick-veneered side-gabled Tudor Revival house with steeply pitched front gable projecting as entrance; prominent front chimney is typical

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 35

Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/NC</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History if known</u>
<u>Gloria Avenue (continued)</u>				
				of the style. Hartis, a salesman, lived here with his wife Lillian C. House and garage built by Wilson Brothers Lumber Co. for \$6,500. (SM, CD, TM, BP)
C	24-ob	1941	1	Front-gabled frame three-car garage with replacement doors. Aluminum siding. (BP)
C	27	by 1917	1	<u>William F. Fansler House</u> . Small side-gabled frame house; unusual central gable dormer with no opening; cornice returns at all gables; hipped-roof porch supported by plain square posts on masonry base; 1/1 windows; original one-story rear ell. Extensive use of vinyl siding on most surfaces. Fansler, who worked at Fansler Bros., and his wife Emma lived here with two family members, perhaps a son and daughter. (CD, SM, TM)
C	29	1920	1½	<u>Edward L. Hege House</u> . Gable-sided bungalow with inset porch, low shed dormer centered at front, Craftsman false knee braces. Asbestos siding. Porch supported by paired square posts on wood-shingled balustrade. Hege was a clerk with R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.; by 1931 his wife Mayme was a supervisor and operator at Southern Bell Telephone Company. R.J. Linville, a chauffeur for Camel City Coach Co., and his wife Ruth also are shown living in the house in 1931. The 1943 city directory shows Jane E. Frazier living at the rear of 29 Gloria. (SM, CD, TM)
C	29-ob	ca. 1930	1	Front-gabled frame garage with German siding.
(Doune intersects)				
C	101	ca. 1900	2	<u>James A. Pickard House</u> . Three-bay, gable-sided frame I-house with corbelled interior chimneys, decorative wood shingles at gable ends; one-story hipped-roof porch supported by turned posts and sawn brackets; one-story rear ell; most windows 1/1 with exception of replacements. Vinyl siding and storm windows. Pickard (wife Opal) was a postal carrier in 1913, and an insurance agent with Imperial Mutual L & H Insurance Company by 1918; In 1923 he was proprietor of Pickards Quick Lunch on N. Chestnut Street. In 1924 he sold the house to Jesse S. Maynor (wife Agnes M), lino operator for the <u>W-S Journal &amp; Sentinel</u> . (SM, CD, TM, GT, I)
NC	101-ob	Post WWII	1	Front-gabled frame building with exposed rafter ends, one door.
C	102	ca. 1900	2	<u>Charles F. Sapp House</u> . Frame house with Queen Anne massing and Colonial Revival details; corbelled interior chimneys; hipped roof with multiple cross gables, decorative wood shingles at gable ends; also herringbone pattern in east gable; one-story hipped-roof porch supported by classical columns; octagonal bay on west side elevation. Vinyl siding over asbestos siding. Sapp and his wife Gertrude were living here by 1913; Sapp was a prominent jeweler and watchmaker who by 1918 had founded Sapp's Jewelry Store. In 1928 Norman C. Cordon lived here with his parents; Cordon was at the time an opera student at the Nashville Conservatory of Music who went on to join the Metropolitan Opera, became a star on Broadway and sang with the New York City Center Opera, returning to North Carolina in 1948. Cordon lived here only in 1928; the following year the Burton Craiges lived here while their house at 134 Cascade was being remodelled by Luther Lashmit. (SM, CD, TM, GT, I, N.C. Federation of Music Clubs: <u>N.C. Musicians</u> )
C	106	by 1906?	1	<u>J. T. Peay House</u> . L-shaped vernacular gable-roofed frame house; hipped-roof porch supported by turned posts and sawn brackets with plain picket balustrade. Similar

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 36Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/N/C</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History If known</u>
<u>Gloria Avenue (continued)</u>				
				to #112 Gloria next door. Peay (wife Lucy) was a clerk first with Southern Railway, later with Mengel Box Co. According to local tradition, this house and #112 were built in 1906 for sisters. In the 1920s the house was occupied by Reverend William A. Kaltreider (1901-1990) and his wife Elsie K.; he was assistant pastor of Home Moravian Church in Salem, served at Friedland Moravian Church and was a Moravian Missionary in Jamaica for 16 years. (SM, CD, TM, GT, I, N)
C	106-ob	1906?	1	Shed-roofed board and batten building.
C	107	1926	2	<u>William T. Baynes House</u> . Gable-sided frame Colonial Revival I-house with two-story rear ell and one-story side porch to the east which was enclosed in the 1960s; one-bay pedimented central entrance porch. Baynes and his wife Vera built the house in 1926 and moved in in November of 1927; Vera Baynes designed the house from a building she admired in Virginia. When first married in 1916 they had lived on Cascade Avenue. Baynes was secretary-treasurer and later office manager of Clinard Electric Co. The 1926 city directory shows C. L. Michael (wife Wilma) of the New Method Laundry living here in 1926; this may be an error. (SM, CD, TM, I)
C	107-ob	1926	1	Gable-front frame garage.
C	111	1929	1½	<u>H. P. Cash House</u> . Highly stylized frame Tudor Revival style house with exaggerated steeply-pitched entrance gable at west front bay and shell hood over front door. Gable-sided with front and rear shed dormers; inset porch sheltered by gable extension on Doric columns on brick piers. All gable ends have decorative "half-timbering" over shingles. Cash (wife Bertie), who built the house, was a clerk with Forsyth Furniture Lines. (SM, CD, TM, I)
C	111-ob	ca. 1930	1	Shed-roofed cinder-block building with no doors. Cash built the garage between 1929 and 1935. In 1949 Mrs. Virginia Page applied to operate flower shop in "existing accessory building in rear yard." (BP)
C	112	1906?	1	<u>G. F. Keehln House</u> . L-shaped gable-roofed vernacular frame house; hipped-roof porch supported by turned posts and sawn brackets. Steep stone steps from sidewalk have been washed with a Portland cement stucco. Similar to #106 Gloria next door. According to local tradition, this house and #106 were built in 1906 for sisters. Keehln (wife Claudia) was a printer and later a presser at Crist and Keehln. (SM, CD, TM, GT, I)
C	112-ob	Pre WWII	1	Shed-roofed frame building with attached shed; metal roof, tarpaper siding.
C	117	1923	2	<u>M. Irvin Thompson House</u> . Frame foursquare with gable roof, heavily pedimented gable dormers, asymmetrical hipped-roofed porch supported by square tapered posts on brick piers. Vinyl siding, shutters, surrounds. Thompson (wife Ellie W.) was superintendent of the sanitary department for the City of W-S and later City Commissioner of Public Works. (SM, CD, TM, I)
C	118	ca. 1900	2	<u>George L. Keehln House</u> . Frame vernacular house with Queen Anne massing and transitional Colonial Revival details; corbelled interior chimneys; hipped roof with cross gables, decorative wood shingles at gable ends; one-story hipped-roof wrap porch supported by classical columns; octagonal bay on east side elevation with jerkin-head roof. Keehln (wife Arabella) lived in the house as early as 1913 when he was with Crist & Keehln. The 1916 city directory shows Charles Evans, who

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 37

Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/NC</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History if known</u>
<u>Gloria Avenue (continued)</u>				
				worked at R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., also lived here. The Keehlms remained until the mid-1920s when Dayton R. Lancaster (wife Hartie E.), foreman at Winston Vehicle Co., moved in. (SM, CD, TM, GT, I)
C	119	ca. 1917	1	<u>James A. Hancock House</u> . Shingled hipped-roof bungalow with projecting hipped-roof front porch supported by shingled posts forming ogee arches. Hancock (wife Susan J.) was owner of Hancock Grocery Company, a wholesale grocery in Salem. (SM, CD, TM, I)
C	121	ca. 1915	1½	<u>Maurice M. Brame House</u> . Gable-sided, frame bungalow with shed dormer and inset porch supported by square shingled posts on shingled balustrade. Decorative Craftsman false knee braces at gable ends. Built by S. C. Ripple, a contractor active in real estate and building in the neighborhood; Ripple sold in 1916 to Brame and his wife Kate. The Brames operated Brame Grocery Co. at the corner of Hollywood and Acadia, and Brame-Ellis Real Estate Co. (SM, CD, TM, I)
NC	122	1966	1	<u>House</u> . Side-gabled frame ranch house; match to #126 Gloria. (TM)
NC	126	1966	1	<u>House</u> . Side-gabled frame ranch house with later brick-veneered front; match to #122 Gloria. (TM)
C	129	ca. 1920	1½	<u>William V. Hylton House</u> . Frame gable-sided bungalow with shingled 3-bay shed dormer and gable ends; shed porch supported by shingled posts and balustrade; weatherboarded on first floor. Paired windows, rear shed dormer, brick exterior end chimney. Hylton (wife Minnie) was a clerk at R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. He was followed by a number of occupants. (SM, CD, TM, I)
NC	137	1949	1½	<u>Jacob T. Long House</u> . Brick-veneered side-gabled Tudor Revival style house with steeply pitched front gable adjacent to shed-roof 2-bay entrance porch. Porch is supported by brick posts forming arches at front and sides, open brickwork balustrade; partially exposed end chimney; frame shed dormers at front and rear appear to have been added although Sanborn map describes as a 2-story house with 1st story brick veneered. (SM, CD, TM, BP)
(Broad intersects)				
C	203	ca. 1920	2	<u>Stamey C. Ripple House</u> . Frame L-shaped house with cross gables; prominent feature is flat-roofed porch supported by husky round posts, probably influenced by Charles Barton Keen's design at Reynolda House (1917). Vinyl siding. House was built by Ripple (wife Lois), a contractor who was active in construction and real estate in the neighborhood, for his own family. He built a playhouse, now demolished, in the back for his daughter Elaine. In 1936 the house became the residence of Reverend and Mrs. John Causey; Mrs. Causey was president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU). (SM, CD, TM, I)
C	205	by 1917	1	<u>Edgerton-Hubbard House</u> . Hipped-roof frame bungalow with inset corner porch supported by square panelled posts on broadly tapered brick piers and solid brick balustrade. Front gable dormer; triple windows. Vinyl siding with permastone on front facade. Paul C. Edgerton (wife Annie) was a clerk with R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.; they moved here from West End Boulevard. In 1921, new occupant was Thomas L. Hubbard (wife Alma), a bookkeeper for R.J. R. (SM, CD, TM, I)
C	205-ob	by 1917	1	Front-gabled frame one-car garage; entrance later altered with reused 5-panel doors; enlarged and reroofed in 1941. (BP)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 38

Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/NC</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History If known</u>
<u>Gloria Avenue (continued)</u>				
C	209	by 1921	1	<u>Charles E. Landreth House.</u> Frame gable-front shingled bungalow with projecting gable-front porch supported by massive square tapered brick posts extending to the ground. Shingled all over in alternating tall and short rows. Craftsman features include decorative knee braces and decorative false half-timbering at gable ends. Triple windows. Excellent example of shingled bungalow. Similar to 225 Banner Avenue. Landreth (wife Elizabeth) was secy-treasurer and manager of Forsyth Dairy Co. (SM, CD, TM, I)
C	209-ob	by 1924	1	Gable-front frame 2-car garage; shingled.
C	213	by 1920	1½	<u>Moir A. Hodgins House.</u> Hipped-roof frame bungalow with front gable dormer and side shed dormer. Projecting hipped-roof porch supported by square posts on brick piers; vinyl siding. Stamey C. Ripple, a contractor active in real estate and construction in the neighborhood, sold the lot to M. C. Hodgins (wife Ava), building manager of Wachovia Bank & Trust Building. Hodgins built the one-story house. The property later was sold to Fred I. Fansler (wife Elma Johnson), who is said to have added the dormers to create a second floor living space. Fansler (1899-1990) was a civil engineer who became W-S city engineer for 33 years; he is said to have been involved with design of Bowman-Gray Stadium and construction of Fries Memorial Church. (SM, CD, TM, I, N)
C	216	by 1921	1	<u>The Hollywood House.</u> Hipped-roof shingled frame house with cross-hip forming porte-cochere on the east side supported by heavy square stuccoed posts. Roof projects at front cover inset porch supported by even larger square stuccoed posts; solid stuccoed porch balustrade. At top of all posts are decorative brackets. This was called "the Hollywood House," probably due to its occupancy in 1920s and 1930s by Edgar C. Pearce (wife Gertrude) who owned the Amuzu Theatre, or possibly due to its "western" style. The Pearces moved here from West 4th Street. (SM, CD, TM, I)
C	216-ob	by 1921	1	Hipped-roof, shingled frame one-car garage contemporary to house.
C	219	by 1926	2	<u>Thomas E. Griffith House.</u> Frame, L-shaped gable-roofed house covered with wide weatherboards; one-story two-bay porch inset beneath engaged and flared shed roof and supported by triple-grouped square posts. Griffith (wife Daisy) was a clerk at R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. (SM, CD, TM, I)
C	219-ob	1920s	1	Frame gable-on-hip garage with two doorways; shingles in gable end. Property line runs through the middle of this building.
C	220	by 1925	2	<u>Robert J. McCollum House.</u> Frame Colonial Revival style house, hipped-roof with front hipped dormer, one-story hipped-roof wrap porch supported by slender classical columns; vinyl siding under porch. McCollum (wife Adelaide) was a foreman at R.J.R. (SM, TM, CD, I)
C	225	by 1926	1½	<u>Jonathan H. McMullan House.</u> Frame gambrel-roof house with long shed dormer; central entrance is topped by gabled hood engaged in the flared eave of main roof. East side shed porch supported by triple square posts. McMullan (wife Carolyn) was district manager of Mutual Life Ins. Co. of New York; they moved here from W. 5th St. A later occupant was Grace Brunson, a teacher and principal in W-S schools for 38 years. She became principal at Wiley School and finally supervisor for elementary schools. Upon retirement in 1959, the school board named Brunson

