

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 Brickenstein-leinbach House
other names/site number L. B. Brickenstein House

2. Location

street & number 426 Old Salem Road N/A not for publication
city, town Winston-Salem N/A vicinity
state North Carolina NC county Forsyth code 67 zip code 27101

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district		<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site		<u> </u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		<u> </u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

William S. P... 7-22-91
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

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

work in progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

Classical Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete
walls wood

roof slate
other brick

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Brickenstein-Leinbach House, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, NC

Section number 7 Page 1

Section 7: Description

The Brickenstein-Leinbach House is a well-preserved Queen Anne style dwelling built ca. 1907 at 426 Main Street in Salem, North Carolina, two blocks north of the town square of this eighteenth century Moravian town, now a restored museum village. It remained at this site until December 1990, when it was moved one block to the rear (west) to a new .76 acre site on Old Salem Road, just outside the Old Salem Historic District, in order to preserve it. Its original site is the site of the first Salem blacksmith's shop and house, and will be excavated and the shop and house reconstructed by Old Salem Inc. The Leinbach House had to be removed from the site in order for the project to proceed. The house is in the process of rehabilitation for offices and the work is being done in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's standards for restoration.

The Brickenstein-Leinbach House, designed by well-known southern architect Frank Pierce Milburn, is a self-confident blend of Queen Anne features with some Classical Revival and Craftsman elements. The original blueprints and specifications survive, but are undated. The house is believed to have been finished in late 1907. Sanborn Insurance Maps of Winston-Salem show that the house was not yet built in April of 1907 but had been constructed by 1912, the date of the next Sanborn Map set.¹ The original house site was a narrow urban lot on North Main Street, with other large nineteenth and early twentieth century residences on both sides of the street. (See Figure 1) The new site, one block to the west on Old Salem Road, faces east and slopes to the rear like the original lot, but is oriented to the 1958 road, which curves around the Old Salem Historic District. The house was originally oriented to the grid pattern of Main Street.

The two and one-half story frame dwelling is basically unaltered with the exception of a 1930s rear addition. It has a high hipped roof covered with the original slate shingles and copper ridges and valleys. The three bay wide main facade, facing east, is enlivened by a two-story bay which projects from the south facade corner on a diagonal axis. On the south elevation is a two-story hipped bay. The front elevation of the roof has a central steeply gabled dormer

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Brickenstein-Leinbach House, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, NC

Section number 7 Page 2

window and the corner bay is topped by a steep gable, both with half-timbering and pebble-dash stucco treatment. The side roof elevations have shed dormer windows of Craftsman style and a single hipped dormer window. On each side elevation is a partially recessed brick chimney with a tall corbelled stack extending through the roof eaves. Two other similar chimney stacks project from the central rear roof area. The two exterior chimneys have decorative wrought-iron brackets, a fancy medieval decorative touch, on the stacks.

The house is covered with narrow weatherboards and has wide plain trim around openings. The roof has wide boxed, molded eaves. Most windows are oversized rectangular one-over-one sash with lamb's tongue treatment at the top corners of the lower sash. The lower front bay has a modified Palladian window in the front and slender round-headed sash windows on the sides. The sash window lighting the stairwell between the first and second floors has a leaded glass floral design in the upper sash, with a leaded glass transom above it. The round-headed windows have upper leaded glass sashes. The front dormer window and the window lighting the stairway to the attic on the south elevation have sash with a three-over-two pane pattern. Functional, louvered shutters flank the windows on the north elevation, and the remaining windows have lost their original shutters. The understated main entrance is a solid door with three raised panels and an ornate Art Nouveau style brass escutcheon plate on the doorknob.

A one-story porch extends across the facade to a pedimented pavilion at the diagonal corner bay. The porch has Corinthian columns, a simple classical railing, boxed eaves and a hipped roof. The present exterior color scheme is white siding with dark green trim. The specifications indicate that the original color scheme was much more colorful: maroon siding, white trim, and black window sash. Porch ceilings were a buff color. The present owners plan to reproduce this paint scheme when they repaint the house.

