

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 for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Snyder, John Wesley, House

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 2715 Old Salisbury Road N/A not for publication

city or town Winston-Salem vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Forsyth code 067 Zip code 27127

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jeffrey Crow SHPO 8/30/00
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other. (explain:)	_____	_____

Snyder, John Wesley, House
Name of Property

Forsyth Co., NC
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
4	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/V" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/secondary structure
- SUBSISTENCE/animal facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Craftsman
- Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Granite
- walls Granite
- roof Asphalt
- other WOOD
CERAMIC TILE

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark 'x' in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

ca. 1922

ca. 1940

Significant Dates

ca. 1922

ca. 1940

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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

Name of repository:

Snyder, John Wesley, House
Name of Property

Forsyth Co., NC
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx. 2.2 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 7	5 6 5 3 9 0	3 9 8 6 7 7 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Laura A. W. Phillips, Architectural Historian

organization N/A date 1/24/00

street & number 637 N. Spring St. telephone 336/727-1968

City or town Winston-Salem state NC Zip code 27101

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name William F. & Virginia K. Boles

street & number 2715 Old Salisbury Road telephone 336/785-4020

City or town Winston-Salem state NC Zip code 27127

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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John Wesley Snyder House
Forsyth County, North Carolina

DESCRIPTION

Summary and Setting

The John Wesley Snyder House is located just south of the Winston-Salem city limits on the east side of Old Salisbury Road. Although this area of the county has been substantially developed since the house was built around 1922, the site of approximately 2.2 acres on which the Snyder House stands retains its strong rural character. Large oaks line the road in front of the house visually setting it apart from the surrounding properties, and a row of cedars lines the north side of the driveway alongside a pasture near the north property line. The south and east sides of the property abut a new housing development. Across Old Salisbury Road the house faces an overgrown field and woods, once the site of the quarry from which the granite for the construction of the house was obtained. Set well back from the road, the two-story granite house is situated in the center of the property. In addition to the driveway leading from the road to the rear of the property, another driveway circles in front of the house. Both driveways are unpaved. A variety of trees stands between the circular drive and the road, creating a further barrier from the increasingly busy outside world. Additional trees shade the rear of the property, and a large open lawn extends from the house to the south property line. Though not a working farm, the Snyder tract retains a complement of outbuildings commonly associated with rural properties. Immediately behind the house stand an unusually large granite garage with second floor apartment and a granite smokehouse. A frame barn is located northeast of the house, and a frame storage building or pack house stands southeast of the smokehouse. (See enclosed survey map of property.) The Snyder House property maintains a high degree of historic integrity in its original location and immediate setting; well-preserved design, materials, and workmanship; and historical feeling and association.

Exterior

The Snyder House is a large, two-story granite dwelling built around 1922. In its design and use of materials, the exterior is a fine example of the Craftsman style that was popular during the first third of the twentieth century. The three-bay-wide main block of the house is extended on the south side by a winter sun room and on the north by an open (now screened) summer porch with balustraded roof deck. A one-story ell projects from the north side of the rear of the house. Granite chimneys rise at the north and south ends of the house. The low hipped roof is pierced in front by three low hipped dormers, and both the dormers and the roof have widely overhanging eaves with exposed, carved, rafter ends. A pent eave carries across the entire front of the house at first-story level, sheltering the narrow, broken-tile, raised terrace that stretches across the facade. The slightly projecting shed roof of the center entrance

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John Wesley Snyder House
Forsyth County, North Carolina

bay is supported by a pair of extraordinarily dramatic, large, curved, wood brackets. Smaller, matching brackets support the corners of the north side porch. The recessed front entrance consists of a multi-paned glass door with matching sidelights and transom. The wall surrounding the entrance is plastered, with a high wainscot of square asbestos tiles. The tiles were originally painted green but are now white, the work of a previous owner. Above the entrance, on the second floor, is a recessed triple window. Granite steps lead from the front entrance down to the broken-tile front walk that leads to the circular drive. On the north side of the rear ell, next to the main body of the house, is a small, screened entrance porch that opens to the kitchen. The south side of the ell has an enclosed porch. Except for the casement windows of the south side sun room, most of the windows of the house are multi-pane-over-one sash. The exception is the second-story sleeping porch at the northeast corner of the house. Here the windows are six-over-six sash. These unusual windows are designed so that the hinged sill flips inward in such a way as to allow the sash to be lowered into the wall, thus creating wide-open ventilation. At the southeast corner of the house is a paved concrete patio, and north of the rear ell another small patio has been created with patterned concrete pavers.