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 39

Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/NC</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History if known</u>
<u>Gloria Avenue (continued)</u>				
	[225-ob	See entry at 219-ob.]		
C	226	1927	1	<u>W. Walker Stroud House.</u> Brick-veneered cross-gabled bungalow with large cross gable projecting to form side-gabled wrap porch; cornice returns in all gable ends; porch supported by square tapered posts on brick piers. House built on the site of the Fleshman's barn (see 201 Cascade, 17 Park), said to have been moved and converted to residence at 17 Park Boulevard. Stroud (wife Minnie) was employed by Barber Photo Supply Co.; they moved here from Corona Street. (SM, CD, TM, I)
C	226-ob	1927 and 1970s	1	Hipped-roof brick-veneer garage and storage building; front was later extended about four feet.
(Park E intersects)				
C	302	1911?	2	<u>Leonard-Spinks House.</u> Large complex hipped-roof frame Colonial Revival house with interior chimneys, central front hipped-dormer, 1-story hipped-roof porch supported by square posts. Weatherboarded first floor, shingled second floor; 2nd-floor porch on Hollyrood elevation. In 1939-1940, front entrance was moved from Gloria to Hollyrood St. House built by Walter H. Leonard (wife Clemmie) who lived on Banner during its construction. CDs first show Leonards here in 1916. In 1919 the Leonards moved to a new house on Acadia, sold this house and two lots for \$5,000 in cash to John Spinks. Spinks was a city surveyor and alderman. The second lot, now open, had heavy tree coverage. (SM, CD, TM, I)
C	310	1920	1	<u>Charles S. Noble House.</u> Frame front-gabled bungalow; inset full-facade porch with large shingled posts and weatherboarded balustrade. Asbestos siding. Noble (wife Edith) was president of Cobb-Noble Co. and secretary-treasurer of Realty Exchange; they moved here from Cascade Avenue. (CD, TM)
C	312	by 1921	1	<u>James M. Shields House.</u> Front-gabled frame, shingled bungalow with inset porch beneath eastern half of gable front. Paired windows with vertical-pane upper sash; false knee braces and exposed rafter ends. Shields (wife Frances) was a high school teacher. (CD, TM)
C	315	1923	2	<u>Frank Borries House.</u> Large gambrel-roofed frame house with shed dormer extending across full front of house; 3 bays on 1st floor with paired 6/6 windows flanking a central entrance, 4 bays above; one-bay pedimented entrance porch projecting from flared eave of main roof. One-story shed-roofed sunroom projects at side. (CD, TM)
C	316	1927	1	<u>Frazier-Forester House.</u> Small frame side-gable house with jerkin-head roof; 3 bays wide, central entrance flanked by paired windows. One-bay gable-and-arch entrance porch. J.W. Frazier was first occupant in 1929. Frazier (wife Adelaide) was president of J.W. Frazier Dry Goods Company and proprietor of Fairview Department Store; in 1922 he lived at 4 Park Blvd. Following Frazier as occupant was Alva G. Forester, widow of F.D. House is said to have been built for Agnes Daniels. (CD, TM, I)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 40Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/N/C</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History If known</u>
<u>Gloria Avenue (continued)</u>				
NC	319	1950	1	<u>House.</u> Small simple side-gabled, 3-bay house, central entrance, asbestos siding. Home Owners Real Estate had house built for \$5,000. (BP, TM)
C	321	by 1925	1	<u>Roby E. Taylor House.</u> Small side-gabled house with gable-front entrance porch supported by square posts on brick piers. Craftsman details include decorative false knee braces in gable ends. Shingled gables and 1920s muntin design; brick veneer. Taylor (wife Alma) was a bookkeeper with American Oil Co.; they moved here from 15 Gloria. (CD, TM)
C	322	1922	1	<u>Hal W. Goswick House.</u> Small gable-front bungalow with lower gable-front porch. Goswick (wife Evelyn) was a dispatcher with Southern Railway; they moved here from Patterson Avenue. (CD, TM)
C	324	1920	1	<u>Robert W. Sills House.</u> Small hipped-roof shingled bungalow with projecting hipped-roof porch over 2 bays; interior chimney, paired windows. Sills (wife Oma) was clerk, later assistant secretary at R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.; they moved here from S. Main Street. (CD, TM)
NC	327	1927	1½	<u>D.H. Dyer House.</u> Front gabled frame house with attached hipped roof porch. Triple-grouped windows in front gable end. Shingles beneath asbestos siding. House has burned. Dyer (wife Annie) was a foreman at Fogle Brothers; they moved here from 805 S. Main Street. (CD, TM)
C	327-ob	ca. 1930	1	Gable-front frame building with corrugated metal siding and roof. Mrs. D.H. Dyer hired Fogle Brothers Co. to build garage. (BP)
C	328	1928	1	<u>Ralph L. Burgin House.</u> Simple front-gabled frame house with inset porch beneath half of front facade; shingled. Burgin (wife Bessie) was a buyer for Gilmer's Co. (CD, TM)
C	329	1923	1½	<u>William R. Hudspeth House.</u> Frame house with asymmetrical gable; pedimented one-bay porch over central entrance; rectangular bay with paired windows over entrance; west gable side extends to create inset porch; eastern side has shallow shed dormer, gable dormer, and one-story shed wing. Aluminum siding. Steep masonry steps lead from sidewalk to house. Hudspeth (wife Minnie) was a foreman at R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.; they moved here from a rooming house on Oak Street. (CD, TM)
NC	332	by 1922	1½	<u>Walter J. Johnson House.</u> Side-gabled frame bungalow with 3-bay shed dormer, inset porch later enclosed, half with screen and half with brick veneer and large plate glass window. Aluminum siding. Johnson (wife Georgia) was a salesman for Singer Sewing Machine Co.; in 1923 he became manager of Red Star Sample Store; they moved here from S. Broad Street. (CD, TM)
C	332-ob	1937	1	Front-gabled frame one-car garage with corrugated tin roof, German siding; built 1937 for \$96. (BP)
C	337	1923	1½	<u>William B. Cook House.</u> Side-gabled frame Craftsman bungalow with shingled central gable dormer and shingled gable ends; engaged porch supported by square posts on brick piers; large concrete steps leading to central entrance. At front of house is high stone retaining wall and steps up to front yard. Cook (wife Louise) was president of W.B. Cook Iron Works, a foundry and machine co.; they moved here from West End Boulevard. (CD, TM)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 41Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/NC</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History if known</u>
<u>Gloria Avenue (continued)</u>				
C	339	1940	1	<u>Poindexter-Ketchie House</u> . Small box-like, side-gabled frame house with projecting front gable creating porch; wing on west side. Proportions and massing unlike majority of buildings in district. Stone retaining wall, stone steps lead up from sidewalk. Built by Poindexter Realty Co. for \$2,500. Norman N. Ketchie (wife Nina) was a clerk with Old Dominion Box Co.; they moved here from Liberty Street. (CD, TM, BP)
(ends at Park W)				
<u>Hollyrood Street</u> (runs north-south)				
(starts at Cascade; continuation of Park Boulevard)				
NC	1904	by 1917	2	<u>William Morgenroth House</u> . Heavily altered foursquare with deck hip roof and paired knee braces, three bays wide with central entrance. Original full-front porch replaced with one-story gabled-and-arched entrance porch supported by classical columns. Vinyl siding and surrounds; vinyl covers knee braces. Morgenroth (wife Dorothy) was a florist on West Fourth Street; his gardens extended behind the house to Park Boulevard for several decades. He moved here from West End Boulevard in 1919. (SM, CD, TM, I)
C	1910	1929	1	<u>Lillie and Bettie Craver House</u> . Cross-gabled frame Craftsman bungalow with side-gabled wrap porch supported by tapered square posts on brick piers with wooden picket balustrade. Paired and triple-grouped windows with vertical-paned upper sash, brick interior chimney. Vinyl siding. Miss Lillie Craver was living here by 1930, and Mrs. Bettie Craver by 1931; house was vacant in 1932. House reroofed in 1942. (SM, CD, TM, BP)
NC	1916	1949	1½	<u>House</u> . Side-gabled brick-veneered house with broad front brick chimney, two front gables. Asbestos siding. (SM)
C	1922	by 1906	2	<u>Henry R. Meinung House</u> . L-shaped frame Victorian house, hipped roof with gable-roofed front wing at north end; three bays wide, one room deep with two-story rear gable ell and compound rear sheds. Front projection is two-story cutaway bay with sawn brackets and pendules supporting shingled gable. Hipped-roof two-bay porch supported by turned posts and sawn brackets with turned-picket balustrade. Double front doors; windows are predominantly 2/2; three interior chimneys, one at rear. Meinung was general superintendent of Forsyth Chair Company until 1922, and in 1923 went to Forsyth Furniture Lines, Inc. He added a bathroom to the house in the early 1930s. (SM, CD, TM, I)
(Banner intersects)				
C	2002	1909	1½	<u>Allen A. Perryman House 1</u> . Frame house with complex high hipped roof with cross gables and dormer. Attached full-front wrap shed porch supported by classical columns on brick piers with (later?) picket balustrade; central entrance, central gabled dormer, 1/1 windows, 2 brick interior chimneys. All gable ends are stuccoed with cornice returns. Metal shingle roof, vinyl siding. Perryman (wife Ollie) bought the property in two parcels in 1909 and 1928; a relative (William) owned two adjoining lots. Perryman was a contractor, later a foreman at R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. He was living here by 1910; he later moved to 10 Gloria Avenue; he sold this property in 1944. (SM, CD, TM, I)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 42

Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/NC</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History if known</u>
<u>Hollyroad Street (continued)</u>				
C	2013	1911	1	<u>Charles E. Myers House.</u> Small side-gabled one-room deep frame house with rear gable ell, three-bay hipped-roof front porch supported by turned posts with spandrels and picket balustrade. Central door, 2/2 windows, two central interior corbelled brick chimneys, shingled gables. Myers (wife Flora) was a drayman (driver) who moved here from Salem in 1912. (SM, CD, TM, I)
(Acadia intersects)				
C	2113	ca. 1909;	1½	<u>P.W. Mock House.</u> Large frame house, hipped-roof with multiple cross gables, moved 1939 front cross gable with pent eave over octagonal bay, front gable dormer with return cornice; shed porch supported by classical columns. Pebble-dash decoration in all gable ends; stained glass in upper sash. Asbestos siding. The house was originally built at 232 Acadia on the corner of Hollyroad where Mock lived and had a block building in the rear as a meat market. The porch wrapped around to the west and south. In 1939, Miles Swaim bought the property, demolished the block building, and moved this house to the back of the lot, turning it to face Hollyroad and removing the wrap portion of the porch. Its first occupants were George W. Hargett in 1939 (wife Mary), a lineman for Duke Power, and Edward F. Smith in 1940, a tobacco worker at R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. (CD, SM, TM, I)
NC	2113-ob	Post WWII	1	Front-gabled frame two-car garage. Metal-clad.
C	2115	1928	1	<u>Gilmer W. Easter House.</u> Front-gabled frame Craftsman bungalow with front-gabled three-bay porch supported by square tapered posts on brick piers with cast stone caps. Shingles and false knee braces in gables; exposed rafter ends; two interior brick chimneys; reroofed in 1942. Vinyl siding. Similar to #2119. Easter (wife Delza) was a machinist at Hanes Hosiery Mills; they moved here from White Street. (CD, TM, I)
C	2115-ob	1928	1	Gable front frame storage building; standing seam metal roof.
C	2119	1928	1	<u>Everett A. Johnson House.</u> Front-gabled frame Craftsman bungalow with front-gabled porch across two bays supported by square posts. Shingles and false knee braces in gable; exposed rafter ends; two interior brick chimneys. Vinyl siding. Similar to #2115. Johnson (wife Effie) was a streetcar operator for Southern Public Utilities Company. (SM, CD, TM)
C	2119-ob1	Pre WWII	1	Gable-front frame garage with batten doors, standing seam metal roof.
C	2119-ob2	Pre WWII	1	Shed-roofed frame storage building.
<u>Konnoak View Drive</u> (formerly Holton Street, then Konnoak Drive) (runs north-south)				
(starts at Acadia)				
C	2113	1929	1	<u>Mickey M. Craver House 2.</u> Gable-front frame Craftsman bungalow with projecting shorter gable-front bay; side-gabled wrap porch supported by square tapered posts on brick piers. Shingled entablature drops in a V shape to meet each post and form angled arches at each bay of the porch. German siding; decorative false knee braces in gable ends, exposed rafter ends. Windows are vertical 5/1 on front, vertical 4/1 on sides; tripartite windows at front. One exposed interior end chimney and one interior. Stone retaining wall. Craver (wife Zula) was a driver for C.L.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 43

Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/NC</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History if known</u>
<u>Konnoak View Drive (continued)</u>				
				Sharp Company (wholesale produce distributor) when they bought the property and built this house in 1928, moving from #2125 next door. Craver later bought a truck and went into the produce business on his own, selling to hotels, boarding houses, Salem College, etc., until about 1956. Zula remained here almost 60 years, until 1987. (CD, TM, I)
C	2118	1930	1	<u>Thomas G. Stonestreet House.</u> Multi-gabled bungalow with hipped-roof porch extending to create porte-cochere, all supported by tapered square posts on brick piers. Aluminum siding on house and on false knee braces. Stonestreet (wife Bessie) apparently died shortly after moving into the house. His son Carlos then moved in with Bessie. (CD, TM, I)
C	2122	ca. 1900? & ca. 1920	1½	<u>Roma O. Renigar House.</u> Cross-gabled frame bungalow with shingled gable ends. Tall corbelled interior brick chimneys. Major element is hipped-roof porch extending to create porte-cochere, all supported by shingled square tapered posts on brick piers; shingled entablature drops to a V shape at posts creating an angled arch at each bay. This is the largest building on Konnoak Drive and the only one with a second story. This house is said to have been moved here when the new street opened and was the first house on the street. At that time (ca. 1919) the front rooms, porch and other Craftsman features were added. The rear (NW) retains early German-type siding. Roma and Emma Renigar lived here when he was a harness maker, salesman and foreman for Townsend Buggy Company, predecessor to Pleasants Hardware. They later started Renigar Grocery, Renigar Hardware Company, and Renigar Shoe Repair (see 317 Acadia). (CD, TM, I)
C	2125	1906?	1	<u>Mickey M. Craver House 1.</u> Pyramidal roofed, two-room deep frame house with central corbelled brick chimney, central front gable; hipped-roof porch supported by slender turned posts, sawn brackets and wood floor. Porch is a 1980s replacement; original turned posts and spindle brackets were removed due to rot and are stored. Built as a duplex with doors in the 2 center bays; in 1945 Foil Craver (Mickey and Zula's son) closed off the southern door, adding a bookcase in its place; he also built the current cinder block foundation replacing the earlier brick piers. Vinyl siding. There is disputed local tradition that this and #2129 were built as temporary barracks and moved here. Craver (wife Zula) bought the property in 1920 and lived here; he was at that time a furniture worker. They later bought and moved to 2113 Konnoak next door. The Cravers rented the property out before selling in 1987. (CD, TM, I)
C	2125-ob	1930s	1	Gable front frame one-car garage, asbestos siding.

S. Main Street (runs north-south)

(at jct of Vintage to west)

C	1701	by 1916	1	<u>Ashburn-Holland House.</u> Hipped-roof, two-room deep frame house with hipped front wing at south, attached hipped-roof porch supported by plain square posts with a later wood picket balustrade. Central hipped dormer with paired 6/1 windows; central entrance with flanking double-hung windows. Gabriel E. Ashburn (wife Ollie) was an employee at R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company; he lived here in 1916 and 1918. T.H. Holland (wife Della) worked at Belk-Stevens Company, moved here from Fayette Street and lived here in 1920 and 1921, followed by Daniel D. Staley (or Taylor). (SM, CD, TM, BP)
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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 44Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/N/C</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History if known</u>
<u>S. Main Street (continued)</u>				
C	1707	by 1913	1½	<u>Fred O. Smith, Jr., House.</u> Hipped-roof frame house with engaged hipped-roof porch. Central shed dormer with paired windows; central entrance, altered front window, rear porch added in 1937. Aluminum siding with aluminum columns and metal balustrade. Smith (wife Annie), manager of Postal Telephone-Cable Company, lived here in 1913. A later occupant was R.A. Nunn (wife Ida), a bookkeeper for R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. (SM, CD, TM, BP)
NC	1711	1963	1	<u>House.</u> Small hipped-roof frame house. (TM)
C	1712	by 1906	1½	<u>George A. Boozer House.</u> High hipped-roof frame house with cross gables, front pent-eaved gabled wing, front shed dormer with paired windows. Full wrap porch supported by classical columns with picket balustrade. At back is porch supported by turned posts with sawn brackets. Tall interior brick chimneys. Reroofed in 1943. Vinyl siding. Boozer (wife Alma) was a bookkeeper with Marler-Dalton-Gilmer Company in 1913, Secretary-Treasurer of Winston-Salem Christo Cola Bottling Company in 1916, and later bookkeeper for W.I. Young; he died ca. 1922 and his widow remained in the house. (SM, CD, TM, BP)
C	1715	by 1910	1	<u>Raper-Hay House.</u> Hipped-roof frame house with front pent-eaved cross gable, central hipped dormer, unadorned central entrance. Porch has been removed; replacement concrete steps lead to entrance. Tall corbelled brick interior chimneys. Projecting pedimented bay on northern (side) facade. Building permits show that Hay received permits ca. 1930 to reroof the house and to "erect book storage;" work done by "day labor." S.T. Raper was a bookkeeper for Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company and for Jenkins Brothers Shoe Company. By 1913, R. Duke Hay (wife Gertrude) was living here; he advertised his real estate and insurance business heavily in city directories. (SM, CD, TM, GT, BP)
C	1715-ob	1930	1½	Front-gabled frame building with return cornice, German siding, molded corner postS, 2/2 windows. Gable hood over entrance door. Building permits indicate Raper may have built this in 1930 for "book storage." (BP)
C	1721	by 1910	1	<u>Edward E. Raper House.</u> Hipped-roof frame house with cross gables facing west (front) and south; front gable dormer. At first floor level of front gable is three-sided bay; 2/2 windows. Central entrance with sidelights; porch removed. Triple-grouping of 2/2 windows on north side elevation. House reroofed in 1940s. Raper (wife Mary) was a salesman and clerk for the N.L. Cranford Company and later for Henry Rose Company; they moved here from Cherry Street. He may have been related to Raper of #1715. (SM, CD, TM, GT)
NC	1721-ob	1980s	1	Very small gable-roofed log building, dovetail-notched with Portland cement chinking.
C	1722	ca. 1910	1½	<u>Wells-Volz House.</u> Compound hipped-roofed frame house with central deck hip, cross hips and cross gables. Front gable dormer with small paired windows. Three bays wide with central entrance beneath full-front attached porch supported by classical columns and pilasters with picket balustrade. Front door surrounded by wide sidelights and transom; broad front windows; four corbelled brick interior chimneys. Additions made in 1949 by I.L. Long at a cost of \$1,000. Stone retaining wall along S. Main and Gloria Avenue; stone steps at corner lead to yard. Wright C. Wells (wife Grace) was president and treasurer of Wells-Brietz Company and may have lived here from 1912 to 1921. Frank H. Volz (wife Mabel) was district manager of Gilmer Incorporated. He was living in the house by 1923. (SM, CD, TM, GT, BP)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 45Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/NC</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History if known</u>
<u>S. Main Street (continued)</u>				
C	1722-ob	ca 1910	1	Gable-roofed board-and-batten building with attached shed-roofed extension. Wells took out a building permit, probably ca. 1930, to "recover servant's quarters" (i.e. reroof); work done by day labor. (BP)
(Gloria intersects)				
C	1810	by 1922	1	<u>Baynes-Hilker House.</u> Side-gabled frame Craftsman bungalow; front is dominated by engaged front-gabled three-bay porch supported by squat square posts on brick piers with cast stone caps; stylized brackets create arch illusion at porch front; wood picket balustrade with square newels creates entrance to porch at top of stone steps. House is three bays wide with unadorned central entrance. False knee bracing in gable ends; exposed rafter ends; shingled siding. Stone retaining wall at sidewalk. This house replaced a larger house which covered several lots and was burned or demolished after 1917. O.N. Baynes (wife Mildred) was bookkeeper for Winston-Salem Tire and Rubber Company; they moved here 1922. By 1923 house occupied by Arthur H. Hilker (wife Katie), manager of Gilmers, Incorporated; Hilker married and moved here from Alex Apartments. (SM, CD, TM)
C	1811	by 1910	2½	<u>Harvey A. Giersch House.</u> Side-gabled frame Colonial Revival style house, three bays wide, two rooms deep with central entrance. Three hipped-roof dormers on front. Central one-bay hipped-roof entrance porch supported by classical columns and flat pilasters beneath a wide frieze. Triple-grouped windows on first floor (16/1, 24/1, 16/1); 18/1 on second floor. To the south is a later one-story side wing with large glazed round arch. Giersch (wife Fannie) was a traveling salesman with Maline Mills who moved here by 1910 from Salem. He was followed by George Hardiston (wife Elizabeth) in 1920, an employee with R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, and by William E. Froelich (wife Helen) who moved here in 1921 from Waughtown Street and was service manager of Carolina Cadillac Company. (SM, CD, TM)
C	1820	by 1894	2½	<u>David S. Reid House.</u> Large brick Queen Anne style house with elaborate turned and sawnwork porch. Side-gabled with wide frieze, large octagonal bay at NE corner, pedimented gable dormer with paired windows. Above the central entrance is recessed balcony with brackets forming round arch. One-story porch wraps at south elevation along Cascade Avenue, and curves around octagonal bay to north elevation; porch supported by turned posts and ornate Victorian sawnwork and brackets, with sawnwork frieze. Porch balustrade is pattern of turned balusters between plain pickets. Tall corbelled brick interior and end chimneys. Gable ends are frame with false half-timbering; gable tops project as small pediments. Original stepped stone retaining wall along S. Main Street. A documentary photograph shows the building in 1894 shortly after it was completed, and helps to identify later alterations. The octagonal bay was originally topped with a tall conical roof (this was removed in 1940s; reportedly it leaked often and roofers reluctant to work on it); a balustrade deck fronted the second floor arched doorway. Metal roof cresting is shown, and louvered shutters on first and second floor. (Glass negative in files of Old Salem Inc.; copy of photo in possession of current owner.) Building permits show that Dr. Schallert enclosed and reroofed the greenhouse (SW porch) in 1935; work done by "day labor." Reid (wife Bettie L.) ran a successful grocery and dry goods business on Main Street in Salem; he lived on E. 2nd Street when he bought this property in August of 1891; house completed in 1894. By 1906 his business is listed as groceries, china, and crockery, and by