A major addition was made to the south end of the rear in the mid-1930s with the construction of a two-story ell containing a dining room on the first floor and a sleeping porch upstairs. This resulted in the removal of the original rear two-story porch, which wrapped around the side elevations the depth of one bay. This rear double gallery is clearly visible in a 1912 family photograph, although the original blueprints indicate that only a small recessed two-story

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Brickenstein-Leinbach House, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, NC

Section number 7 Page 3

"piazza and balcony" were intended. By the time of the addition, the porch had already been mostly enclosed, as a sleeping porch upstairs and solarium downstairs.² As part of the 1930s remodelling, the rest of the porch was apparently lowered to its one-story present height. This porch is now enclosed with jalousie windows as a sunroom. The exterior finish of the addition matches that of the main house with the exception of the sleeping porch windows, which are metal casements. Also in the 1930s the original hipped dormer in the attic of the rear elevation was replaced with the current larger hipped dormer to accommodate the attic bedroom that was created at this time. This dormer has metal casements also.

The original site sloped to the rear, accommodating a raised basement containing storage, furnace room, and laundry. The new site also slopes to the rear, and the new foundation is only slightly higher than the original foundation. The new basement will contain offices and a garage. The original foundation was load bearing brick. The new foundation is concrete block with brick veneer. In order to retain the details of the original basement, the original basement windows, with their louvered shutters, are being retained where possible. The coal chute, although now non-functional, has also been reinstalled in the south basement wall.

The house had one outbuilding on its original site, a flat-roofed brick garage built at the rear in the 1930s.³ This will not be moved to the new site. It is used by Old Salem Inc. as storage for horse-drawn carriages.

The interior is as well-preserved as the exterior, with hardwood floors, plastered walls and ceilings, and notable woodwork. The blueprints note the names of the first floor rooms: the vestibule leading into a reception hall with a staircase, parlor to the right, and dining room behind the hall. To the rear are the kitchen, back stair, and two butler's pantries. This service stair and one butler's pantry have been removed and will be replaced by a larger stair that conforms to the fire code. When the rear addition was made in the 1930s, the first floor rear addition became the dining room and the original dining room became a library.

Heavily molded Classical Revival style woodwork, still with its original stained finish, is present throughout the three main first floor rooms: the reception hall,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Brickenstein-Leinbach House, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, NC

Section number 7 Page 4

parlor and original dining room. The woodwork of these rooms is of quarter sawn oak. Ceilings of these rooms are deeply coffered. All three rooms have high vertically paneled wainscot. The parlor wainscot is higher than the other rooms and is capped by a plate rail. The wide staircase, rising in three runs, with two landings, has paneled newel posts capped by finials, paneled stair risers, and closely set balusters. The front bay in the reception hall is fitted with an inglenook bench. The four-panel doors have wide, simply molded surrounds and heavily molded lintels. All interior door knobs are of simple brass design. Between the three main rooms are pocket doors. Each mantel is a slightly different Classical Revival design with mirrored overmantel and glazed ceramic tile surround. The most ornate mantel, in the original dining room (now library), is of golden oak, and has massive Corinthian brackets supporting the overmantel.

The rear service rooms have utilitarian finish with painted pine woodwork and no wainscots. The original kitchen had been remodelled in recent years, and these later cabinets have been removed. The butler's pantries have original built-in wooden cupboards which will be reused in the kitchen.

The second floor is finished much more simply than the first floor, with plaster walls, the same surrounds as the first floor but lacking the crown moldings at the lintels, and more delicately proportioned Neoclassical style mantels with overmantels. Woodwork here is of painted pine. Here too are four-panel doors. Each of the four bedrooms has an ample closet and easy access to one of the three original bathrooms. None of the original bathroom fixtures have survived, and all bathrooms are being remodelled presently.

Both the main staircase and the service stair rise to the attic, which was originally unfinished. The 1930s bedroom created at the rear had tongue-and-groove walls and ceiling. These walls have been removed, and the entire attic is being finished as office space.