Interior

The interior of the Snyder House is as outstanding as the exterior. Stylistically, it exhibits a combination of Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles typical of the period in which it was built. What is less typical is the quality of materials and workmanship. The house has a center hall plan with two main rooms on either side and a one-story rear kitchen ell. (See attached floor plans.) The floors of the first story are white oak with inlaid walnut borders of various designs. Walls and ceilings are plastered, and those in the parlor, dining room, and first floor of the center stair hall have deeply molded plaster cornices. The ceilings of the parlor and the front stair hall have plaster medallions—round in the parlor and diamond-shaped in the hall. An outstanding high paneled walnut wainscot lines the parlor and both floors of the center hall as well as along the stair as it rises from the first floor to the second. The dark paneling of the stair wainscot and the stair risers contrasts sharply with the white oak of the stair treads. Paneled seats are found at the base of the stair and in the northeast corner of the parlor. Beneath the parlor seat are unusual glass-faced cabinets. Except for French doors in the parlor, the other doors in the house are single wood panels. Door openings have molded surrounds. Two outstanding stone fireplaces are found on the first floor of the house. The parlor has a large granite fireplace with a stone mantel shelf, while the south side sun room boasts an unusual quartz mantel. Another outstanding interior feature is the remarkably intact collection of 1920s' lighting fixtures on ceilings and walls. Most survive, and each is different. Most of the fixtures are classical in design, but the chandelier in the front entrance hall is Gothic in character. Many feature decoratively painted metal.

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John Wesley Snyder House
Forsyth County, North Carolina

Outbuildings

The Snyder House is accompanied by four outbuildings, two of which are granite to match the house. All but the frame pack house contribute to the historic character of the property.

Garage/apartment (Contributing building)

Directly behind the main house, the two-story granite garage/apartment is as large, itself, as a house. It has a low hipped roof covered with original asbestos tiles and a ventilation dormer on the west side. The roof is also pierced by two asymmetrically placed stone chimney flues. A south side entrance leads upstairs to the apartment on the second floor. It contains several rooms with beaded board walls and ceiling. Some family tradition claims that the first-story garage was built around the same time as the house and that the second-story apartment was added shortly thereafter.

Smokehouse (Contributing building)

The granite smokehouse stands to the south of the garage/apartment. It features a gable-on-hip roof covered with asbestos tiles, and two doors on the north end. One opens to the main curing floor, while the other leads to a cellar used to house canned vegetables. According to one family tradition, the smokehouse was not erected until around 1940.

Barn (Contributing building)

The frame barn, believed to have been built at the same time as the house, stands at the northeast corner of the property. First used to shelter the family milk cow, it has vertical board siding and a broad, metal-covered gable roof. The barn consists of one story and a loft, and the whole is set on a concrete foundation.

Pack house (Non-contributing building)

Southeast of the smokehouse stands the frame pack house. It features a concrete foundation, weatherboard siding, and a metal-covered gable roof. An open shed is attached to the east side of the building. The pack house is not considered a contributing resource because family tradition suggests that it was not built until at least 1950, and it was used not by the Snyders but by a farm tenant on the once-larger Snyder property who used it to store tobacco.

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John Wesley Snyder House
Forsyth County, North Carolina

SIGNIFICANCE:

Summary

Located just south of Winston-Salem, the John Wesley Snyder House is one of the most architecturally striking dwellings erected in Forsyth County during the early 1920s. The two-story house with its matching garage/apartment and smokehouse is a rare domestic example of solid stone construction in the county, particularly outside the city. Though it is more modest than the mansions of Winston-Salem's industrial magnates, the Snyder House's use of materials, Craftsman-style exterior, and outstanding Colonial Revival/Craftsman interior with wood paneling, stone fireplaces, and extensive collection of original lighting fixtures, combined with its matching outbuildings and picturesque rural setting, make it one of the county's best domestic architectural complexes from the early 1920s. The John Wesley Snyder House fulfills Criterion C for listing in the National Register because of its local architectural significance. It has two periods of significance: ca. 1922—the construction date of the house, barn, and garage/apartment, and ca. 1940—the construction date of the smokehouse.