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 46Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/N/C</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History if known</u>
<u>S. Main Street (continued)</u>				
				1908 he is no longer identified as a grocer. He later operated Reid's China Hall from W. 4th Street. Reid was also a farmer. Paul O. Schallert (wife Grace) bought the property in 1920. He was a physician and surgeon at the Gilmer Brothers building. The house became known as the "Charlotte House" because of mispronunciation of Dr. Schallert's name. (SM, CD, TM, I, N, BP, GT, documentary photo)
C	1820-ob	1940, moved 1988	1	Intact gable-front frame two-car garage with German siding, no doors; on cinder block foundation. Moved from the Ardmore neighborhood outside of the district, but is compatible and typical of numerous frame garages built in the Washington Park Historic District. (I)
C	1821	by 1915	2½	<u>W. Lee Springs House.</u> Gable-front frame house, three bays wide and two rooms deep with tile roof; attached hipped-roof wrap porch supported by square classical posts with picket balustrade, tile roof. Central entrance with panelled transom and multi-paned sidelights. First floor front windows are 1/1 with paired windows in southern front bay. Craftsman elements include weatherboarded first floor, shingled second floor with false knee braces in front gable end and exposed rafter ends. House reroofed ca. 1930. Stone retaining wall at back property line along Sunnyside Avenue; stuccoed brick wall at north property line. Springs (wife Reba), vice-president and treasurer of Forsyth Dining Room Furniture Company, moved here by 1915. By 1918, occupied by Fred K. Sheetz (wife Frances), assistant treasurer at Wachovia Bank; Sheetz married and moved from W. 4th Street. (SM, CD, TM, GT, BP)
C	1821-ob	by 1915	1	Front-gabled frame one-car garage with trefoil vent, standing seam metal roof.
(Cascade intersects)				
C	1903	1908	2	<u>Rufus Arthur Spaugh House.</u> High-hipped roof frame house with front pedimented gable dormer, hipped side dormer and pedimented projecting bay at each side elevation. Weatherboarded segmental arch at projecting front and side porch entrance bays; one-story hipped-roof front porch wraps at north side; porch also features classical columns with picket balustrade. Porch configuration appears similar to that on 1917 SM. Tall corbelled interior chimneys. House is two bays on first floor, three bays on second, with large double doors at entrance flanked by sidelights. Large first floor window is operable single sash with transom. Paired windows at southern elevation. Concrete retaining wall at sidewalk and steps at corner. Property is owned by the Catholic Church and used as a convent for Our Lady of Mercy Church. South of the house is a paved parking lot which today backs up to the 1957 church and paved playground. Spaugh (wife Louise) was treasurer, then vice-president of Salem Iron Works and Forsyth Manufacturing Company. He was associated with Southside Cotton Mills and became vice-president of Arista Mills and Washington Mills Company. They moved here from Poplar Street and in 1908; moved in 1933 to the Buena Vista neighborhood. (SM, CD, TM, GT, I)
C	1910	1935	1½	<u>L. Pink Hunt House.</u> Side-gabled brick-veneered house with slate roof, lower front cross gable. Stucco and applied vertical half-timbering in gable ends. Stone retaining wall at sidewalk and steps. Hunt (wife Carmen) was a foreman with R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. (SM, CD, TM, BP)
NC	1910-ob	1950s	2	Hipped-roof frame apartment building, aluminum siding on second floor, brick veneer on first.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 47Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/NC</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History If known</u>
<u>S. Main Street (continued)</u>				
C	1918	ca. 1909	2	<u>Josephine J. Wurreeschke House.</u> L-shaped frame house with projecting pent-eaved front cross gable over cutaway semi-octagonal bay (brackets removed); one-story porch curves to cover full front, supported by turned posts with turned-picket balustrade. Vinyl siding and surrounds. Mrs. Wurreeschke was already widowed when she left Belews Street and moved here by 1910. House reroofed 1937. The property remained in the Wurreeschke family until 1965. (SM, CD, TM, BP)
C	1919	1919	2½	<u>Lindsay E. Fishel House.</u> Large stuccoed compound side-gabled house with front shed dormer and full-front shed porch supported by heavy square stone posts. At northern elevation is side-gabled porte-cochere with similar detailing. At southern elevation is a one-story sunroom side wing with casement windows and brackets at parapet roof. Pent eaves at all gable ends. Paired and triple-grouped 6/1 windows. Paired brackets at cornice. Small stone retaining wall at front sidewalk. Fishel's wife Mary J. bought this property in 1919 and they had the house built that year. They moved here from farther north on Main Street. Fishel was in 1922 president and manager of Automotive Company, Auto Parts, Auto Impl. Company, Auto Repair Company, and the Motor Company and vice-president of Univ. Auto Company. By 1928 he was president of Lindsay Fishel Buick Company and Mary later became vice-president. The house changed ownership in 1930, probably due to the depression; however, the Fishels remained here. After his death ca. 1939, Mary Fishel rented furnished rooms here. The house was sold in 1974 to the Catholic Bishop and has been used as the rectory for Our Lady of Mercy Church. (SM, CD, TM, I, GT)
C	1922	ca. 1905	2	<u>John H. Shellington House.</u> L-shaped frame house with front wing ending in cutaway polygonal bay beneath pent-eave gable, ornamented with sawn brackets and pendules. One-story deck-hipped-roof porch supported by turned posts with sawn brackets; balustrade on roof deck. Porch wraps from side of front wing to south elevation along Banner Avenue, meeting an octagonal bay on first floor level. Unadorned central entrance in small projecting bay; 1/1 windows, central brick chimney; rear hipped-roof ell. Pent eaves at all gable ends. Building permits show that in 1938 Mrs. Shellington hired "day labor" to "change inside doors and other alterations." In 1947 house was reroofed. Shellington (wife Cora) built this house, reportedly at a cost of \$1,500, and moved here in 1906 from Waughtown. He was a foreman at R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company and is said to have ridden his bicycle to work rather than the streetcar. The house remains in the Shellington family. (SM, CD, TM, GT, I, BP)
(Banner intersects)				
C	2000	1923	2	<u>Joseph A. Vance House.</u> Side-gabled frame house with shorter two-story side wing (probably an addition) and attached hipped-roof porch supported by replacement "wrought iron" posts. At southern elevation is hipped-roof porte-cochere also supported by replacement iron posts. Partially exposed brick end chimney. Central entrance with sidelights; triple-grouped windows. Vinyl siding on first floor, wood shingles on second. Vance (wife Minnie) bought the property and built his house in 1923; Vance was owner of the J.A. Vance Manufacturing Company, which made sawmill and woodworking equipment on Chestnut Street. (SM, CD, TM, I)
C	2000-ob	1920s	1	Gable-front frame storage building with two stationary 6-pane windows.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 48

Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/NC</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History if known</u>
<u>S. Main Street (continued)</u>				
NC	2006	1951	1	<u>House.</u> Gable-sided frame house with front cross gables and front chimney. Permastoned. (CD, TM)
C	2012	1904	2	<u>Langdon Cheves Montgomery House.</u> Large high-hipped-roof frame house with projecting pent-eaved gable bay at front and north elevations; front projecting bay is cutaway at first floor level and ornamented with sawn brackets. One-story attached porch curves to wrap to the north; porch entrance is projecting pedimented gable, all supported by turned posts with sawn brackets and plain picket balustrade. Two brick interior chimneys, one corbelled. 1/1 windows. Burned pieces in roof are evidence of a ca. 1925 fire; roof was replaced in same configuration as original. Building permits show in 1935 "general repairs and extension" work done by "day labor." Montgomery (wife Janice C.) was a conductor with Norfolk and Western Railway. They are said to have built this house at a cost of \$4,000. It was the second house built on Main Street south of the David Reid House at #1820. The Shellington House (#1922) was built the following year in 1905. The Montgomerys moved here from Belews Street. The house stayed in the Montgomery family until 1987. (SM, CD, TM, I, BP)
C	2012-ob	1934	1	Gable-front frame two-car garage, no doors. Built by "day labor." (BP)
NC	2018	1952	1	<u>House.</u> Side-gabled frame house with front cross gable. Asbestos siding; brick-veneer added to front. (TM)
NC	2018-ob	post WW2	1	Frame double carport.
C	2022	1911	2	<u>William J. Hamner House.</u> L-shaped frame house with partially inset porch at side one-and-one-half story wing curving to create wrap on south elevation at Acadia Avenue corner. Central brick chimney. Porch supported by classical columns. Hipped dormer with paired windows over entrance. Asbestos siding; porch altered by addition of permastone. House reroofed in 1955. Hamner (wife Louise) was an agent, later clerk with Southern Railway and became city treasurer by 1933. They moved here in 1911 from Belews Street. (SM, CD, TM, I, BP)

(Acadia intersects)

Park Boulevard (runs north-south and around park)

(starts at Cascade, going north and around to west)

(Gloria intersects)

C	4	1922	1½	<u>John W. Frazier House.</u> Frame gable-sided bungalow, three bays wide, with central shed dormer over engaged flared-roof wrap porch. Porch supported by double and triple grouped posts on brick piers; posts are square with applied molding and classical capitals; 9/1 windows, often paired or tripled; one-story hipped-roof ell. Vinyl covers siding and surrounds. Frazier (wife Adelaide) was president of J.W. Frazier Dry Goods Company and proprietor of Fairview Department Store. Their granddaughter, Jane Frazier Rolandia, was a singer with the Metropolitan Opera. (CD, TM, I)
NC	4-ob	1980s	1	Modern frame storage shed.
C	7	1928	2	<u>J. Durham Barrow House.</u> Frame hipped-roof foursquare with brick exterior end chimney, one-story porch over end entrance bay supported at each corner by square

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 49Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/N/C</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History if known</u>
<u>Park Boulevard (continued)</u>				
				panelled post and two round columns. Hip roof covers one-story projecting bay of casements on front and south side. Barrow (wife Mabel S.) was clerk at R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company who became assistant department manager by 1942. (SM, CD, TM)
C	7-ob	ca 1930	1	Front-gabled one-car garage built of beveled-edge cement block.
C	8	1921	2	<u>W.K. Frazier House.</u> Steep-front-gabled frame house with one-story hipped-roof front porch supported by square posts. Vaguely Tudor Revival in steep asymmetrical gable. Interior brick chimney; one-story rear ell with screened porch. Later wooden stair added to side of front facade reaches second-story entrance (added). Frazier (wife Treva) was secretary-treasurer of J.W. Frazier Dry Goods Company (see #4 Park Blvd); they moved here from Gloria Avenue. (CD, TM)
C	14	ca. 1893 moved ca. 1918	2	<u>Eller-Davis House.</u> Large ornamented frame Queen Anne house with multiple cross-gables, most with sawn barge decoration and shingled gable ends. One-story front porch with turned posts and sawn brackets. Corbelled brick interior chimneys. House was built on Cascade Avenue by Adolphus H. Eller ca. 1893; the Ellers lived there until ca. 1918 when they bought this property and moved the house here; they then built their more up-to-date stuccoed "English bungalow" house on their newly-emptied lot at 29 Cascade. Documentary photographs of the house before it was moved show the front porch covering only half of the front facade, and a first-story polygonal bay later replaced by a 1/1 window. Thomas C. Davis and his wife Frances bought the house and moved here with two daughters. Davis died soon thereafter and his family remained here. (CD, TM, I, P)
C	14-ob	ca 1918	1	Front-gabled frame garage with sliding batten doors.
C	17	ca. 1923	2	<u>Cornelius C. Holden House.</u> Gable-sided frame house, three bays wide with central entrance, central gable dormer between two hipped dormers. One-bay front porch, full side porch, both shed-roofed and supported by paired and triple-grouped classical columns. Several replacement sash; aluminum siding. This is said to have been the Fleshman's barn, moved from their property between Gloria and Cascade (see #201 Cascade; barn was at 226 Gloria Ave.) to this location and converted into a residence. Fletcher H. Rawls (wife Iris) worked at Quality Bakery and may have rented here a short time. Holden and wife Lillian B. bought the house in 1924; he was assistant manager of Singer Sewing Machine Company, later a watchman. The house remained in the Holden family until the 1950s. (CD, TM, I)
C	21	by 1923	1	<u>Isenhour-Pool House.</u> Frame house with gable-on-hip roof, three bays wide with central entrance, triple window above entrance. One-bay entrance porch has flat trellis roof supported by fluted Doric columns and pilasters, extensive use of brackets (which match those beneath main roof) to suggest pergola. Side porch has similar treatment but no pilasters (may have been removed when asbestos siding added). At rear is attached, flat-roofed carport. Jacob G. Isenhour (wife Clara) lived here for a short time; he worked for Mutual Fountain Company. Dr. Bennett B. Pool, a physician (wife Alta), bought the house in 1927, lived there one year and sold it to real estate company. Among the tenants was Walker K. Frazier (wife Treva T.), an agent with Metropolitan Life Insurance Company who moved from #334 Cascade and later lived at #312 Gloria. (CD, TM)
(Vintage intersects)				
NC	31	1956	1	<u>House.</u> Extended brick ranch. (TM)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 50

Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/N/C</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History If known</u>
<u>Park Boulevard (continued)</u>				
C	41	1935	1½	<u>Wade F. Stonestreet House 1.</u> Gable-sided brick-veneered bungalow with large central gable dormer, one-story gable-front three-bay porch supported by tapered square posts on brick piers with cast stone caps. One-bay side gable porch supported by classical columns. All gables are stuccoed, have cornice returns. Stonestreet (wife Lacie J.) began Sampson Medicine Company in 1920 on Waughtown Street with his brother Arthur. In 1935 they bought building at corner Acadia and Hollyrood and moved the business there; Wade and Lacie built this house and moved from Lomond Street. In 1947 they built #43 next door. (CD, TM, I)
C	41-ob	1935	1	Frame, gable-front garage with sliding doors.
C	42	1912	2½	<u>William F. Miller House.</u> Large gable-sided house with pedimented projecting central bay and pedimented dormers. Green shingled gables, gabled second floor, weatherboarded first floor, two large interior corbelled brick chimneys. One-story hipped-roof wrap porch supported by panelled square posts; front pediment projects over porch entrance. Balcony at paired window above front door; large 1st floor windows are operable single sash with leaded transom; 6/1 windows at 2nd floor. Double front door with elaborate leaded sidelights and transom. The Millers (wife Mary E.) were a prominent family who moved here from First Street in Salem; he was vice-president of Fogle Brothers Company and with Wachovia Development Company. The house was built by Fogle Brothers. Miller's son William E. Miller was an architect. In the late 1940s and early 1950s the house was used as a nursing home; it is now a single-family residence. The house has always been with a large plot of land. On the land was a small house used as a maid's residence, since demolished. (CD, TM, plat, I, G'T)
C	42-ob	1912	1	Hipped-roof one-car garage, board and batten with batten double doors; only outbuilding of #42 remaining.
NC	43	1947	1	<u>Wade F. Stonestreet House 2.</u> Side-gabled brick-veneered house with late use of Tudor-like brick exposed front chimney next to entrance. Stonestreets left #41 next door when it had become too big for them and built this smaller house. Contractor was Weisner. (CD, TM, I)
NC	43-ob	1946	2	<u>Stonestreet Apartment.</u> Hipped-roof frame garage apartment with paired windows above two-bay garage below. The Stonestreets lived here while their new house at #43 was being built. It has been used as rental apartment since then. (I)
NC	46	1948	1½	<u>Jake Weisner House.</u> Gable-sided frame house, prominent projecting gable entrance and gable dormers; side gable wings and attached garage. Aluminum siding.
NC	49	1950	1	<u>House.</u> Side-gabled brick-veneered house with rectangular brick chimney at front. Built by Weisner (contractor). (TM)
(Shawnee intersects at east)				
C	59	1913	1	<u>William E. Miller House.</u> Shingled house with hip roof, three bays wide; central entrance; vertical 6/1 and 4/1 windows with large lower sash; other sash patterns and casements at sides and rear. Engaged two-bay hipped porch at northern side of facade supported by paired square posts on shingled balustrade; gabled vents at roof peaks; interior chimneys; attached one-car garage. Miller (wife Christabel) was the son of William F. and Mary E. Miller. He moved with them from First Street. Both his house and his parents' at #42 are said to have been designed

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 51

Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/NC</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History if known</u>
<u>Park Boulevard (continued)</u>				
				by Miller, Sr., and built by Fogle Brothers. The younger Miller was a clerk at Fogle Brothers, became an estimator and architect. (CD, TM, I)
C	60	ca. 1916	1½	<u>Magnus W. Mattison House</u> . Frame house with jerkin-head gable end facing street, three bays wide, central entrance now within enclosed hipped-roof front porch; large jerkin-head gable, interior corbelled brick chimney, decorative false knee braces and exposed rafter ends, paired 1/1 windows. Asbestos siding. Mattison (wife Florence) was a travelling salesman. House may have been built for L.C. Stinson by William F. Miller. (CD, TM, I)
C	60-ob	by 1921?	1	Gable-front frame one-car garage; doors removed; asbestos siding.
C	65	1928	1	<u>Reverend Francis C. Anscombe House</u> . Frame gable-sided house with tiny attic eyebrow dormer, projecting round-arch portico supported by Doric columns creates one-bay entrance to two-bay front porch; other bay flat-roofed with solid balustrade. Formerly had open pergola porches flanking portico. House and porch balustrade are German sided; triple and paired 6/6 windows. Anscombe (wife Margaret L.) was a professor at Salem Academy and College. (CD, TM, I)
NC	65-ob	Post WWII	1	Frame, steeply-pitched front gable playhouse.
C	66	by 1923	1½	<u>Clarence L. Morton House</u> . Side-gabled frame bungalow with inset porch beneath north end of front elevation; high gable wall dormer with paired windows at south end. False knee braces. Asbestos siding. Morton (wife Lilliton or Nonnie) was a bookkeeper with R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company who moved here from Camel Avenue. House may have been built by William F. Miller. (CD, TM, I)
NC	70	by 1943	1½	<u>H. Lester Morris House</u> . Gable-sided brick-veneer house with tall front cross gable and shorter projecting front entrance gable; Tudor Revival style steep gables and front chimney. Morris (wife Byerly) was a subforeman and later administrator with R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company; they moved here from Belews Street. (CD, TM)
NC	70-ob	1940s	1	Gable-front frame one-car garage, no doors.
C	71	by 1926	1	<u>Allen M. McGee House</u> . Frame house with side-gabled jerkin-head roof, five bays wide with paired windows at outer bays; at central entrance is gabled porch with segmental-arched ceiling supported by paired Doric columns. Central brick chimney. McGee (wife Bennie L.) was assistant superintendent at Forsyth Furniture Lines on Sunnyside Avenue; they moved here perhaps from 1820 S. Main Street.
C	75	1941	1	<u>Mark S. Rose House</u> . Small frame house with Tudor Revival-type front brick chimney; gable-sided with lower front cross gable and small gable hood over front door. Rose (wife Florence) was a teacher at Forest Park School; they moved here from Patria Street. (CD, TM)
NC	106	by 1957	1	<u>House</u> . Side-gabled frame house with lower front cross gable, interior chimney. Asbestos siding. (TM)
C	110	1928	1	<u>C.T. Charles House</u> . Gable-front brick-veneered bungalow, three bays wide with wrap shed-roof porch supported by square posts on brick piers. Stretcher bond with continuing lintel course of alternating soldier and horizontal stretchers. Paired and triple-grouped 6/1 windows; two brick chimneys, one interior, one exposed