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

ca. 1907

Significant Dates

ca. 1907

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Milburn, Frank Pierce
Eogle Brothers

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Brickenstein-Leinbach House, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, NC

Section number 8 Page 1

8. Historical Significance

Summary:

The eclectic Queen Anne style Brickenstein-Leinbach House was completed ca. 1907 from a design by Frank P. Milburn and was occupied until the 1970s by the Brickenstein and Leinbach families, distinguished Moravians who had prominent roles in Winston-Salem's trade and mercantile life. The house is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for its architectural significance as an exceptionally fine turn-of-the-century residence associated with the last phase of Salem's intact Moravian identity. The house is also eligible under Criterion C as the work of a master, noted Southern architect Frank P. Milburn. Few of Milburn's numerous public commissions in North Carolina, and even fewer of his houses, have survived. Laurence Bagge Brickenstein moved from Bethlehem, Pennsylvania to Salem in 1890, married and prospered as a plumbing contractor. Their only daughter Margaret married Clarence Theodore Leinbach, an early executive with Wachovia Bank, and they raised their family in the house. Although it was moved to its present site from its original nearby site in 1990 in order to preserve it, the new site retains integrity of association with Salem. The house retains its architectural integrity because of the careful restoration of the exterior fabric and most of the interior fabric which is in process.

Architectural Significance:

The Brickenstein-Leinbach House is one of a small group of Late Victorian houses built in Salem that are still standing. It embodies the way of life of the Salem middle class during this period, when Moravian families operated within the larger social life and economy of Winston but retained their geographic roots in Salem. The Moravian village founded in 1766 had lost much of its separate cultural identity by the end of the nineteenth century, when the city of Winston to the north, with its prosperous tobacco and textile mills, had pushed right to the edge of Salem. The 1891 Bird's Eye View of Winston and Salem shows no juncture between the buildings of the two towns, and in 1913 the twin cities were consolidated into Winston-Salem.⁴

The house was built ca. 1907 two blocks north of Salem Square, the center of the village, into a block already densely built up with residences. It was built

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places**
Continuation Sheet Brickenstein-Leinbach House, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, NCSection number 8 Page 2

for Laurence Bagge and Gwennie Brickenstein, who moved to Salem from the Moravian town of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. L.B. was a plumbing contractor and a Moravian. The next generation to live in the house was their daughter, Margaret, and her husband Clarence Theodore Leinbach. Leinbach's family were prominent Salem Moravians, and he had a long, distinguished career with Wachovia Banking Company in Winston-Salem. Both men were upper-middle-class Moravian businessmen, active both in the church and in the community. Like houses built in Salem for Moravian clients since the mid-nineteenth century, the Brickenstein-Leinbach House was a fashionable dwelling that reflected popular taste. By the 1840s some of the most stylish buildings in Forsyth County were being erected for Moravian clients in Salem. The Brickenstein-Leinbach House was one of the last of this group, for the next generation of Moravians, although they may have retained their church affiliation, did not build their houses in Salem. They moved out into the greater Winston-Salem community.

The Brickenstein-Leinbach House is also significant as the work of master architect Frank Pierce Milburn (1868-1926), considered to be the most successful architect in the southern United States during the late nineteenth and first quarter of the twentieth century.⁵ Milburn's best known work is for public buildings--courthouses, state capitols, college buildings, commercial buildings and railroad stations--but he also did a number of residences for prosperous clients. His dominant architectural style was the Neo-Classical Revival, often with an exaggerated Beaux-Arts monumentality that is comparable to some of the work of nationally known architects Richard Morris Hunt or McKim, Mead and White. He was, however, a typically eclectic designer of his time, for he was equally at home with the Queen Anne, Romanesque Revival, and Italianate styles. He designed residences in the Queen Anne, Colonial, Classical, Medieval, and "Gulf Coast Plantation" styles. Milburn was a highly professional architect, as the thoroughness and care of the blueprints and specifications of the Brickenstein-Leinbach House indicate. Milburn probably designed a number of houses in Winston-Salem in the late nineteenth century, but the only other commission known is the Queen Anne style residence of P. H. Hanes, built on Glade Street in the new suburb of West End. The large frame house has a steep hip roof with dormers and a pedimented gable.⁶ Although Milburn designed the Forsyth County Courthouse, the Wachovia Bank Building and the First Baptist Church in Winston-Salem during the 1890s, the First Baptist Church and the Hanes House are the only two known Milburn buildings, in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet Brickenstein-Leinbach House, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, NC