Historical Background

John Wesley Snyder (1889-1961) grew up in Forsyth County south of Winston-Salem (Foltz Interview). Around 1912 he moved into the city to seek his fortune. There, he joined his brother, Fred, in the establishment of the Snyder Credit Company, a combined credit and retail furniture business. This became John's primary occupation throughout most of his adult life (*City Directory*, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913; Johnson Interview).

On December 2, 1914, John Snyder married Treva Adelia Shore (1892-1938). They first lived in a house at 615 W. Ninth Street in Winston-Salem (Williams; *City Directory*, 1916). Although John continued to work in Winston-Salem, he missed the country and its connection to the land. Around 1918 John and Treva moved back to the country to help care for Treva's sick mother; they lived with Treva's parents in their home on Old Salisbury Road (Johnson Interview; Foltz Interview). On August 7, 1918, after the death of Treva's mother, John purchased thirty acres of land on Old Salisbury Road from his father-in-law, John Joseph Shore (Deed Book 161, p. 106). This became the site of the Snyders' stone house.

Despite the stylishness of the house and the high quality of its design and construction, no architect was involved. Rather, John Snyder planned the house with the help of his brothers, Roy and Fred. Roy (William L.) was a building contractor in Winston-Salem, while Fred started a lumber company—with which John was involved for a time—in the early 1920s (Johnson Interview; Foltz

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John Wesley Snyder House
Forsyth County, North Carolina

Interview; *City Directory*, 1915, 1921, 1922, 1925, 1930). This meant not only that the brothers would have been able to direct the construction of a house, but also that they would have known of good craftsmen and would have had access to quality millwork and to builders' design books of the period. John Snyder was also fortunate in that a small granite quarry was located across Old Salisbury Road just west of his house (Williams; Johnson Interview; Foltz Interview). He took full advantage of these assets.

Family tradition claims that the house was two years in the building. A black man by the name of Ephram is said to have done all the stone work. The interior woodwork itself took a year to complete. It was done by a Winston-Salem carpenter named Arthur Black, who was known for his excellent workmanship (Williams; Johnson Interview; Foltz Interview). Although the exact span of construction dates is not certain, based on the recollections of two of John and Treva Snyder's daughters, it is likely that most of the work on the house took place in 1922 with occupancy taking place in 1923 (Johnson Interview; Harrison Interview; Williams).

Family tradition states that the frame barn behind the house was built about the same time as the house (Johnson Interview; Foltz Interview). The stone garage with space for three cars was also built around the same time as the house, although according to one of the Snyders' five daughters, it was initially only one story in height. According to this tradition, the second-story apartment was built soon thereafter. Surprisingly, the stone smokehouse was not built until around 1940, although it matches the other two stone buildings on the property. At one time a corn crib with attached shed stood between the barn and the garage, and there were several small chicken houses. These do not survive. The most recent outbuilding, a frame pack house located southeast of the smokehouse, was not built until around 1950. It was used by a tenant on the Snyders' land who raised tobacco (Foltz Interview).

John and Treva Snyder had five daughters, born between 1915 and 1934. The oldest daughter, Mary Elizabeth, married T. E. Johnson, Jr. in the parlor of the house in 1937. Two other daughters, Hilda Rose and Treva Anne, and their husbands lived for about a year in the apartment above the garage after their marriages. In 1938, the year after Elizabeth's wedding, and when the youngest Snyder daughter, Jane Carolyn, was only four years old, Treva Snyder died. A year and a half later (November 11, 1939) John married Pearl Kathleen Longworth. They lived together in the stone house until John's death in 1961 (Williams).

The memories of the Snyder daughters reveal more about the use of the house and the property surrounding it. While the parlor was used for courting and other more formal affairs, one of the favorite rooms in the house was the sun porch. Located off the downstairs bedroom on the south side of the house, with casements windows and an unusual quartz fireplace, it was designed to provide a warm sitting room on winter days. Conversely, the open porch on the north side of the house off the parlor provided a cool place for summer use (Williams).

During the early years of the occupancy of the house, the Snyders had a milk cow that lived in the

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John Wesley Snyder House
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frame barn and hogs that were housed in a pig pen (no longer standing) attached to the north side of the barn. Later, when there were no pigs, the girls had a play house where the pig pen stood. The Snyders also kept chickens, guineas, bantams, and white turkeys, but the fowl houses do not survive (Williams; Johnson Interview; Foltz Interview).