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 52Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/NC</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History if known</u>
<u>Park Boulevard (continued)</u>				
				face. Charles (wife Pauline) moved here from Franklin Street; he was a clerk with the post office and agent for Shenandoah Life Insurance Company. (CD, TM)
C	118	ca. 1910	1½	<u>Griffith-Reich House.</u> Large shingled Craftsman bungalow, side-gabled with central shed dormer at front and back. Inset full front porch is supported at corners by shingled posts with brackets which curve to create appearance of broad arch at front and pointed arches at porch ends; central porch supports are square classical posts on weatherboarded balustrade. Weatherboards continue around base of house. Decorative false knee braces at gable ends, brick interior end chimney. City directories indicate John L. Reich moved here from the country in 1916 shortly after his marriage to Lillian; he was proprietor of Wachovia Paint and Top Company ("automobile painting and top repairing"). Interview indicates built by Charles Griffith; Smith family moved here in June 1924. (CD, TM, I)
NC	130	1950	1	<u>House.</u> Small side-gabled frame house. Asbestos siding.
NC	130-ob	ca. 1950	1	Gable-front cinder block one-car garage with sliding door, 6/6 gable window.
C	132	1919?	1½	<u>Marion E. and Marcus E. Allen House.</u> Stuccoed side-gabled house with weatherboarded dormer. Large round stuccoed columns possibly influenced by the work of Charles Barton Keen. The Allens were living here by 1920. Marcus was a mechanic with Flynt-Steven Auto Company, later with Ruse and White; Marion was photographer who died by 1921; his widow Mamie remained at the house. CDs unclear but appears relatives Marcus, Marcus, Jr., and Sarah (long distance operator) all lived here in the 1920s. (CD, TM)
C	132-ob	1919?	1	Hipped-roof rough-stuccoed two-car garage with engaged shed extensions at front and back; replacement doors.
(Vintage intersects at east)				
NC	134	ca. 1950	1	<u>House.</u> Gable-sided with front chimney. Asbestos siding. (TM)
C	148	1917	1½	<u>Edgar F. Barber House.</u> Large gambrel-roofed frame house with engaged full flared-eave porch supported by paired square posts on brick piers with cast stone caps and diamond-and-square wood balustrade. Shingled front shed dormer with three bays (middle recessed) of paired windows; smaller shed dormer at back. One-story three-sided bays at side elevations. House sits atop a hill; terraced lawn and stone steps lead from Park Blvd.; brick and cast stone steps lead to house from terraced front lawn. Stone walls and flower bed borders. Barber (wife Lucy B.) was proprietor, later president and manager of Barber Printing Company which printed the city directories. They moved here from West Third Street. Extent of stone retaining wall on Park Blvd. indicates the Barbers owned large parcel of land overlooking Washington Park. (CD, TM, I)
C	154	1953	1	<u>House.</u> Side-gabled frame house; picture window.
(Gloria intersects at east)				
C	180	1929	1½	<u>J.T. Levesque House.</u> Frame house clad in shingles; main side-gabled block is five bays wide with central entrance and one-room-deep with partially exposed brick end chimneys. High hipped-roof side wings, one of which appears to have been porch, now enclosed. Three pedimented gable dormers; gabled-and-arched entrance porch supported by square posts; six-panelled door with transom and four-light

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 53Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/N/C</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History if known</u>
<u>Park Boulevard (continued)</u>				
				sidelights; most windows are 6/6; long shed dormer at rear. Southern wing has inset porch with posts and pilasters similar to front porch. North side wing retains box posts in inset porch. Back porch rebuilt in 1950s and north porch converted to bedroom and bath; one door between south porch and living room was closed. Levesque (wife Alice M.) was the manager of C. Gilbert Humphreys Inc., Architects; they moved here from Spruce Street. House is believed to have been architect-designed (C. Gilbert Humphreys, where Levesque worked, designed some of Winston-Salem's large houses of the 1910s and 1920s, including Sunnynoll and houses in Buena Vista and West End. His firm may have designed this house and others in Washington Park); builder believed to have been John Engel. At one time there was a well between the house and garage. (CD, TM, GT, I)
C	180-ob	1929	1	Shingled, gable-front two-car garage, sliding doors, 6/6 windows, cornice returns.
(Cascade intersects)				
NC	210	1951	1	<u>House</u> . Side-gabled frame house with front cross gable. Asbestos siding.
NC	210-ob	1951	1	Shed-roofed cinder-block storage building with two open car bays.
(ends at Banner)				
<u>Rawson Street</u> (formerly Old Lexington Road, then Doune Street) (runs north-south)				
(Starts at Banner)				
NC	2012	by 1913	1	<u>Emory Reich House</u> . Side-gabled frame house with rear shed addition, lower northern side wing, central brick chimney, projecting front-gabled one-bay porch supported by replacement "wrought iron" posts. Aluminum siding, vinyl shutters. Stone retaining wall at front. Reich was a black laborer who was living here with wife Susie by 1913; he bought the property. Subsequent occupants also black. This was the only street in WPHD that was primarily black. (SM, CD, TM)
NC	2016	by 1915	1	<u>James Scales House</u> . Small side-gabled frame house with rear shed addition, central brick chimney, hipped-roof porch extending from front slope of main roof and supported by replacement "wrought iron" posts on concrete base. Aluminum siding and replacement windows. Stone retaining wall at front. Scales (wife Sallie) was black laborer, later laborer with Carolina Cadillac Company; lived here 1915-1930s; bought the property in 1919. R.W. Cook, later owner, reroofed the house before 1936. In 1949 Bernice Davis, later black owner, extended the kitchen. A one-room addition and bath were added the same year. (SM, CD, TM, BP)
NC	2016-ob	Post WWII	1	Gable-front cinder-block storage building.
(Acadia intersects)				
NC	2118	by 1917	1	<u>Henry B. Brown House</u> . Small gable-sided frame house now greatly altered with front addition, replacement porch and deck. Brown (wife Cora) was a black plumber who was living here by 1923. Building is on 1917 SM; the property was purchased or inherited by C.L. Johnson in 1898. (SM, CD, TM)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 54

Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/NC</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History if known</u>
<u>Rawson Street (continued)</u>				
C	2122	by 1913	1	<u>Reynolds-Streater House.</u> Small gable-sided three-bay frame house with engaged hipped-roof porch on plain square posts. Metal awning extends from porch; aluminum siding. Lucy Streater (husband Henry) was a black midwife; the Reynoldses lived here from at least 1913-1922, followed by Cleveland Streater who bought the property in 1922 and moved here from 100 Acadia Avenue in 1924; Streater had the building reroofed, probably in early 1930s. Property remained in Streater ownership as late as 1984. (SM, CD, TM, BP)
C	2130	by 1915	1½	<u>James V. Penn House.</u> Side-gabled frame bungalow with full-front shed dormer, decorative false knee braces in gable ends; flared front eave over full inset porch supported by large square brick posts at corners and square wood posts flanking central front stair. Second floor added pre-1941. Northern end of porch has been screened; asphalt siding. Largest building on this part of Rawson Street. Penn (wife Flavella C.) was a black porter and janitor for W.T. Vogler and Son Jewelers who lived here from at least 1915 to 1936, when they moved to Cameron Avenue. Property was given to Penn by his father Shelton Penn; reroofed in 1936. (SM, CD, TM, I)
(Monmouth intersects at east)				
C	2200	1936	1	<u>W. Shelton Penn House.</u> Side-gabled frame house with two interior corbelled brick chimneys. Full-front gable-front porch supported by "wrought iron" posts. Stone retaining wall at front. Penn (wife Lettie) was a black tobacco worker, grandson of Shelton Penn mentioned above. The Penn family bought the property in 1891 and lived here from at least 1922 until the 1960s. A building shown on the 1917 SM was apparently replaced in 1936 by this new house, erected by Walter Penn; in 1949 a room was added and the house "sealed all over." Aluminum siding. (SM, CD, TM, BP, I)
C	2204	1938	1	<u>Onis W. Beasley House.</u> Side-gabled frame house with two stuccoed interior chimneys, projecting front-gabled porch over three front bays supported by replacement "wrought iron" posts. Asphalt siding. Richard Wright and Fred Wilson bought the property including #2204, 2208, and 2212 Rawson in 1892 and sold it to Jessica Fogle in 1938, when she hired A.W. Linville and Son to erect the dwelling for \$1,404. Beasley (wife Nestell or Lettie W.) was a black tobacco worker at R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. (CD, TM, BP)
C	2208	1938	1	<u>Carroll Clark House.</u> Side-gabled frame house with corbelled brick interior chimney, hipped-roof porch supported by plain wood posts with square picket balustrade. Concrete steps lead to central entrance. Richard Wright and Fred Wilson bought the property including #2204, 2208, and 2212 Rawson in 1892 and sold it to Jessica Fogle in 1938, when she hired A.W. Linville and Son to erect the dwelling for \$1,100. Clark (wife Bessie L.) was a black chauffeur. (CD, TM, BP)
C	2212	1938	1	<u>Elmer Cheeks House.</u> Similar to #2204 when built; porch is supported by plain square posts, chimneys have not been stuccoed. Richard Wright and Fred Wilson bought the property including #2204, 2208, and 2212 Rawson in 1892 and sold it to Jessica Fogle in 1938, when she hired A.W. Linville and Son to erect the dwelling for \$1,100. Cheeks (wife Agnes) was a black employee at R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company who was living here by 1943. (CD, TM, BP)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 55Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/NC</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History if known</u>
<u>Shawnee Street</u> (runs east-west)				
(starts at Broad)				
NC	201	1989	1	<u>Beverly Christmas House</u> . Small side-gabled frame house; partial brick siding. (TM)
C	203	by 1918	1	<u>Carvin C. Marshall House</u> . Side-gabled frame house; attached hipped-roof porch supported by square posts on brick piers. Brick exterior chimney and brick interior chimney. Asbestos siding. Marshall (wife Lula or Lena) was an employee at R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. By 1923, occupied by Charles S. Clodfelter (wife Bobbie), a foreman at Forsyth Chair Co. on Sunnyside. (CD, TM)
C	204	by 1918	1½	<u>Jonathan E. Knouse House</u> . Front-gabled Craftsman bungalow with attached gable-front porch supported by square posts with plain picket balustrade. False knee braces and shingles at gable ends; weatherboards on first floor. Large stone retaining wall with steps between #204 and 206, and steps at corner of Broad Street. Knouse (wife Ruth) was a painter and contractor. He and George (#208 Shawnee) were brothers who built their houses at the same time with shared stone steps. (CD, TM)
C	204-ob	1920s	1	Gable-front frame storage building with central two-panelled door.
C	208	by 1915	1½	<u>G.R. Knouse House</u> . Side-gabled frame Craftsman bungalow with front shed dormer, full inset porch supported by full-height posts with plain picket balustrade. Paired windows at west elevation. Has large stone retaining wall and steps shared with #204. Knouse (wife Cornelia) was also a painter and contractor by 1920; in 1918 and 1920 he is listed as a grocer. See comment at #204 Shawnee. (CD, TM)
NC	211	1984	1½	<u>Leroy Broomfield House</u> . Gabled-front frame house with metal awning over entrance. Asbestos siding. (CD, TM)
C	215	by 1925	1	<u>Johnson-Berry House</u> . Hipped-roof frame house with projecting front gabled porch supported by square posts. Brick central chimney. Asbestos siding. Jonathan Johnson lived here in 1926. By 1928, house occupied by Dudley D. Berry (wife Mary G.), an electrician at Clinard Elect. Co. In 1930, occupied by H.V. Holder (wife Kate), also an electrician. (CD, TM)
C	216	by 1923	1	<u>Newton L. Hayes House 1</u> . Side-gabled frame house with attached full-front hip-roofed porch supported by full-height posts with plain picket balustrade. Three bays wide, central chimney. Asbestos siding. Hayes (wife Ada) was foreman at Fogle Furniture Co.; they moved here from 129 Vintage. He later moved to 219 Shawnee. (CD, TM)
C	219	by 1930	1	<u>Newton L. Hayes House 2</u> . Front-gabled frame house with shorter gable-front wing and attached hipped-roof corner porch supported by square posts with replacement balustrade. Central brick chimney. Asbestos siding with shingled gables. Hayes apparently moved here by 1930 from Sprague Street. He had lived at 216 Shawnee in 1923. (CD, TM)
C	225	by 1920	1	<u>Luther G. Cooper House</u> . Side-gabled traditional one-room-deep vernacular frame house with hipped-roof porch supported by turned posts with sawn brackets. Three bays wide, 4/4 windows. Central brick chimney. Weatherboarded, standing seam metal roof. No occupation is listed for Cooper (wife Lily) in CDs. (CD, TM)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 56

Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/NC</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History if known</u>
<u>Shawnee Street (continued)</u>				
C	230	1928	1	<u>J. Fritz Hedrick House</u> . Cross-gabled frame Craftsman bungalow with inset wrap porch supported by square posts on brick piers; knee braces at gable ends; central brick chimney. Hedrick (wife Eva M.) was an auto salesman at Salem Motors Co. (CD, TM)
C	230-ob 1	1928	1	Front-gabled frame two-car garage.
NC	230-ob 2	1970s	1	Open carport on metal supports.
C	232	1919	1	<u>R. Walter Brewer House</u> . Compound side-gabled frame Craftsman bungalow with gable-and-shed roofed wrap porch supported by square posts with plain picket balustrade. Very deep eaves with exposed rafter ends and false knee braces. Central brick chimney. Brewer (wife Clara E.) was a draftsman for Briggs-Shaffner Co.; later a mechanical engineer. (CD, TM)
NC	233	1957	1	<u>House</u> . Small side-gabled brick-veneer house. (CD, TM)
NC	239	1957	1	<u>House</u> . Small side-gabled brick-veneer house. (CD, TM)
NC	237	1951	1	<u>House</u> . Side-gabled frame house. Asbestos siding. (CD, TM)
NC	237-ob	1951	1	Front-gabled two-car garage.

(ends at Park E)

Sunnyside Avenue (runs north-south)

(starts at jct S. Main and Gloria)

C	1801	1916	1½	<u>Clyde W. Martin House</u> . Side-gabled frame house with shed dormer, partially exposed brick end chimneys; one-story shed-roofed porch supported by full-height square wood posts; paired 6/1 windows. One end of front porch has been enclosed as sunroom. Weatherboarded first story, shingled above. Dentil molding at front cornice line. House is intact except for porch enclosure. Martin was the city ticket agent for Southern Railway. He and his wife Mamie R. bought the property in 1915. Building permits show he reroofed between 1930-1937 and again in 1943 and made alterations and added an oil furnace in 1949. (SM, CD, TM, BP, I)
C	1803	ca 1914	1	<u>Swaim-Henderson House</u> . Frame hipped-roof Colonial Revival style foursquare with hipped dormer, brick interior end chimneys, paired windows; one-story hipped-roof porch supported by classical columns with plain picket balustrade. Canvas awning on front porch and upper front windows. House is very intact. Marvin M. Swaim (wife Maude) was a teller at Wachovia Bank; they lived here from 1916 to 1921. In 1922 John F. Henderson and wife Mattie bought the property, and moved in; Henderson was a department manager at Gilmer's Store. (SM, CD, TM, I, deeds)
C	1805	ca 1915	2	<u>Annie W. Pinkston House</u> . Frame hipped-roof Colonial Revival style foursquare with hipped dormers; asymmetrical full-front hipped-roof one-story porch projecting to north side where back end has been enclosed; porch supported by full-height

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 57

Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/N/C</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History if known</u>
<u>Sunnyside Avenue (continued)</u>				
				square posts. One-story semi-octagonal bay on south side. Canvas awnings on front porch. Vinyl siding and surrounds. Jesse R. Pinkston's wife Annie W. bought the property in 1914. CDs first show them living here in 1923. Pinkston was a traveling salesman. Later owner J.W. Clay hired "day labor" to make interior alterations in 1939 at a cost of \$200, and installed a furnace tank in 1949. (SM, CD, BP, TM)
C	1809	1917?	2	<u>J. Alvis Jones House.</u> Side-gabled frame Craftsman bungalow with central gable dormer; all gables are shingled and have decorative false knee braces. Inset porch supported by full-height square parallel posts with plain picket balustrade; three-bays with central entrance. At north side elevation is shed-roof projecting window. Aluminum siding and surrounds. In 1991, wood picket fence erected around front and side yards. Jones was owner and vice-president of Jones and Gentry Shoe Store and was proprietor of Jones Catarrh Remedy. CDs indicate he and wife Josephine moved here in 1911 from Spruce Street, although the house is not shown on the 1917 SM. This house was bought in 1930 by local historian Adelaide Fries as a rental property. She reroofed the house in 1943. The Lawrence family then lived there for many years and ran a landscaping nursery out of the basement. (SM, CD, BP, TM, I)
C	1811	ca 1917	2	<u>C.H. Titts House.</u> Pyramidal-roof frame house with central hipped dormer, two stuccoed interior chimneys, three-bay hipped-roof porch supported by square posts; later wood picket fence surrounds front yard. Titts bought the property in 1917 and apparently rented the house. CDs list the following occupants: Jonathan C. Herrington (wife Frances), an iron worker, in 1920; Frank L. Spence (wife Mae) in 1921 and 1922; Mrs. Minnie C. Stencil in 1923 and 1924; and Carl A. Dull (wife Nora) of Home Supply Store, beginning in 1925. (SM, CD, TM, I)
(Cascade intersects at west)				
NC	1900	1957	2	<u>Our Lady of Mercy Catholic Church.</u> Yellow brick church with front entrance in two-story facade facing the corner. Long one-story portion extends southerly on Sunnyside with rows of metal Hopper windows. Church is on site of tennis court owned by Harry Spach who lived across street at #1901 Sunnyside Avenue (now gone). OLM Church originated in 1954 with a congregation of 235. By 1957 when Church was built, congregation was over 600, fell to 300 by 1962, later grew. Montessori School started at 23 E. Banner Avenue. First pastor was Monsignor Francis X. O'Brien. Convent is at the Rufus A. Spaugh House at 1903 S. Main Street and rectory at 1919 S. Main Street. A parking lot takes up the majority of center of block. Buildings on both sides of 1900 block of S. Main Street are threatened with demolition by Church's plans for expansion. (CD, Church Publication, I)
C	1903	1913	2	<u>Leon Cash House.</u> Large, handsome hipped-roof frame Colonial Revival style foursquare; hipped dormers flank central gable dormer with cornice returns and Palladian window arrangement; two large interior brick chimneys. One-story hipped-roof porch has projecting pediment over central entrance supported by triple-grouped classical columns on brick posts, with single column at corners and pilaster at wall junction. Stylish and intact house. Cash was county auditor when he built this house in the spring of 1913 and moved here from the corner of Patterson Avenue and 14th Street. By 1922 he was secretary-treasurer of Standard Building