Section number 8 Page 3

addition to the Brickenstein-Leinbach House, which survive in Winston-Salem. In nearby Guilford County is a Milburn-designed house known as Oakhurst, the finest Queen Anne style house in the county.

Criteria Consideration B: Moved Buildings

Although the Brickenstein-Leinbach House was moved in December 1990 from its original site at 426 N. Main Street, it is eligible for the National Register because it retains its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association on the new site, which faces the previous site. The move was not gratuitous, but was necessitated by the purchase of the house and lot by Old Salem Inc. in order to reconstruct an eighteenth century structure that had originally stood on the site. The new site, only 400 feet west of the original site, is still within the historical boundaries of Salem (although outside of the Old Salem Historic District) and still has a close historical association with Salem. The new site is located on Old Salem Road, the bypass built in 1958 to divert traffic around the Old Salem Historic District. Old Salem Road roughly follows the original Salem street called Liberty Street. This is the northwestern edge of Salem village, which extended west to Marshall Street. By 1912, Liberty Street was lined with frame houses.⁷ At the corner of the new site of the Brickenstein-Leinbach House, the southwest corner of Old Salem Road and Brookstown Avenue, is the site of the first house built in Salem, known as the "Builder's House."⁸ This site is being retained by Old Salem Inc. because of its archaeological potential. A creek runs through the middle of the block, behind the house. On the ridge above the creek, on a street formerly known as South Trade Street and now called Factory Row, are a group of nineteenth century houses associated with Salem village [South Trade Street Houses, NR]. At the corner of Cherry and Brookstown streets behind the new site is the massive nineteenth century brick textile mill, now known as the Brookstown Mill, begun as a cotton mill in the antebellum era by progressive Moravian industrialist Francis Fries [Salem Cotton Manufacturing Company & Arista Cotton Mill, NR].

The new site also possesses the feeling of the old site because it retains the same rear slope of the topography, the same setback from the street, the same orientation to the street, and has two appropriately located hardwood trees in the front yard.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Brickenstein-Leinbach House, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, NC

Section number 8 Page 4

The relocation and rehabilitation of the Brickenstein-Leinbach House is being carried out carefully in order to retain its integrity of design, materials, and craftsmanship. The only exterior alterations to the house are its new raised basement foundation and the replacement of the original slate roof, which is badly deteriorated, with asphalt shingles. The interior alterations are the new bathroom and kitchen fixtures, the replacement of the original service staircase with a larger stair that conforms to the fire code, the extension of the main stair down to the basement, conversion of the kitchen pantry to a bathroom, and finishing the unfinished attic into office space. All other exterior and interior fabric is being restored so that the virtuosity of Milburn's design and the high standards of the Fogle Brothers craftsmanship will be preserved.

Historical Background:

The Brickenstein-Leinbach House was built for Laurence Bagge Brickenstein (ca. 1867-1929), a plumbing contractor and tinsmith who took over the business of J. E. Mickey.⁹ Mickey made the famous Salem Coffee Pot sign, a huge metal replica of a coffee pot, which stood beside his shop on Main Street in Salem on the present site of Interstate 40. The tinsmith shop is gone, but the Salem Coffee Pot is now sited on Old Salem Road at the entrance to Old Salem, and is the logo of Old Salem Inc. Brickenstein's Bagge ancestors had lived in Salem since the eighteenth century. Both Brickenstein and his wife, however, grew up in the Moravian town of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. He moved to Salem in 1890, and they were married in 1892. Brickenstein had received his training as a plumbing and heating contractor and sheet metal worker in New York City and is believed to have been the first plumber in Winston-Salem.¹⁰ Branson's North Carolina Business Directory of 1897 contains a listing under Salem merchants and tradesmen for "Senseman & Brickenstein--Plumbers." It is possible that Brickenstein had a business relationship with Frank Pierce Milburn during the mid-1890s when Milburn lived in Winston and designed the former Forsyth County Courthouse, former Wachovia Bank Building, and at least one local residence. Perhaps Brickenstein was the plumbing contractor on one or more of these buildings.