The family also grew vegetables and flowers. Treva maintained vegetable and flower gardens north of the house beyond the driveway. The vegetable garden was double the size of the adjacent flower garden. Typical summer vegetables included onions, radishes, beets, lettuce, green peas, green beans, squash, cucumbers, and tomatoes. In a field on the south side of the house, potatoes, crowder and black-eyed peas, corn, and berries were grown. Treva's main flower garden north of the driveway included zinnias, sweet williams, pinks, tube roses, dahlias, nasturtiums, cosmos, roses, and sweet pea vines. Closer to the house she grew four o'clocks, petunias, begonias, geraniums, and other such flowers. Behind the house was a round bed of canna lilies (Williams).

Although he lived in the country, John Snyder's primary income continued to come from his businesses in downtown Winston-Salem. The small-scale farming he did was based on his love for the land and the fact that such activities as riding a tractor and plowing fields brought him pleasure. He did, however, derive some income from the land. For many years, beginning in 1926, he owned several nearby peach orchards and had a packing house on Old Salisbury Road about a mile north of the house. From there, in good years, he shipped peaches to northern states (Foltz Interview; Johnson Interview; Williams).

After John Snyder's death in 1961, his widow, Pearl, lived alone in the house until 1988, when a broken hip made it necessary for her to live elsewhere until her death in 1993 (Williams). In 1990, the house and just over six acres surrounding it were sold to N. L. and Tamela M. Cooper (Deed Book 1702, p. 4481). They remodeled the kitchen and the downstairs bathroom. On February 19, 1999, the Coopers sold the house, outbuildings, and surrounding 2.2 acres of land to the present owners, William F. and Virginia K. Boles (Deed Book 2053, p. 218). They plan to carefully preserve this significant historic architectural resource.

Architecture Context

Constructed of solid granite around 1922, the John Wesley Snyder House is one of the most architecturally striking dwellings built in Forsyth County during the early 1920s. With its stone and frame outbuildings and picturesque rural setting, it also represents one of the county's best domestic architectural complexes of the period.

In the first quarter of the twentieth century, North Carolina became the leading industrial state in the southeast, and Winston-Salem took on a dominant role in the state. Between around 1915 and 1930,

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John Wesley Snyder House
Forsyth County, North Carolina

the city was the largest in North Carolina. A ca. 1921 Chamber of Commerce brochure boasted that Winston-Salem was the largest manufacturer of tobacco products in the world, the largest manufacturer of knit underwear in the United States, and had seventy-three industries manufacturing thirty-nine different commodities. The years between 1913 and 1930 became known as Winston-Salem's "Era of Success." The 1920s, in particular, were boom years accompanied by great wealth in the city. Of course, the wealth produced by Winston-Salem's industries was not confined to the industries themselves. Rather, it extended beyond industry to encompass the rapidly expanding local commerce. One result of the city's prosperity can be seen in the quantity and quality of domestic architecture undertaken during the period, when building permits issued by the city rose in value from \$501,379 in 1915 to \$8,531,028 in 1928 (Taylor, 55; Phillips and Taylor, "Downtown," 8:16, 19-20).

Although the fine domestic architecture produced during the period is found primarily in the city, examples also appear in the rural sections of the county. The period saw a preponderance of Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Craftsman style houses. Brick and frame were the favored materials, but there were also numerous stuccoed examples. The use of stone was relatively rare in Winston-Salem and was even more so in the rural sections of the county.

Most of the stone houses built in Forsyth County in the two decades from 1915 to 1935 were the mansions of some of Winston-Salem's wealthiest residents. These were all built in the late 1920s and early 1930s and mostly took the form of English or French manor houses. This group of stone houses includes Forest Hill Farm, the 1928 Colonial Revival home of Robert E. Lasater on the Yadkin River; the James B. Dyer House at 1015 Kent Road, built in 1930 in the English Manorial style; Graylyn, the 1931 Norman Revival home of Bowman Gray on Reynolda Road; the English Manorial home of James G. Hanes, built in 1932 off Reynolda Road; and the early 1930s Chateausque home of Joseph Franklin Bland at 1809 Virginia Road. Of the five, all but the Hanes House and the Bland House were produced by tobacco money (the Hanes House was textile money), and all but the Bland House were designed by prominent architects.