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 58Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/NC</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History If known</u>
<u>Sunnyside Avenue (continued)</u>				
				and Loan Association and Chairman of the County Commissioners. Family members Leon Jr., Lois, and Mary Frances lived here as well. The house remained in the Cash family until 1988. (CD, SM, TM, I)
C	1915	1919	1½	<u>Lata V. Edwards House.</u> Side-gabled frame Craftsman bungalow with large gable dormer; inset porch supported by square posts; southern half of porch is enclosed. Later balustrade. Shed-roofed projection on north side elevation has triple-grouped 6/1 windows. Asbestos siding. Edwards (wife Lillian C.) was a contractor who was living here by 1921. Forney B. Money (wife Myrtle), a tobacco worker, may have lived here for a year in 1920. Asbestos siding was added in January of 1939. (SM, CD, TM, BP)
(Banner intersects at west)				
C	2001	1917	1½	<u>Wesley M. McCann House.</u> Side-gabled frame house with shed dormer, two brick interior end chimneys, engaged porch supported by replacement "wrought iron" posts; aluminum siding; chain link fence around front yard. McCann (wife Rebecca) was employed by Forsyth Chair Company, in the same block of Sunnyside Avenue; they lived here from 1919 or 1920 until 1924. William Jordan (wife Julia) an employee of Forsyth Furniture, may have lived here in 1918. In 1940 the house was reroofed and the two-story rear "porch" addition built. (CD, TM, BP)
C	2003	1917	1½	<u>Brook-Gordon-Pierce House.</u> Side-gabled bungalow with narrow shed dormer, engaged porch supported by replacement posts on brick wall; decorative false knee braces at gable ends, exposed rafter ends. Asbestos siding. House had a succession of occupants, starting with Benjamin D. Brook (wife Ethel), a conductor for N & W Railway in 1918; then Lindsay K. Gordon (wife Annie), a furniture finisher, in 1920; Thomas E. Pierce (wife Daisy), an agent for Life Insurance Company of Virginia, in 1921; James C. Crissman (wife Nora), a streetcar operator for Southern Public Utilities Company, in 1922 and 1923. It was then vacant for two years before being bought and rented again in 1926. In 1935 it was reroofed and in 1948 an oil furnace was added. (CD, TM, BP)
C	2005	by 1907	1	<u>Columbia (Coleman) C. Pugh House.</u> Small side-gabled one-room-deep frame house with engaged rear shed; hipped-roof 3-bay front porch is supported by slender classical metal columns on concrete porch. Vinyl siding and surrounds. Pugh was a tobacco worker who is first shown living here in 1914. Beginning in 1918 the house had different occupants each year until 1925 when it was vacant. (CD, TM)
C	2008	1915	2	<u>J. Ashe Templeton House.</u> Pyramidal-roofed frame house with two brick interior chimneys. Hipped-roof wrap porch is supported by paired square posts with triple grouping at corners; plain picket balustrade. Metal shingle main roof; standing seam metal porch roof; asbestos siding. Templeton and his wife Shirley B. Templeton were owners of J.A. and S.B. Templeton Confectioners at #301 N. Church Street. They lived here from 1916-1922, were followed in 1923 by Burr Coley Brock (wife Laura), an attorney, in 1923; and Archie E. Elledge (wife Nellie E.), also an attorney, in 1924. Thomas C. Olmstead (wife Virginia), a machinist, may have lived here in 1915. A bathroom was enclosed in 1944. (SM, CD, TM, BP)

(Haled intersects to east)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 59

Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/NC</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History if known</u>
<u>Vintage Avenue</u> (runs east-west)				
(starts at S. Main)				
C	18	ca. 1915	2	<u>Samuel O. Bennett House.</u> Frame, hipped-roof house with pedimented cross gable projecting over three-sided bay on north (front) facade; 1/1 windows; one-story hipped-roof bay on west elevation. One-story front porch wraps on east side, supported by classical columns. Bennett owned Bennett and Company Wood Dealers. He moved in by 1918; the house appears on the 1917 Sanborn map. (SM, CD, TM)
C	18-ob	Pre WWII	1	Front-gabled vertical-board garage with open shed-roofed car addition.
C	22	ca. 1922	1	<u>Womble-Yarborough House.</u> Hipped roof frame Craftsman bungalow, hipped central dormer, exposed rafter ends. Central brick chimney. Inset porch with paired square posts, triple at corners, with decorative cross beam at top of posts and picket balustrade. 6/1 windows. At rear of east side is porte cochere with tapered square posts on brick piers. Asbestos siding. Womble, a high school teacher, lived in the house until it was bought in 1926 by Grady R. Yarborough. Yarborough was city ticket agent with Southbound Railway who owned the house until 1972. (SM, CD, TM)
C	22-ob	Pre WWII	1	Hipped-roof frame garage with corrugated metal sides, roof, and doors.
C	23	ca. 1923	2½	<u>William N. Schultz House.</u> Front-gabled frame house with projecting cross gable at west side. Corbelled brick interior chimney. Attached shed roof porch supported by classical columns with solid balustrade. Vinyl siding. Schultz was secretary-treasurer of Smoak Motor Company; he became county purchasing agent, and in 1928 was secretary/treasurer of the county highway commission. (SM, CD, TM)
C	25	by 1931	1	<u>G.H. Harper House.</u> Front-gabled brick veneer house with intersecting side-gabled front wrap porch supported by square posts on brick piers. Shingled gables. Stretcher bond with soldier belt course. Two interior corbelled brick chimneys. Porch later screened and balustrade altered. Harper (wife Paulina) was a foreman for Stewart Printing House. (CD, SM, TM)
C	25-ob	1930s	1	Gable-front frame two-car garage, no doors.
C	26	by 1926	1	<u>Hartley House.</u> Gable-front three-bay frame house with false knee bracing; hipped-roof screened porch with square posts. 6/1 windows; interior brick corbelled chimney. Asbestos siding with German-sided porch balustrade. Hartley (wife Della) was a repairman for Crim-Gunter Furn. Co. They moved from Brookstown Avenue. (CD, SM, TM)
C	26-ob	Pre WWII	1	Shed-roofed frame building with open shed bay.
C	30	ca. 1921	1	<u>James E. Wall House.</u> Gable-front frame bungalow, three bays wide with gable-front porch supported by replacement "wrought iron" posts with iron balustrade at two bays; false knee bracing at gable ends. Interior brick chimney. Asbestos siding. Wall was a dispatcher for Southbound Ry. The house has had a number of owners and occupants. (CD, SM, TM)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 60

Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/NC</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History if known</u>
<u>Vintage Avenue (continued)</u>				
C	31	ca. 1921	2	<u>Jesse J. Stuart House.</u> Gambrel-roofed frame house with full front shed dormer; front porch is one-bay portico extending from gambrel eave, supported by replacement fluted metal columns and later picket balustrade. Three bays wide on first floor, two bays on second; 1/1 windows; interior corbelled brick chimney. Vinyl siding. Stuart was a baker who lived in the house only a few years. The house has had several owners and occupants. (CD, SM, TM)
(Doune intersects)				
C	100	ca. 1900	2	<u>Lindsay K. Gordon House.</u> Frame I-house with two brick stepped-shoulder exterior end chimneys, cornice returns, replacement windows; one-story hipped roof porch with plain square posts, sawn brackets, later balustrade. Both roofs are standing seam metal. One-story gabled ell at rear. Asbestos siding. Lindsay and his wife Annie lived here as early as 1916; he was a furniture worker and farmer. The house may have been occupied by J.A. Bennett before Gordon. (SM, CD, TM, GT)
C	102	by 1928	2	<u>Rev. C.H. Kegrise House.</u> Stuccoed frame foursquare with hipped roof. Attached hipped porch supported by tapered square posts on brick piers with cast stone caps; picket balustrade. Three bays wide. Deep eaves. Kegrise (wife Anna) was an Evangelist and Chaplain at Vogler and Sons Funeral Home. They moved from 16th Street. (CD, SM, TM)
C	107	1926	1½	<u>Clarence L. Michael House.</u> Front-gabled weatherboarded Craftsman bungalow with shorter gable-front wing; intersecting side-gabled wrap porch supported by square tapered posts on brick piers extends to create porte cochere. Partially exposed corbelled brick chimney and rear interior chimney. False knee bracing and shingles in all gable ends. Small shingled second story at rear. One-story gable rear ell is vinyl-sided. Michael (wife Wilma) ran the New Method Laundry on S. Main Street with Harley A. Michael (see #209 Vintage); was living here by 1927. (CD, SM, TM)
C	108	1924	2	<u>Roger W. Thomasson House.</u> Hipped-roof frame foursquare; engaged hipped-roof porch supported by square posts extends to create porte cochere. Three bays wide on first floor, two bays on second. One interior brick chimney. Aluminum siding. Thomasson (wife Lillian) was cashier with American Railway Exp. Company; they moved here from Lomond Street by 1925. (CD, SM, TM)
C	109	1940	1	<u>Fred N. Motsinger House.</u> Small brick-veneered house, side-gabled, three bays wide with central entrance in projecting cross-gabled bay. 6/6 windows. Motsinger (wife Evelyn) was a salesman for Sou. Furn. Co. They moved from 137 Devonshire. (CD, SM, TM)
C	112	1927	1	<u>Waveland D. Davis House.</u> Front-gabled frame bungalow with shorter gable-front wing; intersecting side-gabled wrap porch supported by paired square posts (triple at corners) on brick piers; picket balustrade. Paired windows, false knee bracing in gable ends, brick chimney. Asbestos siding. Davis, a bookkeeper at Fletcher Brothers Company (manufacturers overalls and pants, wholesale dry goods), and his wife Eva K. were living here by 1928. (CD, SM, TM)
C	115	1940	1	<u>Warren H. Lang House.</u> Small brick-veneered house, side gabled, three bays wide with central entrance in projecting cross-gabled bay. Round-arched front door with large strap hinges and three glazed openings is Tudor Revival style. 6/6

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 61Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/NC</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History if known</u>
<u>Vintage Avenue (continued)</u>				
				windows. Lang (wife Laura) is listed as an assistant manager in the 1942 city directory. They moved from Spruce Street. (CD, SM, TM)
C	117	ca. 1920	1½	<u>Archie R. Jester House</u> . Side-gabled frame house with large front three-bay shed dormer; two interior chimneys, one with corbelled cap; one-story pedimented wing to east; one-bay porch with shed roof extending from main roof and supported by paired classical columns. 6/1 windows. Aluminum siding. Jester was a clerk with Forsyth Dining Room Furniture Co., and by 1928 was shipping clerk for Forsyth Furniture Lines. CDs show Jester here as early as 1910, and deeds show he bought the property in 1909. Sanborn maps show different houses in 1917 and 1924, indicating a previous house may have burned. (SM, CD, TM, deeds)
NC	120	1950	1	<u>House</u> . Small brick-veneered hipped-roof house with one-bay porch. Brick retaining wall at sidewalk. (TM)
NC	123	1945		<u>Clifton J. Vaughn, Jr., House</u> . Small side-gabled brick-veneer Tudor Revival house with small projecting front-gabled brick entrance porch; arched openings on front and sides of porch; 6/6 windows; large tapered brick front chimney. Vaughn (wife Mae) was a carpenter at R.J. Reynolds. (SM, CD, TM)
NC	123-ob	ca. 1945	1	Front-gabled frame building, two batten doors. Permastone.
NC	125	by 1911	1	<u>Edward O. Wooten House</u> . Altered L-shaped gable-roofed frame house. Hipped-roofed porch partially enclosed, posts replaced. Asbestos siding. Wooten, a finisher, and his wife Lillian lived here by 1911. (SM, CD, TM)
C	126	1923	1	<u>Robert M. Helm House</u> . Front-gabled Craftsman bungalow on tall raised basement. Shorter gable-front wing and intersecting side-gabled wrap porch on front and east side supported by square piers on brick posts with cast stone caps. Paired windows. Original cast stone siding, shingled upper gables. House has deeper setback than its neighbors. Helm (wife Alma) was a telephone operator for N & W Railway; they moved here from S. Broad Street by 1924 and remained for at least two decades. (SM, CD, TM)
C	128	by 1915	1	<u>J. Leroy Dean House</u> . Intact small frame L-shaped vernacular house with hipped-roof porch supported by slender turned posts. Cornice returns, interior chimneys. Dean, a harness maker, lived here with his wife Maggie by 1915. (SM, CD, TM)
C	128-ob	by 1915	1	Hipped-roof frame building with exposed pole-rafter ends. Asphalt brick siding.
NC	129	by 1917	1½	<u>William Culler House</u> . Heavily altered three-bay frame house, now gable-front with recessed one-story porch at two bays. 1917 Sanborn map shows what was probably an L-shaped one-story traditional gable-roofed vernacular house. The house today retains its 2/2 windows on first floor front facade and 6/1 on second floor. Roofline and height have been changed. Vinyl siding, vinyl shutters. Culler (wife Texie) worked at R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. CDs indicate the next occupant was Newton L. Hayes, a carpenter who moved here from Boswell Street in 1922. (SM, CD, TM)
NC	133	1961	1	<u>House</u> . Small hip-roofed square house with recessed entry. (TM)

(Broad intersects)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 62Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/NC</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History if known</u>
<u>Vintage Avenue (continued)</u>				
C	204	1927	1	<u>Dixon-Ezzell House.</u> Gable-front frame Craftsman bungalow with shorter gable-front wing and intersecting side-gabled wrap porch; German siding; lattice in front upper gable ends; triple-grouped windows, 1920s muntin pattern in large windows. Wrap porch supported by paired square posts with decorative picket between; corbelled interior chimney. Lee Dixon (wife Electa) and David J. Ezzell (wife Pauline) each lived in the house a short time; both worked at the <u>Journal and Sentinel</u> . (SM, CD, TM)
C	209	1925	1½	<u>Harley A. Michael House.</u> Cross-gabled frame bungalow with gabled entrance hood, false knee braces. Aluminum siding. Michael (wife Mable) ran the New Method Laundry on S. Main Street with Clarence Michael (see 107 Vintage Street); was living here by 1926. (SM, CD, TM)
C	209-ob	1930s	1	Gable-front frame storage building and garage with open shed two-car bay. Aluminum siding.
C	210	1927	1	<u>William D. Jones House.</u> Small front-gabled frame brick-veneered Craftsman bungalow with shorter gable-front wing and intersecting side-gabled wrap porch supported by square tapered posts on brick piers with cast stone caps; stuccoed gables. Corbelled brick chimneys. Jones (wife Jane) was foreman at Forsyth Furniture Lines on Sunnyside Avenue; they were living here by 1928. (SM, CD, TM)
C	210-ob	1927	1	Gable-roofed frame one-car garage.
NC	214	1951	1	<u>Joseph G. Sauve House.</u> Gable-sided frame house with wide exterior corbelled chimney at west end, central gable over front entrance. Asbestos siding. Sauve (Kathleen B.) was a salesman with Clyde Company, food brokers, when they built this house in 1951. (CD, TM, I)
NC	217	1924	1	<u>Ellis-Flinchum House.</u> Frame Craftsman cottage with altered (enclosed) porch, decorative knee braces. Asbestos siding. Charles W. Ellis (wife Estelle) lived in the house in 1925; Samuel A. Flinchum (wife Mattie) moved in 1926 and remained for many years. Flinchum was a substation operator for Southern Public Utilities Company. (SM, CD, TM)
C	217-ob	Pre WWII	1	Front-gabled frame one-car garage. Asbestos siding. Faces north toward paved alley in center of block.
C	221	1924	1½	<u>H. Talmadge Dillon House.</u> Gable-front frame bungalow with attached front and side gabled wrap porch and side dormers. Porch supported by classical columns; picket balustrade. False knee braces and exposed rafter ends. Asbestos siding. Dillon (wife Kate) was a salesman living here by 1925. (CD, SM, TM)
NC	227	1951	1	<u>Virgil Holton House.</u> Side-gabled frame house with small one-bay gable-front porch supported by "wrought iron" posts. Asbestos siding. Holton (wife Joyce) was a mail carrier. (SM, CD, TM)
NC	229	1951	1	<u>Katie L. Gilliland House.</u> Side-gabled frame house with small one-bay gable front porch supported by square posts. Asbestos siding. Gilliland, a clerk for the Veterans Administration, lived here by 1952. (SM, CD, TM)