The contracting firm of Fogle Brothers built the Brickenstein-Leinbach House.¹¹ This Winston firm, founded in 1871, did most of the building and design work in Winston and Salem during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet Brickenstein-Leinbach House, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, NC

Section number 8 Page 5

Their lumber yard was located at the north end of Salem.¹²

In November 1907 the house was deeded to Brickenstein's wife, Gwennie L. Brickenstein.¹³ This may have been when the couple closed on the new house. The Brickensteins had one daughter, Margaret, born in 1895. In 1919 she married Clarence Theodore Leinbach (1888-1972), who had grown up near her in Salem, and the young couple lived in the house with her parents. They had four children, three boys and a girl. In 1931 Margaret inherited the house from her mother.¹⁴ Clarence Theodore, known as C. T., was the son of Julius A. Leinbach and Anna Sophia Vogler, whose families had a long Moravian history in Salem. Julius Leinbach was known as the "star man" because he is believed to have made the first Moravian star that is such a well-known symbol of the Moravian denomination. Julius was a Moravian musician whose quaint Gothic Revival style brick house stood on North Main Street near the Brickenstein Tin Shop, in the path of Interstate 40, and was eventually demolished after a struggle to preserve it. Clarence's mother, Sophia Vogler, was the daughter of Moravian missionaries, was born on St. Thomas Island in the Caribbean, and came to Salem at the age of six.¹⁵ C.T. had a long and distinguished career with Wachovia Bank, starting at the age of fourteen in 1903 as a clerk and working his way up to vice president and director. He retired in 1953. Active in civic affairs in Winston-Salem, he was an alderman, on the school board, and mayor pro-tem. He was an officer in the state banking association and in the American Bankers Association, and a lay leader of the Moravian Church, where he played in the Moravian Band.¹⁶

The Leinbach family photo album contains snapshots of life in the house going back to 1912 when the house was new. These photos indicate that the house held a warm and gracious family life, showing family members relaxing on the front porch filled with rocking chairs and plants and fashionable parties with tables decorated with lace tablecloths, flower centerpieces and silver and crystal, and well-dressed guests. During the 1920s and 1930s the Leinbachs had three full-time servants, a chauffeur and yard-man, a laundry woman, and a cook. At that time the street car came down Main Street in front of the house, and the neighborhood was full of children. C. T. and Margaret Leinbach had many friends with whom they had grown up in Salem, and there was a constant flow of guests through the house.¹⁷

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet Brickenstein-Leinbach House, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, NC

Section number 8 Page 6

C. T. Leinbach died in 1972, and in 1973 the estate devised a one-fourth interest to each of the four children.¹⁸ In July 1980 the children sold the property to Old Salem, Inc. Old Salem has long been interested in the site of the Brickenstein-Leinbach House because it is the eighteenth century site of the first blacksmith's shop in the village of Salem. In order to avoid tearing down the house, Old Salem sold it in 1986 to a developer who planned to move it, but his plans fell through. Another developer purchased it in 1989 and was also unable to complete the move. The current owner, Chris D. Hilton Construction Company, purchased it in November 1990 and has successfully completed the move.¹⁹

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Brickenstein-Leinbach House, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, NC