There were also several smaller-scale stone houses, all of which were probably built earlier than the stone mansions in the late 1910s or 1920s. A two-story stone house of Colonial Revival/Craftsman influence stands at 1530 Cloverdale Avenue, and an excellent one-story stone bungalow is located at 536 Arbor Road. The house in this smaller-scale category that is most closely related to the Snyder House is the F. L. Gobble, Sr. House at 1710 W. Clemmons Road. Located less than a mile from the Snyder House, the Gobble House is a large, two-story granite dwelling whose stone came from the same quarry as that used for the Snyder House. Like the Snyder House, it is of combined Colonial Revival and Craftsman style influence, but it is not as well developed stylistically as the Snyder House, nor is it as well preserved.

Among Forsyth County's stone houses of the period, the Snyder House stands out well. Though

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John Wesley Snyder House
Forsyth County, North Carolina

it is not a mansion, it is a substantial two-story house well-designed with a Craftsman exterior and a sophisticated interior that combines Craftsman and Colonial Revival influences. With its stone garage/apartment, stone smokehouse, frame barn, and frame pack house, it moves beyond the single house and into the realm of the domestic architectural complex, not so unlike Graylyn and Forest Hills Farm but on a smaller scale. The house reflects not only John Snyder's level of prosperity, but also his love of the earth and of the outdoors. His use of the Craftsman style was a good choice for his lifestyle. Indeed, the exterior form and detailing of the Snyder House and its use of indigenous granite from the nearby quarry reflect the fundamental principles of the Craftsman style: simplicity, durability, fitness for the life that is to be lived in the house, and harmony with the natural surroundings (Stickley, 9).

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John Wesley Snyder House
Forsyth County, North Carolina

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Phillips, Laura A. W. Interviews with daughters of John and Treva Snyder. Interview notes in possession of author.

Foltz, Anne Snyder, and Herbert Foltz (Anne's husband). Winston-Salem, NC, January 24, 2000.

Harrison, Margaret Snyder. Winston-Salem, NC, January 20, 2000.

Johnson, Elizabeth Snyder. Winston-Salem, NC, January 13, 2000.

Norris, Jane Snyder. Raleigh, NC, January 24, 2000.

Phillips, Laura A. W. and Gwynne S. Taylor. "Downtown Winston-Salem Historic District National Register Nomination," 1989.

Stickley, Gustav. *Craftsman Homes: Architecture and Furnishings of the American Arts and Crafts Movement*. New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1979 (originally published in 1909).

Taylor, Gwynne Stephens. *From Frontier to Factory: An Architectural History of Forsyth County*. Winston-Salem: City-County Planning Board of Winston-Salem and Forsyth County, 1981.

Williams, Judith. "The Snyder Home Place." Typescript of notes from interviews with Snyder family members. Draft compiled April, 1999, and revised July 7, 1999. Copy in possession of author. (Judith Williams is the granddaughter of John and Treva Snyder.)

Winston-Salem City Directory, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1915, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1925, 1930.

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Section Number 10 & Photos Page 10

John Wesley Snyder House
Forsyth County, North Carolina

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is defined as Forsyth County Tax Map 618830, Block 3865, Lot 106. The boundary is illustrated by the heavy black line on the accompanying tax map, drawn to a scale of 1" = 200'.