(Park E intersects)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 63

Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/N/C</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History If known</u>
<u>Vintage Avenue (continued)</u>				
NC	302	1950	1	<u>Cleo A. Crim House.</u> Small side-gabled frame house with front entrance gable and front chimney. Asbestos siding. (CD, TM)
NC	308	1950	1	<u>Quincy F. Nichols House.</u> Small side-gabled frame house with front entrance gable. Asbestos siding. (CD, TM)
C	312	ca. 1921	1	<u>Fred J. Andrews House.</u> Small hipped-roof frame bungalow with projecting front gabled porch supported by paired columns on brick piers; shingled with large shingled rear addition. Andrews (wife Annie) ran a cigar and news stand in the Wachovia Bank building lobby. They moved from Cherry Street. (CD, TM)
C	314	1922	1	<u>Rothrock-Brenegar House.</u> Hipped-roof frame bungalow with projecting hipped-roof porch, now screened; central stuccoed corbelled brick chimney. Vinyl siding. C.W. Rothrock (wife Margaret) was a clerk at R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company who lived here in 1922. E.R. Brenegar (wife Lillian) was also a clerk at RJR and remained until 1932. (SM, CD, TM, I)
C	314-ob	1922	1	Gable-front frame storage building; aluminum siding.
NC	319	1956	1	<u>Ingle Jones House.</u> Hipped-roof brick veneer house with projecting carport. This land was formerly an orchard. (CD, TM, I)
C	320	1922	1½	<u>Edgar L. Williams House.</u> Complex hipped and gable-roof frame bungalow with front-gabled porch, now screened. Separate hipped roof on small upper level. False knee braces at porch gable; shingle siding. Williams was a clerk at R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company who moved here in 1923 from Sunnyside Avenue. (CD, TM)
C	320-ob	1922	1	Gable-front frame garage with sliding door, shed addition.
NC	323	1956	1	<u>Robert L. Brewer House.</u> Hipped-roof brick veneer house with central chimney. (CD, TM)
NC	323-ob	1956	1	Gable-front frame storage building.
C	324	1922	1	<u>F.H. Mock House.</u> Side-gabled frame house with front cross gable, brick interior end chimney. Vinyl siding. Mock (wife Stella) was a conductor for Southbound Railway who moved here in 1922 from Acadia. (CD, TM)
NC	324-ob 1	post WW2	1	Gable-front frame garage and storage building.
NC	324-ob 2	post WW2	1	Metal frame and plastic greenhouse.
NC	327	1948	1	<u>Jeff N. Griffith House.</u> Side-gabled frame house with front cross gable end; brick end chimney. Asbestos siding. (CD, TM)
NC	327-ob	1950s	1	Shed-roofed carport.
C	328	by 1922	1	<u>Burgess House.</u> Side-gabled jerkin-head house with projecting front-gabled porch supported by paired square posts on brick piers; three bays wide with central entrance and paired windows with 8/1 vertical-paned sash. Shingled; false knee braces and exposed rafter ends. Mrs. O.O. Burgess lived here in 1922; (her son?) Troy L. Burgess (wife Eva) moved here by 1923 from Alex Apartments; he was a clerk with R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. (CD, TM)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 64Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/NC</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History if known</u>
<u>Vintage Avenue (continued)</u>				
C	330	1922	1	<u>Harold Macklin House.</u> Shingled front-gabled bungalow with intersecting side-gabled wrap porch supported by square tapered posts on brick piers with cast stone caps. False knee braces at all gable ends, corbelled brick interior chimney, paired and triple-grouped windows. Macklin (wife Isma) was prominent local architect at the Wachovia building who married and moved here in 1923 from Gloria Avenue. He was British, moved to this country during WWI and helped to build Fort Jackson in Columbia, SC, before moving to Reidsville (his wife's home) and then Winston-Salem. Macklin set up practice in both Charlotte and Winston-Salem, later closed the Charlotte office. Before the depression his offices occupied the entire 12th floor of the Reynolds Building. Macklin was associate architect with Cram & Ferguson in design of St. Paul's Episcopal Church (1928) on Summit Street. He also designed the Journal & Sentinel Building, the YWCA on Glade Street, the YMCA on Spruce Street, the Stadium, and is known to have designed several homes for the Hanes. He died in 1947. (CD, TM, 1978 AIA Guide, 1)
NC	333	1949	1	<u>Goldston H. Dalton House.</u> Small side-gabled frame house with central gable-front porch. German siding.
(ends at Park W)				
<u>Violet Street</u> (runs north-south)				
(starts at Acadia)				
C	2112	1922	1	<u>Hugh Couch House.</u> Gable-front frame bungalow with projecting two-bay gable-front porch supported by square tapered posts on brick piers. Decorative false knee braces; asbestos siding. Couch (wife Hallie) was a carpenter. (CD, SM, TM)
C	2114	1923	1	<u>Charles L. Howard House.</u> Gable-front two-bay frame bungalow with almost-full-front gable-front porch supported by replacement "wrought iron" posts on brick piers with stone caps. Asbestos siding. In 1924 Howard was with Liberty Plumbing Company and was president of the Heating and Plumbing Contractors Association of W-S. He and his wife Martha moved here from Goldfloss Street. (CD, SM, TM)
C	2114-ob	1923	1	Gable-front frame building with screened shed-roofed side porch; German siding.
C	2116	1927	1	<u>Thurman F. Jarvis House.</u> Gable-front frame bungalow with full facade gable-front porch supported by square posts on stuccoed piers with cast stone caps. Decorative false knee braces in gable ends and exposed rafters. Two brick interior chimneys. Aluminum siding and shutters. Jarvis was a mechanic with Lindsay Fishel Buick Company who moved here with his wife Grace from #104 Fayette. (CD, SM, TM)
C	2118	1922	1	<u>H. Madison Watson House.</u> Gable-front frame bungalow with projecting two-bay gable-front porch supported by square tapered posts; corbelled brick interior chimney, decorated false knee braces in gable ends. Asbestos siding, metal awnings on porch and front window. Watson (wife Irene) was a brakeman for N & W Railroad who moved here from East Ninth Street after he married. (SM, CD, TM)
C	2118-ob	1922	1	Gable-front frame garage with plywood doors.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 65

Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

<u>C/NC</u>	<u>Street #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Height</u>	<u>Property Name/Description/History If known</u>
<u>West end of Gloria Avenue</u>				
C	str	1928	n/a	<u>Arched Gateway to Washington Park.</u> Stone piers support a metal arch with the name "Washington Park." A badly eroded marble plaque in the pier states "Erected by Old North State Chap. DAR, Feb. 22, 1928." Gateway leads to stone steps descending to pavilions.
<u>The Park</u>				
C	The Park	1892 and 1955		<u>Washington Park.</u> Today a 75-acre park with woods, trails, two 1930s picnic pavilions and metal 1966 pavilion, basketball courts, three ball diamonds and a playground. There is also a jogging course with exercise stations, and the Salem Creek Greenway, a paved path along Salem Creek. Paved and unpaved paths are found throughout the park. In 1892, 17 acres were designated as a park by the Winston-Salem Land and Investment Co., who developed the neighborhood. In July of 1955, the city bought an additional 47 acres from the Moravian Church and has subsequently added additional parcels to the park. The district encompasses the V-shaped park area shown in the 1890s plat and additional associated lands which together include the ridges and portions of the floodplain of Salem Creek above the 750-foot elevation. This boundary excludes a large transmission line near the creek.

**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)

Community Planning and Development  
Architecture

Period of Significance

1891-1941

Significant Dates

1892

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Significant Person

n/a

Architect/Builder

Northup, Willard C., Architect

Lashmit, Luther S., Architect

Fogle Brothers Company, Builders

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

**SUMMARY**

In 1791 George Washington visited Salem, travelling north from Salisbury, through what would become over a century later a planned suburb and a dedicated greenspace aptly named Washington Park. Designed by Jacob Lott Ludlow in 1891 and developed largely after 1900, the neighborhood known today as Washington Park is one of North Carolina's finest examples of an early twentieth century streetcar suburb. Once a hilly hunting ground for the Moravian settlers of Salem, Washington Park is now a quiet, tree-shaded neighborhood with broad lawns and a wide variety of architectural styles from the early twentieth century. It is significant in the history of Winston-Salem as one of the early residential suburbs developed as a result of the streetcar, reflecting the city's development from a small business center to one of the leading manufacturing centers of the South, and contains the residences of many of Winston and Salem's most prominent leaders of the period. The district further represents the city's increasingly urban character and the growing numbers of individuals in middle- and upper income brackets and as such is a symbol of the affluence of the boom times Winston-Salem enjoyed in the early decades of the twentieth century. In the 1920s Winston-Salem became the largest city between Atlanta and Washington; the increasing sophistication and prosperity of Winston-Salem's residents continued throughout Washington Park's period of significance and until the 1960s. The neighborhood retains to an extraordinary degree its original layout, a high proportion of intact buildings erected during the period of significance, important early landscape features, and the particular elements identifying Washington Park as a residential neighborhood of the early twentieth century, including spatial arrangements, building materials, and special unifying features such as stone walls and steps. Within the district is a distinguished collection of residences constructed between the 1890s and World War II, with representative examples of both vernacular and stylish Victorian, Queen Anne, Shingle, Neo-classical Revival, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Moravian Revival and Tudor Revival style domestic architecture. These buildings are united historically and aesthetically by plan and physical development to convey a visual sense of the overall historic environment. The large buildings in the first three blocks of Cascade Avenue serve as focal points for the majority of the buildings that create the district's historic character as a unified entity. The very small percentage of houses known to have been moved within the district were constructed in the district and moved during the district's period of significance. The district also contains buildings which do not contribute to the significance of the district; however, these do not significantly affect the district's integrity as they are small in number and unobtrusive.

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

The Washington Park Historic District is eligible for listing under Criterion A for its significance in the growth and development of the "Twin City" of Winston-Salem from the last years of the nineteenth century to the start of World War II. The district is also eligible for listing under Criterion C in the area of architecture as a planned suburb that contains well-preserved examples of a number of pre-World War II architectural styles.

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

In 1870 Winston was still a small town with a village atmosphere, having been established less than twenty years earlier in 1851. Immediately south was the Moravian town of Salem, a planned community which dates to 1766. Winston's population was 473, but just ten years later its population multiplied to 2,854 and then almost quadrupled by 1890.<sup>1</sup> This growth was the result of the coming of the railroad and the optimism of energetic entrepreneurs who built factories and warehouses. R.J. Reynolds left his father's tobacco company in Virginia to come to Winston-Salem in 1873 because he had learned of Winston's railroad connection (made in 1873) and of its brand new tobacco sales warehouse, built in 1872. Reynolds and others like him built their factories and thus contributed to the rapid transformation of the small country town to an industrial leader. Reynolds first built a small factory and quickly needed another. It was Pleasant H. Hanes who built the first large tobacco factory in 1873. These had a snowballing effect. Seven years later in 1880 Winston had eleven tobacco factories; by 1888 it had twenty-six.<sup>2</sup> By 1894 a tobacco directory listed thirty-seven tobacco manufacturers in Winston alone.<sup>3</sup> Winston was also developing other industries: foundries, textiles, tobacco and furniture were the core of its success.

Many businesses and individuals benefitted from the boom. The heavy demand for workers created in turn an equal demand for housing and for services for the expanding population. Perhaps the most direct beneficiaries were the construction companies who built the warehouses, offices, houses and shops. Two families of brothers started building companies which were later said to have "built practically single-handedly the entire towns of Winston and Salem." In 1871 Charles A. Fogle and his brother Christian H. Fogle joined in operation of a wood-dressing plant which expanded immediately; they also operated as building contractors. The Miller Brothers Company was begun by John S. and Gideon L. Miller in 1872.<sup>4</sup> Successful for two decades, the firm turned to furniture manufacture after the Panic of 1893. This left Fogle Bros. Co. to carry on as the builders of Winston and Salem.

Winston's boom gained speed in the 1880s. The burgeoning tobacco and textile industries spawned numerous new residential areas. The Twin City's first suburb, West End, was developed in the 1890s and became home to prominent families. Washington Park was planned at the same time and developed slightly later. Ardmore, named for the Philadelphia suburb, was begun in 1914. Records show a new house begun every week for twenty-two years.<sup>5</sup> As the automobile became more prevalent, the neighborhood of West Highlands developed west of West End. Just as in West End and Washington Park, lavish houses for prosperous businessmen were built along West Highland's central street, Stratford Road. It was also during this period that Winston and Salem, which had in a practical sense merged in the preceding decades, formally consolidated in 1913. Some time after that the city limits were expanded to encompass its growing suburban neighborhoods, among them Washington Park.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

## Ludlow's Plan

One of the most fashionable of the residential areas to emerge in the early decades of Winston's boom period, Washington Park was a planned development. It is situated on rolling farmland and on lands previously used by the Moravians as hunting grounds because it was thought too steep for development. The plan for its development was designed by Jacob Lott Ludlow who also drew the West End plat.

Ludlow's plat was officially recorded in the Register's office in March of 1892. However, the "Bird's Eye View" of 1891 shows the streets of Washington Park in the upper right corner, indicating that at least the street plan had been drawn by that time. Inclusion in the Bird's Eye View did not mean that the streets were actually on the ground; that map also shows the Zinzendorf Hotel prominently in the foreground, though the hotel was not completed until May of 1892.

It is generally accepted that the streets of Washington Park were laid out by 1895 when they are shown in the index map to the Sanborn Insurance Maps. Furthermore, two photographs taken in 1894 show David Reid's house at 1820 S. Main Street, completed and lived in, and the streetcar tracks wrapping the house at the corner of Main and Cascade.<sup>6</sup>

Ludlow came to Winston-Salem from his native New Jersey in 1886 and started a general civil engineering practice in municipal, sanitary and hydraulic problems; he helped design water supply and sewerage systems throughout the South. From 1889 to 1892 he served as Winston's first city engineer, and it is believed he was instrumental in initiating a sewerage system and street-paving program.<sup>7</sup> Ludlow received his Masters degree in civil engineering from Fayette College in Pennsylvania in 1890 while working for the city. In that same year he was asked to draw the plan for the West End suburb, and concurrently or shortly thereafter, drew the plan for Washington Park and, immediately east, Sunnyside. The West End plan more closely adheres to the teachings of Frederick Law Olmsted, with a large hotel on a hill and residential lots along curvilinear streets, interspersed with small parks. The curvilinear pattern used there was a major departure from the grid patterns of Winston and Salem.

Ludlow's plan for Washington Park, although believed to have been designed after his plan for West End, contained the more customary grid pattern in the center moving west into curvilinear streets which heeded the topography of the ridge overlooking the floodplain of Salem Creek.

Ludlow's plat gave no name to the area. It was titled "Plat of the property of the Winston-Salem Land and Investment Company (WSL&I) situated at Winston-Salem, NC, as developed by J.L. Ludlow C.E., Winston, NC." It is generally accepted that Washington Park was named in honor of George Washington, who passed through the area on his way to Salem on May 31, 1791. His route from the south brought him on Old Lexington Road, today's Rawson Street.<sup>8</sup> However, it is not known when the park received that name. Most believe the park itself has always been called Washington Park, but Ludlow's plan shows the name "Sunny Side Park" in the ravine. Fries notes in her history of the county that the name Sunnyside was derived from a plantation owned by E. A. Vogler.<sup>9</sup> In 1928 the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) presented the stone gateway at the foot of Gloria Avenue with the name Washington Park in an iron arch above. The ceremony extolled the virtues of George Washington; however, newspaper accounts do not give any indication whether this was a new or continuing name for the park.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

The neighborhood and others nearby were as a group called simply Southside for many years, apparently from its earliest development. City directories use "Southside" or "S'Side" to identify the location of streets in Washington Park, Sunnyside, and elsewhere in the city's southern sector. The Sanborn Map Company's index maps of 1895 and 1900 provide no name for the neighborhood, but show the area with "Winston-Salem Land & Inv. Co." written across it. In 1911 the Winston-Salem Journal reported that it had arranged for "better suburban carrier delivery" and had appointed "Master Joe Inmon of Arcadia [sic] Avenue, Southside," as district agent for the Journal on the Southside.<sup>10</sup> Real estate auctions in 1911 also advertised the area as Southside. Interviews indicate that "Washington Park" has long been the name of the streets in the district's core; that name became more prevalent about 20 years ago when younger residents began to move into the neighborhood. Some older people in the neighborhood still call it Southside, though others knew it as "Washington Park" when they were children.

As indicated above, the ravine around which Ludlow planned the aptly named Park Boulevard was identified as Sunny Side Park. Presumably, the irregular V-shaped park boundary reflected the land owned by WSL&I rather than a deliberate park design. When the plat was recorded, this 17-acre parcel was dedicated as a park and remains today under city control. The plat shows numbered blocks and lots; all blocks had one or more alleys providing access to the backs of properties. Many alleys remain today; several still connect streets.

Just as in the West End neighborhood, the development of Washington Park followed Ludlow's plat with remarkable loyalty. The plat is almost identical to the layout of the streets today, with minor exceptions. In the plat the only link with the city to the north was Main Street. Broad Street (named Boswoth, also Bosworth, on the plat and on Sanborn maps and early city directories; referred to as Broad in this discussion) ended above Bond Street (named Middallhaff on the plat). Today Broad Street continues to the north and Bond Street is a dead end; on Ludlow's plat Bond Street made a ninety degree turn to meet Park Boulevard at its northern apex. Eastern extensions of Bond and Shawnee are drawn on the plat in dotted lines; they apparently were outside the irregular boundary of WSL&I's property. The extensions were never built.

The area south of Banner roughly between Main and Broad was not owned by WSL&I; therefore it is not drawn on the plat. Broad and Acadia are only dotted lines in this area, and Doune and Rawson streets are not shown at all south of Banner, although they are on contemporary Sanborn maps and contain some of the earlier buildings in the district. The southernmost street on the plat is Acadia Avenue; lots are drawn on the north side only with the exception of the area from Main to Sunnyside. Nevertheless, both sides of Acadia Avenue developed concurrently. WSL&I's holdings also included a block-wide stretch of land which plunged to the south. Here, Ludlow drew an extension of Hollyrood Street leading to a curvilinear circular road named Brookside Drive, perhaps around a body of water. This portion of the plat is not subdivided into lots, nor are the blocks numbered.

A comparison of Ludlow's plat with the map on the title page to the 1895 Sanborn Maps shows few differences, one being the continuation of Broad beyond Banner to Acadia, and the continuation of Doune (today's Rawson) three blocks south of Acadia. Little had changed in the title pages of 1900, 1907 and 1912. By 1912 Wachovia Creek had been renamed Salem Creek. By 1917 the neighborhood was sufficiently developed to warrant inclusion of parts of eighteen blocks in detailed enlargements showing the residential development which had taken place in the area.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

This area was bounded roughly by Main, Vintage, Hollyrood and the block south of Acadia, and does not reflect the "gaps" in Ludlow's plat.

The areas described above correspond generally to the neighborhood known today as Washington Park. Also on Ludlow's plat, extending southeast from Sunnyside Avenue, is a separate neighborhood following a strict rectangular grid pattern with "Sunny Side Avenue" cutting a diagonal swath through the grid. The plat shows the streetcar line coming down Main, turning west on Cascade as far as the park, and east one block on Cascade to Sunny Side Avenue and then to Sprague Street. On Sunny Side Avenue and in parts of the Sunnyside neighborhood lots were small, enabling purchasers to determine the lot sizes they would establish. This area developed concurrently with the Washington Park neighborhood, but from its inception on paper, through its development and continuing until the present time, it has been a distinct neighborhood known as Sunnyside. Although the plat showed the park's name as Sunnyside, that name became associated with the southeastern neighborhood, not with the neighborhood known today as Washington Park.