Section number 8 Page 7

Footnotes

- 1 Sanborn Insurance Maps of Winston-Salem, 1907 (Sheet 31) and 1912 (Sheet 31), on microfilm at the North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.
- 2 Telephone interview with C. T. Leinbach, Jr., Winston-Salem, March 25, 1991.
- 3 The 1928 Sanborn Map does not show the garage; the 1941 Sanborn Map does show it.
- 4 1891 Bird's Eye View of Winston-Salem, Map Collection, North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh; Taylor, p. 40.
- 5 Lawrence Wodehouse, "Frank Pierce Milburn (1868-1926), A Major Southern Architect," North Carolina Historical Review 50, No. 3(July 1973): 289-303.
- 6 Taylor, p. 203, with photograph.
- 7 1912 Sanborn Map of Winston-Salem, Sheet 31, North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.
- 8 This information was supplied by John Larsen, Winston-Salem, N.C. in a telephone conversation on April 9, 1991. The "Builder's House" survived until 1906. This lot was lot 81 on the Map of Salem drawn in the 1840s. The original is in the Old Salem Inc. Collection in Old Salem.
- 9 Information conveyed to present owners by Margaret Leinbach Kolb.
- 10 "Memoirs of Lawrence Bagge Brickenstein read at his funeral, 1929" in the Moravian Archives, 4 E. Bank Street, Salem; Family history told to present owners by Leinbach children.
- 11 Information supplied by C.T. Leinbach children to current owners.
- 12 Taylor, pp. 35-36.
- 13 Forsyth County Deed Book 91, p. 144.
- 14 Will of Gwennie Leibert Brickenstein, Estate File #E863, Forsyth County Superior Court Clerk's Office, October 3, 1931.
- 15 "Starmaker's House is Spared," Winston-Salem Sentinel, June 24, 1959; "Memoir of Sophia Vogler," 1925, Moravian Archives, Old Salem.
- 16 This biographical information was supplied by Margaret Leinbach Kolb, daughter of C.T. Leinbach.
- 17 Telephone interview with C.T. Leinbach, Jr., Winston-Salem, March 25, 1991.
- 18 Estate of Margaret B. Leinbach, Estate File #14E 584, Forsyth County Super-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet Brickenstein-Leinbach House, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, NC

Section number 8 Page 8

rior Court Clerk's Office, December 7, 1973.
19 Files of Old Salem, Inc. and information supplied by the present owners.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property .76 acre

UTM References

A 17 568020 3994010
 Zone Easting Northing

C _____

B _____
 Zone Easting Northing

D _____

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Being an irregularly shaped .768 acre parcel at the southwest intersection of Old Salem Road and Brookstown Avenue, but excluding a triangular .657 acre parcel at the immediate corner, as shown on the accompanying survey, December 31, 1990, at a scale of 1" = 20'.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries constitute the entire parcel on which the house now rests.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title M. Ruth Little

organization Longleaf Historic Resources date March 1991

street & number 2709 Bedford Avenue telephone (919) 836-8128

city or town Raleigh state NC zip code 27607

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Brickenstein-Leinbach House, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, NC

Section number 9 Page 1

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Branson's North Carolina Business Directory, 1897. Copy in North Carolina State Library, Raleigh.

Forsyth County Deeds, North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

Forsyth County Estates, Forsyth County Superior Court Clerk's Office, Winston-Salem.

Larson, John. Telephone interview, Winston-Salem, April 9, 1991.

Leinbach, C.T. Jr. Telephone Interview, Winston-Salem, March 25, 1991.

Milburn, Frank Pierce, Blueprints and specifications of the L.B. Brickenstein House, n.d., copy in SHPO files.

"Memoir of Lawrence Bagge Brickenstein read at his funeral in 1929," Moravian Archives, 4 E. Bank Street, Salem.

"Memoir of Sophia Vogler," 1925, Moravian Archives, 4 E. Bank Street, Salem.

Sanborn Insurance Maps of Winston-Salem, 1907, 1912. On microfilm at the North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

"Starmaker's House is Spared," Winston-Salem Sentinel, June 24, 1959.

Taylor, Gwynne Stephens. From Frontier to Factory: An Architectural History of Forsyth County. Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives & History, 1981.