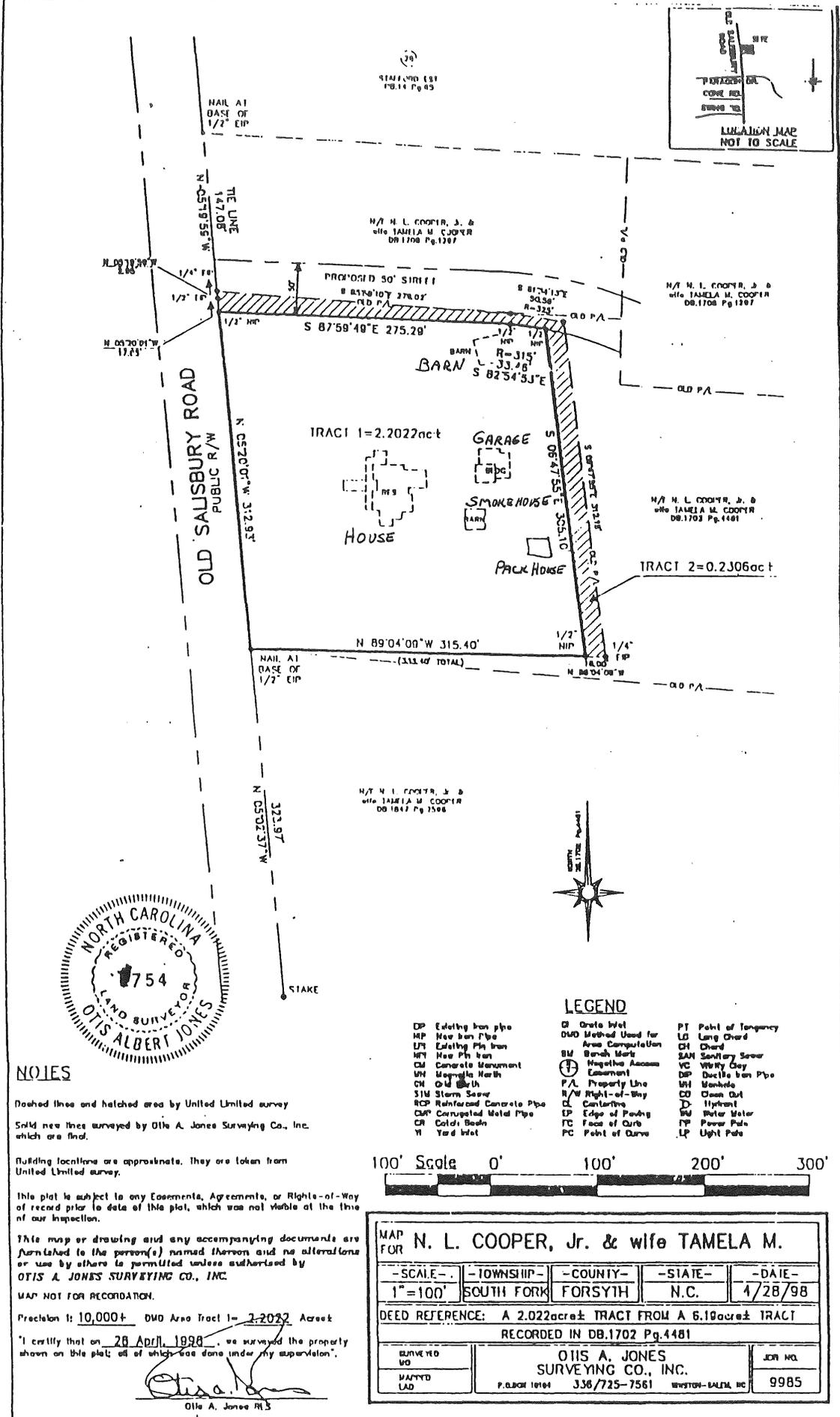
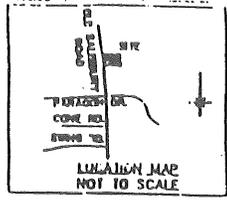
Boundary Justification

The nominated property, consisting of a tract of approximately 2.2 acres, constitutes the current setting of the John Wesley Snyder House and all that remains intact of the historic setting.

PHOTOGRAPHS:

The following information for #1-5 applies to all nomination photographs:

- 1) John Wesley Snyder House
- 2) Forsyth County, North Carolina
- 3) Laura A. W. Phillips
- 4) January, 2000
- 5) State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, North Carolina
- 6-7) A: Overall, view to NE
B: Context, view to NE
C: Facade, view to E
D: South and east elevations, view to N
E: East and north elevations, view to SW
F: Garage and smokehouse, view to NE
G: Barn, view to NE
H: Stair, view to SE
I: Second story stair hall, view to NW
J: Parlor wainscot, mantel, cornice, and inlaid floor, view to NW
K: Parlor built-in seating next to fireplace, view to NE
L: Quartz mantel in sunroom, view to NW
M: Parlor chandelier, view to N
N: Sunroom chandelier, view to NE



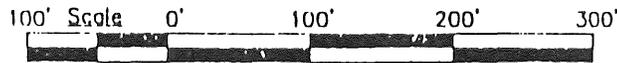
NOTES

Dashed lines and hatched area by United Limited survey
 Solid new lines surveyed by Otis A. Jones Surveying Co., Inc. which are final.
 Building locations are approximate. They are taken from United Limited survey.
 This plot is subject to any Easements, Agreements, or Rights-of-Way of record prior to date of this plot, which was not visible at the time of our inspection.
 This map or drawing and any accompanying documents are furnished to the person(s) named thereon and no alterations or use by others is permitted unless authorized by OTIS A. JONES SURVEYING CO., INC.
 MAP NOT FOR RECORDED.
 Precision is: 10,000+ DMD Area Tract 1 = 2.2022 Acres
 "I certify that on 28 April 1998, we surveyed the property shown on this plat all of which was done under my supervision."