#### Streetcars

Nothing on Ludlow's plat identifies Cascade Avenue as the choice street in the suburb; its lot sizes and layout are similar to those of other streets. The only difference is the checkered line labeled "Winston-Salem Electric Railway." The streetcar was essential to the development of the Washington Park neighborhood and others. It is no coincidence that the streetcar system was established only months before major development companies incorporated.

In mid-July of 1890 Winston-Salem's streetcar, said to be the second in the nation,<sup>11</sup> began to run regularly. "Excursionists" from Raleigh and Greensboro were given free rides on July 15 and 16, and the Union Republican gave an optimistic report:

It is certainly a great step forward, an enterprise that involved a large outlay, which signifies the confidence foreign capitalists have in our present and future welfare, and we believe that the investment will never be a cause for regret. Onward is the watchword in the Twin Cities . . . To the citizens in town and in country we would say that the five handsome new streetcars and two flats which will soon be operated on schedule time, the lights, the building and machinery that operates the whole, is a sight worth witnessing. It will cost nothing to look at and but a nickel to ride.<sup>12</sup>

In January 1891 the Electric Company and the Street Railway Company were consolidated under the name of Winston-Salem Railway and Electric Company, and on March 11, 1899, the Winston-Salem Street Railway Company was incorporated.<sup>13</sup>

The streetcar system was purchased from Henry Fries in 1913 by Southern Public Utilities Company (SPU), which was later acquired by Duke Power Company. SPU operated the system under a 100-year franchise agreement which Fries had worked out with the City of Winston.

The streetcars were painted yellow; there were summer and winter cars. Summer cars were open on both sides with seats that spanned the cars. The winter cars had a different seating arrangement with closed sides and a central aisle. Long seats at each end housed an electric heater as well as a sand box with a mechanism to release sand on the icy tracks when needed. (Boys in the neighborhood would soap the tracks at the top of Main Street which caused the conductor to use a foot control to drop sand onto the tracks.<sup>14</sup>)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

Early cars were staffed by two persons, a conductor and a motorman. Cars were constructed symmetrically; they had no back nor front as they did not turn around at the end of the line. The motorman used a pole to transfer the wire, rope and pulley assembly to the opposite overhead wire to reverse direction. The conductor collected fares and punched passes and transfer tickets. He recorded this on a register in the front and balanced at the end of his shift. A conductor earned about \$30.00 per week. In 1921 passenger fare was seven cents one way, or four rides for twenty-five cents. At that time R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company was starting factory workers at twenty-five cents an hour.

The streetcar lines ran south on Main Street to Cascade, where a branch turned to the west on Cascade Avenue and traveled all the way to the park.<sup>15</sup> (The line also continued on Main Street to Sprague Street and through the adjoining Sunnyside neighborhood to Nissen Park, since destroyed).<sup>16</sup> As development continued past the end of a line, bus service was added to bring passengers to the streetcar lines for a transfer. The streetcar was the major means of transportation; hence property along or near the line was more expensive and fashionable. Although a few wealthy individuals had cars earlier, the automobile did not appear in any sizeable number until around 1915. There were street lights all along the streetcar lines; in the Washington Park neighborhood and other areas outside the city limits, the lights were turned off at night by the last car at about 10:30 p.m. and turned on again by the first car out about 5:30 a.m. This did not affect electricity serving houses.<sup>17</sup> The streetcars stopped operating on December 29, 1936.<sup>18</sup>

## Development Companies

On October 16, 1890, just three months after the opening of the streetcars, the Winston-Salem Land & Investment Co. was incorporated. Among the fourteen "corporators" were Henry Fries, A.H. Eller and Henry Bahnson. Of the fourteen, five were from New Bern, four from Winston, three from Salem, and one each from Goldsboro and High Point. The amount of the capital stock "was given as \$250,000 divided into two thousand and five hundred shares at \$100 each." Two and one-half weeks later, on November 3, 1890, the Winston Development Company's incorporation is the next listing in the deed book. Twenty-two "corporators" are listed with the number of shares taken by each. Their home cities are not listed. Only H.J. Bahnson is listed as a corporator for both companies. The amount of capital stock was \$100,000 divided into "1,000 shares at \$100 each."<sup>19</sup>

These companies were followed by others which invested in the Washington Park neighborhood. The Inside Land Co. incorporated in 1894, followed by the Inside Land and Improvement Co. (1904), Southside Land and Investment Company (1901), and the Winston Investment Company (1909). Individuals were also actively engaged in real estate during these years of rapid expansion. The Fogle family alone has twenty pages in the Grantor Index from 1849 to 1927, with each line representing a transaction. The Fogles sold a number of parcels in the 1890s; some of the purchasers include Southside Land & Investment Co., WSL&I, Inside Land Co., Winston Development Co., and individuals. As late as 1925 there was a Banner Investment Co.

In Southside, land could change hands several times before being developed. Several recorded plats illustrate this trend. A plat dated July 1911 shows the "property of Foltz and Spagh" to include all the land from Salisbury Road in the western part of the neighborhood up past Acadia, Banner and Cascade avenues to the park, with lot divisions matching Ludlow's. The area was included in

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 6Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

Ludlow's survey for WSL&I but much of it is not in the boundaries of the historic district because the majority of buildings were built after World War II.

A plat dated March, 1915, shows the "property of C. R. Fleming" to include the west side of Park Boulevard north of Vintage, with "Miller" written across several large lots, reflecting William Miller's ownership of #42 Park and parcels to the north.

In May, 1911, the Atlantic Coast Realty Company of Washington, N.C., conducted its third auction sale of lots in the neighborhood. The company advertised a free barbecue dinner for all who attended and free streetcar tickets. The company had held a similar earlier sale and "it is understood that many who purchased then have realized good profit on their investment."<sup>20</sup> Advertisements pitched "50 desirable residence lots on Southside; fifteen of these lots front on Main Street, on the car line." The sale was held near John L. Gilmer's large Victorian house on the hill at the west end of Cascade Avenue, overlooking the park<sup>21</sup> (today's 605 Cascade Avenue, which is now the site of Gilmer's 1929 brick house which replaced the earlier house after it was destroyed by fire). According to the advertisement for the sale, "It's Winston-Salem's 'Superb Suburb' -- It's growing more rapidly than any other part of the city."<sup>22</sup>

After the first day of the sale the newspaper reported "A great success was the land sale on Southside yesterday conducted by the Atlantic Coast Realty Company. Lots aggregating a value of more than \$9,000 were sold . . ." Two days later the Atlantic Coast Realty Company conducted another sale, this one of "valuable lots for the colored people on the Belo property at the North end of Trade street,"<sup>23</sup> demonstrating the strength and diversity of the development and housing industry in Winston and Salem at the time.

By 1919 a new subdivision was planned immediately south of the land first platted by Ludlow for WSL&I. The area was subdivided by Atlantic Coast Realty which had held the land auctions in 1911. This time the company is listed as "of Petersburg, Va., and Greenville, NC." A 1919 plat shows the "Holton and Fisher Subdivision, located in South Side suburb of Winston-Salem," and consisted of the property of heirs of Jno. Q. Holton and the property of A. E. Holton. The plat encompasses land south of Acadia between Boswoth (today's Broad) and Konnoak View Drive, and includes Violet Street and Konnoak (originally Holton Street), though neither is named on the plat.<sup>24</sup>

#### The Park

At the western and northern boundaries of the neighborhood is Washington Park itself, an area of contrast in its steep hills, some wooded, falling to the flat open floodplains of Salem Creek. Seventeen acres of the park was dedicated by map in March, 1892, when WSL&I registered its subdivision plat. In 1955 the city purchased approximately forty-seven acres from the Moravian Church. Since then, additional land has been acquired to enlarge the park. The park today encompasses seventy-five acres of land and stretches to the west to an adjoining but unrelated neighborhood.<sup>25</sup> It remains under city ownership. The city's community-wide recreation services began in 1918 when the city appropriated \$6,000 for citywide park and playground services and authorized opening five playgrounds. The city provided a park superintendent, Oscar Tesh, who lived on the north side of Bond Street at the park's edge in a city-owned house.<sup>26</sup>

The park has always been heavily used. Many older residents of the neighborhood remember the man-made lake in the center of the park which was used for ice skating in the winter.<sup>27</sup> The lake

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 7Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

was fed by a spring through a gorge which apparently was covered by houses built on Banner Avenue in the 1950s.<sup>28</sup> Some remember a bakery in the park, and all remember Sunday School picnics and band concerts held on a flat stage, and profuse flowers.<sup>29</sup>

In 1928 the DAR presented a stone bench and a stone gate with iron arch reading "Washington Park," which still stands as an entrance to the park at the foot of Gloria Avenue. The newspaper stated that "impressive ceremonies marked the unveiling and presentation by the Old North State Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of a stone gateway and stone bench in Washington Park . . . in memory of George Washington." It continues,

"Included in the program was the presentation by the Alexander Martin Chapter of the C.A.R. [Children of the American Revolution] of bird baths and bird houses. . . Music was furnished by the R.J. Reynolds High School Band. . . Rev. Douglas Rights exhibited a large number of Indian relics and arrowheads which he said had been found within one and one-half miles of the park and spoke briefly in regard to them. They will be turned over to the Wachovia Historical Society. Henry R. Dwire accepted the gateway and bench presented by the Old North State chapter.

At the close of the exercises, the Old North State chapter, through courtesy of the Bobbitt Drug Company, Welfare Drug Company and Arcadia Drug Company, Southside, served ice cream and refreshments."<sup>30</sup>

A fire in the 1930s burned a rock and concrete pavilion; its cedar posts and framing for the top were rebuilt.<sup>31</sup> A ballfield was built in the early 1960s and the park was lighted in 1965. A paved basketball court was added in 1966. Another ballfield and bathrooms were built more recently.<sup>32</sup> A fitness trail circles the perimeter of the park and the city's greenway follows Salem Creek through the park.

The park was always wooded, heavily in parts, until May of 1989 when a tornado inflicted tremendous damage, destroying hundreds of large trees. The park's barren hills today are in sharp contrast to over a century of forested hillsides. The Washington Park Neighborhood Association is raising funds to help replace trees in the park.

#### Washington Park's Residents

The developers of Washington Park were among the countless entrepreneurs who became wealthy during this period. Much of the wealth garnered by the city's successful industrialists was poured into large and grand houses. Indeed Winston-Salem has had three areas known as Millionaire's Row. The first was on Fifth Street in Winston, in the 1880s and 1890s. The second was in West End, Winston's first streetcar suburb whose development immediately preceded Washington Park's. Ultimately the title passed in the 1910s and 1920s to Cascade Avenue, a residential boulevard lined with elegant houses of several prominent industrialists running through the center of Washington Park.

In most of the Washington Park Historic District, houses are in gridded blocks on rolling land; to the northeast they are on curvilinear Park Boulevard which follows the ridge overlooking the Washington Park. On the south side of Cascade the large parcels which continue through the block to Banner Avenue contain some of the city's largest and most architecturally developed pre-World-War II houses. Throughout the neighborhood but concentrated on Cascade Avenue, buyers

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 8Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

would purchase several lots, determining individually what size their parcel would be. Houses built on the first three blocks of Cascade had much larger lots (and larger houses) than elsewhere in the district. The economic difference between those on Cascade Avenue and the rest of neighborhood did create some social segregation but was accepted, not with pain but as a fact of life.<sup>33</sup>

Among the wealthy residents of Washington Park were Henry E. Fries (104 Cascade Avenue), head of the gas company, president of the Winston-Salem Southbound Railway and mayor of Salem. In 1884 he was the moving spirit behind the NC Industrial Exposition in Raleigh, and in 1885 he organized and served as president of Southside Cotton Mills. He was a member of the three-man committee that helped plan the NC College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts (now NCSU) and for 53 years was a trustee of what is now Winston-Salem State University. At his death it was said he had done "more than any man in our city--probably in our state--to promote harmony between the races."<sup>34</sup>

The Winston-Salem Journal of January 3, 1911, reported that Burton Craige of Salisbury had been appointed counsel for the R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. The paper stated that "in the profession he is looked upon as one of the leading lawyers in the state. . . Mr. Craige considers Winston-Salem the best city in the state, and this he says was the chief inducement that determined him in making this his home for the future."<sup>35</sup> Craige lived at 134 Cascade Avenue.

Many prominent families moved to Washington Park from Salem, central Winston, and the West End neighborhood. Living on Cascade was Frederic Fries Bahnson, one of the founders of the Normalair Company which produced a centrifugal humidifier,<sup>36</sup> and a number of prominent businessmen and attorneys. Dominating a hill at the west end of Banner Avenue is the house built at 514 Banner Avenue in 1986-1989 for Christian Fogle as a small cattle farm. Barbed wire still fenced the land when it was sold for development in the 1950s.<sup>37</sup> Fogle with his brother had founded Fogle Brothers Lumber Co., which built many of the buildings spawned by Winston-Salem's real estate boom. Christian Fogle died before moving into his large new house; nevertheless the Fogles had a tremendous involvement in the neighborhood, building many of its houses. Other contractors have been identified through the numerous interviews conducted in researching the district and through building permit records. Indeed several builders lived in Washington Park and developed lots there, including Stamey C. Ripple, who was not only a contractor but also had a real estate agency and owned a number of houses in the neighborhood. Others were L.C. Kimel and M.C. Hodgins, who was a contractor for quite a few houses in the neighborhood. William F. Miller, vice-president of Fogle Bros. Lumber Co., built speculative houses near his own on Park Boulevard, some with his architect son. From the records it is clear that several real estate companies operating in Washington Park had their own contracting firms. The inventory in Section 7 of this nomination provides information on specific properties.

The neighborhood is well-known for the prominent industrialists and lawyers who lived on Cascade Avenue and whose influence affected not only the city but the region, but it is the entirety of the neighborhood which gives it its significance. Washington Park as a neighborhood was made up of the many blocks of dwelling houses of professionals and tradesmen who benefited abundantly from the growth of the Twin City. A newspaper report of 1911 expressed delight at the news of Winston-Salem's population increase. The lead headline in the Winston-Salem Journal on January 5, 1911, was "Winston-Salem with 22,700 Ranks 3rd in North Carolina," with subheads, "Goes Ahead of Asheville, While Asheville Drops Behind the Capital City; Wonderful Increase in all Lines; Twin-City Has Shown Remarkable Increase Along Industrial Lines--Increase Was 9,050, or

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 9Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

67 Per Cent." The article reports that since 1900 the city showed an average increase of nearly 1,000 per year, and that

"Within the last year every man in the city has been brought to the realization of the strategical position of the city, and the value as a feeder to a large area of surrounding country, and by stretching out into other fields for manufacturies to locate here, which is the daily work of the Board of Trade, the ultimate development of Winston-Salem as a manufacturing and jobbing center cannot be too greatly emphasized.

To give an idea of the diversity of the manufactured product emanating from this city may be mentioned knit goods, furniture, cotton and woolen goods, wagons and carts, iron and wood working machinery, fertilizer, building material, flour, meal and bread, shoes, candies, clothing and drugs the output of these alone exceeding eight million dollars."<sup>38</sup>

The roster of products is indicative of the prosperity of the time, and those only in manufacturing. With the jobs came people and with the people came the need for services and even more numerous employment opportunities. Washington Park was home to a prosperous and growing middle class. Living in the neighborhood were clerks, bookkeepers, machinists, traveling salesmen, factory workers, woodworkers, teachers and others. One street over from the mansions of Cascade lived dozens of less illustrious families: R. J. Linville, a chauffeur for Camel City Coach Co., lived at 29 Gloria Avenue; James A. Pickard, a postal carrier and insurance agent, lived at 101 Gloria; William A. Kaltreider, assistant pastor of Home Moravian Church and a missionary, lived at 106 Gloria, and William R. Hudspeth, one of several foremen at R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., lived at 329.

Residents moved to the neighborhood from elsewhere in the city, from the county, and "from off." W.H. Smith's first trip to Winston was in 1906 at age eight on a wagon load of tobacco from Rockingham County with his father and brothers. He later lived in Winston-Salem and rode the streetcar daily to work downtown at R.J. Reynolds Plant No. 8 from 1921 until the cars stopped running in December of 1936.<sup>39</sup> Mr. Richard Sheets came to Winston-Salem in 1911; he worked at the Red Chair Factory in Sunnyside for two years before getting a job with SPU. This was similar to the pattern of many who moved to Winston and worked for a chair factory while waiting for the better paying jobs to open at R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. During this time R.J. Reynolds made its payroll in silver dollars in order to show how much its operation contributed to the community.<sup>40</sup>

The development of Washington Park was aimed at a white, middle- to upper-middle class clientele. Only Rawson Street and the 100 block of Acadia appear to have been black. The houses in these areas are working-class dwellings which housed tobacco and furniture workers as well as those who worked as maids, cooks, chauffeurs and gardeners for wealthy white families. Odell King who lived on Rawson Street was chauffeur and gardener to the Craiges on Cascade. Because there were few black families, black and white children played together.<sup>41</sup> Many of the black families here were related, and an impressive number owned their houses. Shelton Penn bought land on Rawson Street as early as the 1890s; his son James V. Penn built a house there by 1915, and other family members built nearby.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 10Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

## Continued Development

The first church in the neighborhood was organized in 1914 and a lot purchased at the corner of Banner and Hollyrood for \$1,700. The Sunday School was organized a year later on the second floor of C.D. Couch's two-story frame grocery store at the corner of Acadia Avenue and Hollyrood Street, one block south (now demolished; site of Crown Drugs today), and in the fall construction began on Schlatter Memorial Reformed Church; the handsome brick Gothic Revival church was completed in 1920 at a cost of \$20,000.<sup>42</sup>

The city's financial success was at its height in the 1920s. The population trebled from 1910 to 1930, making the Twin City the largest in the state by 1920.<sup>43</sup> This translated into a house building boom greater even than that of the decades before. About half of all the houses in the Washington Park Historic District were built in the decade of the 1920s. By 1925 the city had seventy-three real estate companies, formed to take advantage of the need for new housing. Architectural firms had been established in Winston-Salem by 1925 and a number of architects practiced in the city. Several of them lived in Washington Park.

As the neighborhood grew, houses were moved within the district; the Eller-Davis House was among the earliest, moved in 1918 from Cascade to 14 Park Boulevard to become the first house on its block when the owners wanted a more up-to-date building on their Cascade Avenue lot. Along Acadia, as commercial ventures spread and streets were cut, houses were moved around the corner to be saved. For instance, the building at 2113 Hollyrood began life at 232 Acadia until Miles Swaim moved it to make room for his new grocery store in 1929. A block away another building had been moved twenty years earlier to make room for the opening of Konnoak (then Holton Street). Local tradition even reports that the house at 17 Park was once a barn moved from the 200 block of Gloria and adapted into a residence.

With the beginning of the Depression in 1929, construction slowed in Washington Park as it did throughout most of North Carolina. Fortunately, most of the neighborhood's commercial establishments were owned rather than mortgaged so few were lost.<sup>44</sup> Deed abstracts, however, show a large number of houses passing into the ownership of banks, mortgage and real estate concerns. Even so, Winston-Salem was not hit as hard as elsewhere. Catherine Bishir notes, ". . . with millions of unemployed Americans smoking cigarettes, Reynolds and other tobacco companies thrived. In 1931 Fortune magazine celebrated the firm's status as 'America's most profitable tobacco concern,' with profits of some \$300 million a year."<sup>45</sup> The fortunes did not pass easily to Reynolds's employees, but there were jobs here. After 1933 relief funds helped the construction industry to recover. Two stone and frame pavilions were constructed in the park in the 1930s although they apparently were not WPA projects.

Walter Lindsay was one who sailed through the Depression, although Cicero Lowe did not. Lindsay reportedly bought Lowe's Classical Revival mansion at 204 Cascade during the Depression for \$12,000. He was plant superintendent at RJR's plant in Richmond, Va. When that plant was closed Lindsay was returned to Winston-Salem where he worked without a cut in pay until he took over after the death of the Winston-Salem plant superintendent.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 11Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

## ARCHITECTURE CONTEXT

Several of Washington Park's buildings are known to have been designed by architects, and many more are believed to have been architect-designed, though that information is not readily available. Willard C. Northup, who with Leet O'Brien formed the noted local firm of Northup & O'Brien, has been identified as the architect of four houses in Washington Park: The Horace Vance House at 100 Banner, built in 1914; the Charles Siewers House at 20 Cascade, built in 1916; the A. H. Eller House at 129 Cascade, built in 1918 to replace the Victorian house moved to Park Boulevard; and John L. Gilmer's house at 605 Cascade, built in 1929 to replace his earlier house which had been destroyed by fire. A fifth building, Cicero Lowe's imposing Neo-classical Revival house at 204 Cascade, is often attributed to Northup as well. Northup was born in Michigan, moved to Asheville as a child, and received his architectural degree from the University of Pennsylvania. Around 1906 he moved to Winston-Salem, later became partner with Leet O'Brien and was active in the state's professional organizations. He became president of the North Carolina State Board of Architectural Examiners as well as a Fellow in the American Institute of Architects (AIA).<sup>46</sup> He designed both commercial and residential buildings in Winston-Salem and throughout the state, and is most well known for his many Georgian Revival houses designed in the 1920s and 1930s.<sup>47</sup>

Luther Lashmit, who practiced both with Northup's firm and alone, designed the major remodelling of Burton Craige's house at 134 Cascade in 1928. He transformed a mid-nineteenth century brick farmhouse to an elegant Colonial Revival house. A few years before, Lashmit had designed the award-winning Fleshman-Graham House at 207 Cascade Avenue for the daughter of wealthy parents next door. Lashmit was a native of Winston-Salem where he practiced for many decades before his death in the late 1980s. He studied architecture at Carnegie Institute of Technology and attended the Fountainebleau Ecole des Beaux Arts in France.<sup>48</sup> Like Northup & O'Brien, with whom he worked, Lashmit designed a large number of period revival residences, primarily for wealthy families. Perhaps his most well-known is Graylyn, the Norman Revival estate completed in 1931. He also designed the R. J. Reynolds, Jr., house in 1940 in the International style (demolished 1978).

Interestingly, several architects lived in Washington Park. Hall Crews grew up at 418 Acadia Avenue, studied architecture at Columbia University and joined a New York firm. He later worked for a while in Northup's firm, was licensed in 1923 and practiced from the house at 418 Acadia for many years. Crews designed Augsburg Lutheran Church in the West End neighborhood in 1926, and the Modern Chevrolet building in the International style in 1947. He is said to have designed Schlatter Memorial Church, a Gothic Revival style brick building completed at 236 Banner Avenue in 1920; however, this should be confirmed as Crews did not become a registered architect until 1923. No other buildings in the neighborhood are attributed to Crews at this time. At 180 Park Boulevard lived J. T. Levesque, the office manager for C. Gilbert Humphreys. Like Macklin, Humphreys was born in England; he designed some of the grand houses for Winston-Salem's wealthy in the Stratford Road and West End areas, and it is possible that some of Cascade Avenue's large houses are his work as well. Harold Macklin was a popular local architect who lived first on Gloria, then in a bungalow at 330 Vintage Avenue; no buildings in the district have been identified as Macklin's.<sup>49</sup> Finally, William E. Miller's son, William F. Miller, was an architect. "Big Will" was a vice-president of Fogle Bros.; "Little Will" and his father built several houses together on Park Boulevard.

The streetcar's location on Cascade Avenue was the reason for that avenue's large showy houses, as well as for the hundreds of less elegant dwellings which make up the neighborhood which formed around it. Most of the earliest houses in the district are traditional vernacular frame buildings, generally one story in height, either gable-sided or L-shaped in plan, with ornamentation found only

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 12Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

in the turned posts and sawn brackets of the front porch, and perhaps in a shingled gable. Larger, two-story I-houses were also built, and similar-sized houses in the Queen Anne style. However, the Craftsman style of architecture is perhaps the most well represented style in the district. Many of the lots in the Washington Park neighborhood were purchased as speculative investments, and "pattern-book houses" were erected, so-called because their plans and designs were made available in popular magazines and publications. The Craftsman style with its broad eaves and porch was popular nationally and was well suited to the southern climate. The style, known as bungalow, was easily adaptable to a range of income levels as is reflected in the variety of bungalows found in the district. The buildings generally follow a limited number of floor plans but allow almost limitless individualism through the mixing of porch placement, complex roof configurations, knee braces, various styles of applied siding, including decorative half-timbering, and design of the porch's supports and balustrade.

The district also boasts a concentration of foursquares and two-story Colonial Revival dwellings. A study of deed abstracts shows that houses changed owners frequently in the 1910s and 1920s. Perhaps the increasing sophistication and prosperity of the city's middle class prodded them to move to two-story houses.

The houses constructed in Washington Park during the 1930s Depression were not modest, but represent a continuation of residential styles of the 1920s. Gambrel-roofed frame houses with large shed dormers creating full second stories and those in the Tudor Revival style dominated. The change in domestic architecture in the neighborhood came in the 1940s when building materials and styles changed. Houses continued to be built in the Tudor Revival style in 1940 and 1941 and even later, but box-like house forms began to take over.

By the 1950s a combination of factors led to new construction in the neighborhood. However, the concentration on design which had been so much a part of pre-World War II architecture was not in evidence in the small speculative housing built after the war.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 13

Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

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Endnotes

1. Wellman, vol. 8, p. 5.
2. Tise, vol. 9, p. 22.
3. Ibid.
4. Tise, vol. 9, p. 24.
5. Taylor, page 57, cites Tise, Building and Architecture, page 35.
6. One is shown in Brownlee's book; the other is in the collection of MESDA and a copy is held by the owner of the Reid House.
7. Phillips & Taylor, West End Historic District nomination.
8. He visited during his Southern Tour in part because Salem was the first city to have a municipal water works, and because of the Moravians' sincere neutrality during the Revolution.
9. Fries, page 139.
10. Winston-Salem Journal, 3/22/11.
11. Davis monograph.
12. Union Republican, 7/17/1890, as reported in Fries, pages 170-171.
13. Fries, page 170.
14. Morris interview.
15. Vance interview.
16. It then turned east on Sprague into the adjoining Sunnyside neighborhood to Peachtree Street, then north one block to Waughtown Street and east to Nissen Park. The north route was Main to Liberty, along Liberty to the old fairgrounds around 24th Street. Also west to east from the present day Hanes Park in West End through Winston along 5th Street to the old City Hospital on East 4th Street.
17. Information on the streetcars and their operation was supplied by Mr. W.H. Smith in an interview conducted by his granddaughter, Charlene Walker. Ms. Walker is one of the neighborhood volunteers for the nomination project.
18. The Journal & Sentinel of that date shows Mr. Richard Sheets putting the last streetcar in the barn. When the new city trolley-designed buses were put into operation in the late 1980s, Mr. Sheets was given one of the first rides. This information from Smith interview.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 14

Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

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19. Book C0001-p49, 10/16/1890; and Book C0001-p53, 11/3/1890.
20. Winston-Salem Journal, Sunday, 5/14/11, also 5/17/11, 5/18/11, and 5/19/11.
21. Winston-Salem Journal, 5/19/11.
22. Winston-Salem Journal, 5/17/11.
23. Winston-Salem Journal, 3/14/11.
24. Plat 2-84B, 9/3/19.
25. Nick Jameson interview.
26. Several interviews.
27. Several interviews.
28. Leonard interview.
29. Morris, Leonard, Moore interviews and others.
30. Winston-Salem Journal, 3/23/28, on front page of the section, "Women in the World's Work and in Society."
31. Harrison interview, also Hamrick interview.
32. Nick Jameson interview.
33. Eggleston interview.
34. Said by Winfield Blackwell, Forsyth representative in the General Assembly; quoted in Davis monograph.
35. Winston-Salem Journal, 1/3/11, page 1.
36. Taylor; also Bahnson obituary.
37. Leonard interview.
38. Winston-Salem Journal, 1/5/11, page 1.
39. Smith Interview.
40. Sheets interview.
41. Penn interview.
42. Church pamphlet.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 15

Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

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43. Wellman, vol. 8, page 5.
44. Leonard interview.
45. Bishir, N.C. Architecture, page 448.
46. Phillips and Taylor, West End nomination.
47. Bishir et al, Architects and Builders, p. 301.
48. Taylor, Frontier to Factory, p. 58.

49. Macklin was born in England, educated in London, and moved to Winston-Salem in 1919, establishing his architectural practice. He formed a partnership with William Roy Wallace (who had come to Winston Salem with Charles Barton Keen for construction of Reynolds High School and Reynolda House, and remained). Before the Depression, the offices of Macklin and Wallace required the entire twelfth floor of the Reynolds Building. Unlike those of Lashmit and Northup, most of Macklin's designs were for commercial and institutional buildings. His designs include the Journal and Sentinal building, the YWCA on Glade Street in West End, the YMCA on Spruce Street, and the Pepper Building downtown (he was also architect for its remodelling), but his most prominent work was as associate architect for nationally-known Cram & Ferguson's design for St. Paul's Episcopal Church, one of the most outstanding Gothic Revival structures in the region. (Sources: Phillips & Taylor's West End nomination, and Fowler and Macklin interviews)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

See Continuation Sheet 9.1 attached.

See continuation sheet

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 # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreeage of property approximately 145 acres

UTM References

A 

1	7
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5	6	7	5	1	0
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3	9	9	2	6	0	5
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Zone Easting Northing

B 

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5	6	8	6	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	9	9	2	6	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

  
Zone Easting Northing

C 

1	7
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5	6	8	6	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	9	9	1	7	8	0
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D 

1	7
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5	6	7	5	1	0
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3	9	9	1	7	6	0
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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the district are outlined in bold on the attached Forsyth County Tax Map.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See Continuation Sheet 10.1 attached.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Langdon Edmunds Oppermann -- with research assistance from neighborhood volunteers  
organization Preservation and Planning Consultant date August 1991  
street & number 1500 Overbrook Avenue telephone 919/721-1949  
city or town Winston-Salem state NC zip code 27104

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 9 Page 1Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 2

Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

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Clippings in subject files. North Carolina Room, Forsyth County Public Library.

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 3

Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

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Interviews

Interviews were held in 1990 and 1991 and were conducted by trained volunteers of the Washington Park Neighborhood Association and by Langdon E. Oppermann. Not included in this list are numerous residents of the district interviewed in the field who were generous with their time and supplied helpful leads and information on their properties and those of their neighbors.

Frank Albright, Ph.D., conducted by Joan Seiffert  
Reid Bahnson, M.D., conducted by Joan Seiffert  
Frances Barrow, conducted by Dennis Walker  
Mrs. Ivan Basch (Flora), conducted by Kay McKnight  
Mary Cash, conducted by Peter Marsh  
N. L. Cooper, Sr., conducted by Langdon Oppermann  
Foil Craver, conducted by Langdon Oppermann  
Gerry Baynes Eggleston, conducted by Joan Seiffert  
Mrs. Fred Fansler, conducted by Gerry Eggleston  
Margaret Macklin Fowler, daughter of architect Harold Macklin, conducted by Langdon Oppermann  
Troy Hamrick, two interviews, conducted by David E. Gail and Langdon Oppermann  
George Frank Hartman, conducted by Gerry Eggleston  
John Harrison, conducted by Langdon Oppermann  
Nick Jameson (Director, City Recreation Department), conducted by Langdon Oppermann  
Walter and Louise Leonard, conducted by Peter Marsh  
Ronald Macklin, son of architect Harold Macklin, conducted by Langdon Oppermann  
Elizabeth Montgomery, conducted by Dennis and Charlene Walker  
Hazel Brame Moore, conducted by Gerry Eggleston  
Nanny Lou Moreau, conducted by Dennis Walker  
Lester & Byerly Morris, conducted by Karen Holland  
Marjorie Northup, daughter-in-law of architect Willard Northup, conducted by Langdon Oppermann  
Thelma M. Penn, conducted by Langdon Oppermann  
Bertha Sheak, conducted by Dennis Walker  
William Herman Smith, conducted by Charlene Walker  
Conrad Stonestreet, conducted by Langdon Oppermann  
Kathleen Suave and sister Dottie Bobbitt, conducted by Dennis Walker  
Antoinette Barrow Swan, conducted by Joan Seiffert  
Horace Vance, conducted by Karen Holland

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 10 Page 1Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC**Boundary Justification**

The Washington Park Historic District is a definable geographic area that is distinguished from its surroundings by changes in land use and by documented differences in patterns of historic development or association. Boundaries of the district have been drawn to include pre-World War II resources associated historically with the Washington Park neighborhood, while excluding noncontributing properties wherever possible. To the south are residential streets running south from Acadia Avenue. Here, most of the houses have been excluded because they either reflect development after the period of significance or have been unsympathetically altered. At the northwest end of the district is Washington Park itself. Although the park has been expanded over the years to seventy-five acres, the district boundary encompasses the ridges and portions of the floodplain of Salem Creek above the 750-foot elevation. This boundary includes the V-shaped park area shown in Ludlow's plat and additional associated lands, and excludes a large transmission line near the creek. To the north are commercial and industrial strips along S. Broad and S. Main streets and the Duke Power electrical station bordering Salem Creek. A high percentage of houses on Bond Street are noncontributing due to heavy alterations and later construction dates and are not included. To the east the district is bounded by S. Main Street and Sunnyside Avenues, beyond which is a distinct but contemporary planned streetcar suburb.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 11 Page 1

Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

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Neighborhood volunteers who helped with the project:

Interviews

Gerry Baynes Eggleston  
David Gall  
Kim Hackel  
Karen Bell Holland  
Kay McKnight  
Peter Marsh  
Joan Seiffert  
Charlene Walker  
Dennis Walker

Architectural Recordings

Sue Alston  
Toni Byrd  
John Compton  
Price Davis  
Nanette Dolan  
Carrie Fleming  
Jeff Fleming  
Chuck Holland  
Sarah J. Hunter  
Kay McKnight  
Lisa V. Menefee  
Melvin Thomas  
Allison Thompson-Triplett

City Directory Research

John Dolan  
Kim Hackel  
Barbara King  
Kay McKnight  
Allison Thompson-Triplett  
Dennis Walker

Photography

Charlie Buchanan  
Patrick Clancy  
Frank Frye  
David Gall  
Richard Hackel  
Kay McKnight  
Bill Watkins

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number Photographs Page 1Washington Park Historic District  
Forsyth County, NC

The following information is true for the twenty-three photographs which accompany this nomination.

Name of property:	Washington Park Historic District
Location:	Winston-Salem, North Carolina
Photographer:	Langdon E. Oppermann
Date of Photo:	July 1991
Location of original negative:	SHPO Office NC Division of Archives & History Raleigh, NC 27601

Photo # (Photograph letter IDs are keyed to map showing location and direction of camera)

- A. Henry E. Fries House, 104 Cascade Avenue
- B. William D. Jones House, 210 Vintage Avenue
- C. Eller-Davis House, 14 Park Boulevard
- D. Christian H. Fogle House, 514 W. Banner Avenue
- E. Cicero Francis Lowe House, 204 Cascade Avenue
- F. William J. Bargoil House, 211 Acadia Avenue
- G. Langdon Cheves Montgomery House, 2012 S. Main Street
- H. William F. Miller House, 42 Park Boulevard
- I. Marion E. & Marcus E. Allen House, 132 Park Boulevard, corner Vintage Ave
- J. William V. Poindexter House, 225 W. Banner Avenue
- K. Walter E. Hauser House, 212 W. Banner Avenue
- L. Roma O. Renigar House, 2122 Konnoak View Drive
- M. Streetscape, 129 and 121 Cascade Avenue
- N. Streetscape, 100 block Gloria Avenue, N side looking E (# 117, 111, 107, 101)
- O. Detail, Horace H. Vance House, 100 W. Banner Avenue
- P. Detail, George L. Keehn House, 118 Gloria Avenue; East (side) elevation
- Q. Noncontributing building due to age, 203 Cascade Avenue
- R. Noncontributing building due to compromising alterations, T.E. Johnson House, 18 E. Banner Avenue
- S. R. O. Renigar Hardware Co., 317 Acadia Avenue
- T. (former) Schlatter Memorial Reformed Church, 236 W. Banner Avenue (today's Memorial United Church of Christ)
- U. Entrance gate to Washington Park at foot of Gloria Avenue
- V. Park path and stone steps, looking SW
- W. Pavilion in park below Vintage Avenue entrance