Otis A. Jones
 Otis A. Jones MS

LEGEND

- DP Existing Iron Pipe
- HP New Iron Pipe
- EP Existing Poly Iron
- WP New Poly Iron
- CM Concrete Monument
- WN Wooden Nail
- OH Old Nail
- SM Storm Sewer
- RCR Reinforced Concrete Pipe
- CMR Corrugated Metal Pipe
- CR Cold Lead
- Y Yard Inlet
- DI Dredge Inlet
- DMD Method Used for Area Computation
- BM Bench Mark
- ⊕ Negative Access Easement
- PL Property Line
- R/W Right-of-Way
- EP Edge of Paving
- FC Face of Curb
- PC Point of Curve
- PT Point of Tangency
- LD Long Chord
- CH Chord
- SAN Sanitary Sewer
- VC VERTY Clay
- DP Ductile Iron Pipe
- WH Winkler
- CO Clean Out
- D Hydrant
- WM Water Meter
- PP Power Pole
- LP Light Pole

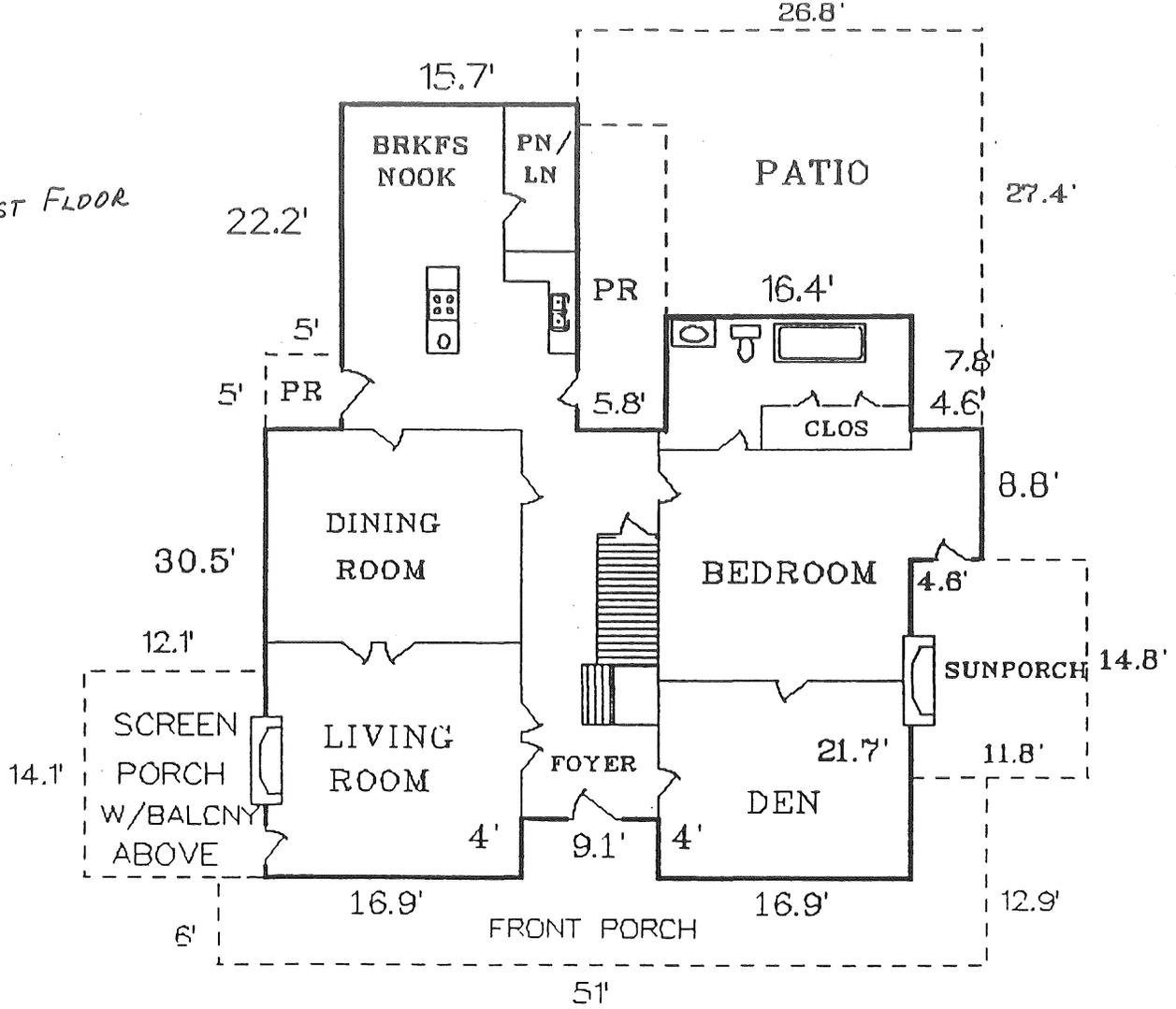


MAP FOR N. L. COOPER, Jr. & wife TAMELA M.				
-SCALE-	-TOWNSHIP-	-COUNTY-	-STATE-	-DATE-
1"=100'	SOUTH FORK	FORSYTH	N.C.	4/28/98
DEED REFERENCE: A 2.022acre± TRACT FROM A 6.18acre± TRACT				
RECORDED IN DB.1702 Pg.4481				
SURVEYED BY	OTIS A. JONES SURVEYING CO., INC.			JOB NO.
MAP NO.	P. ORDER 10104	336/725-7561	WINSTON-SALEM, NC	9985

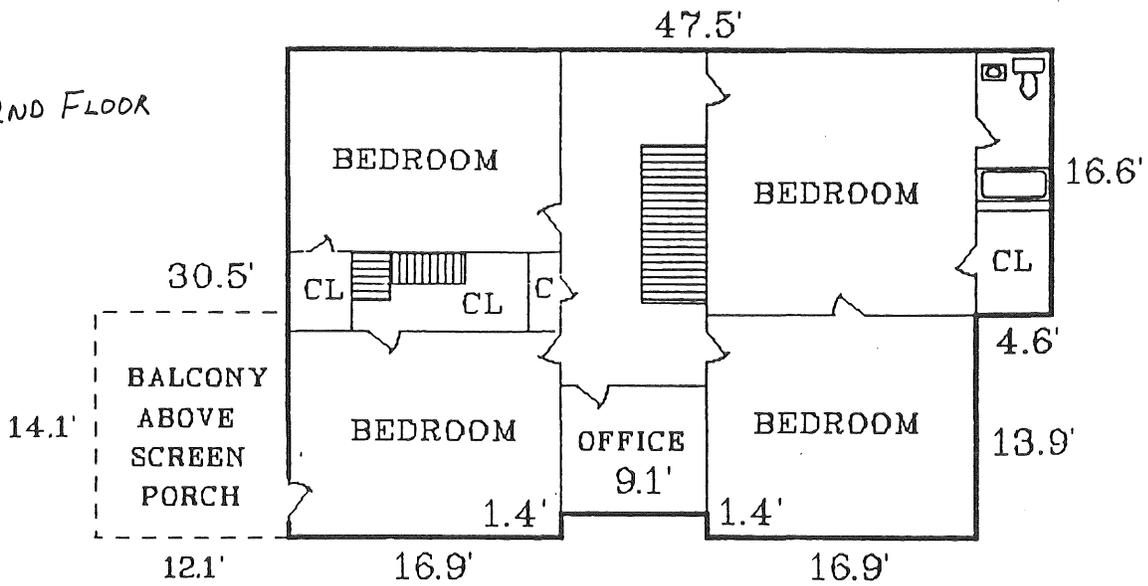
JOHN WESLEY SNYDER HOUSE • 2715 OLD SALISBURY RD. • FORSYTH CO., NC
 Winston - Salem vic.

IMPROVEMENTS SKETCH

1ST FLOOR



2ND FLOOR



JOHN WESLEY SNYDER HOUSE • FORSYTH CO., NC
Winston-Salem vic.

SCALE: 1 inch = 12.00 feet



1910