Wodehouse, Lawrence. "Frank Pierce Milburn (1868-1926), a Major Southern Architect," North Carolina Historical Review, 50, No. 3 (July 1973):289-303.

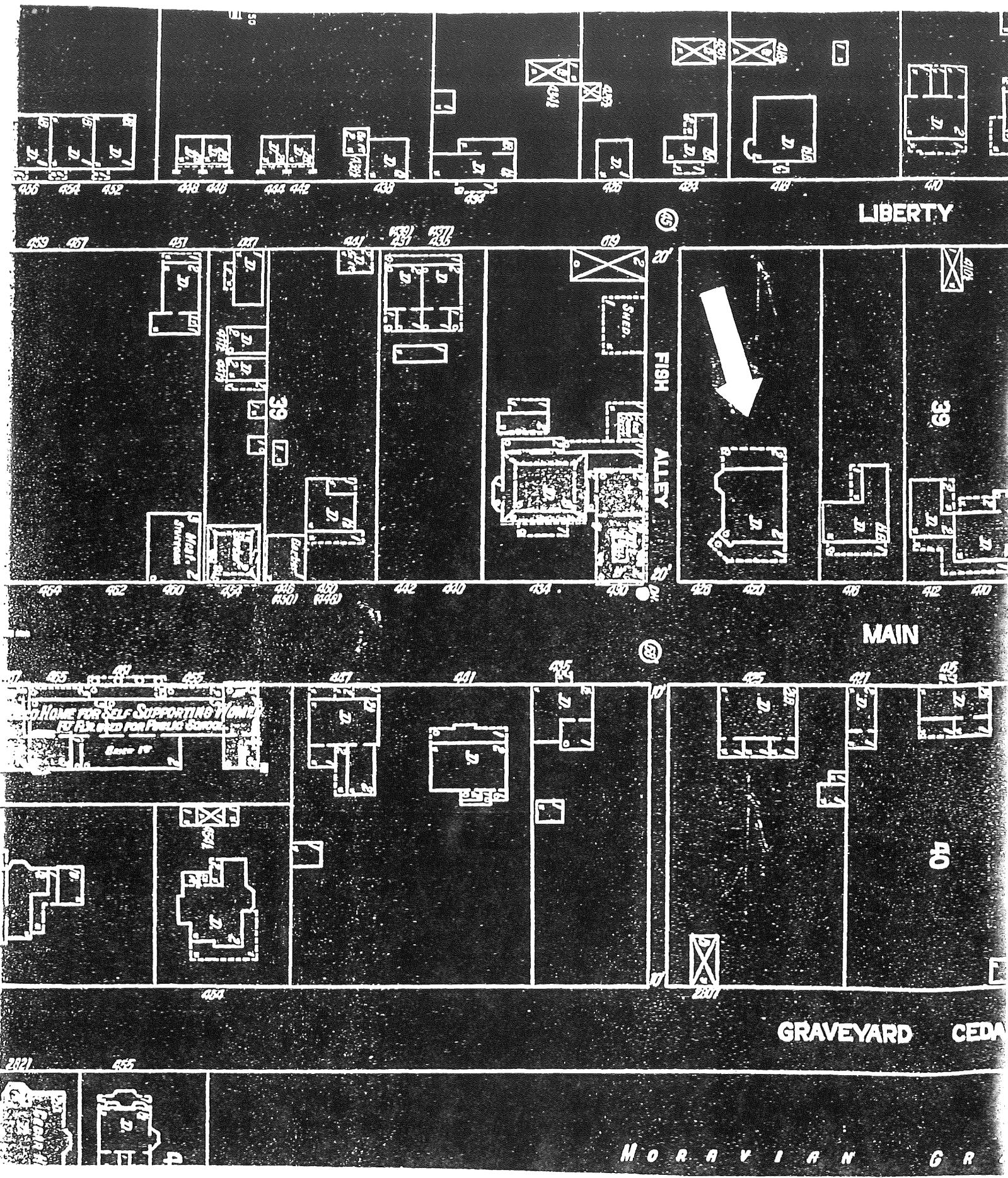
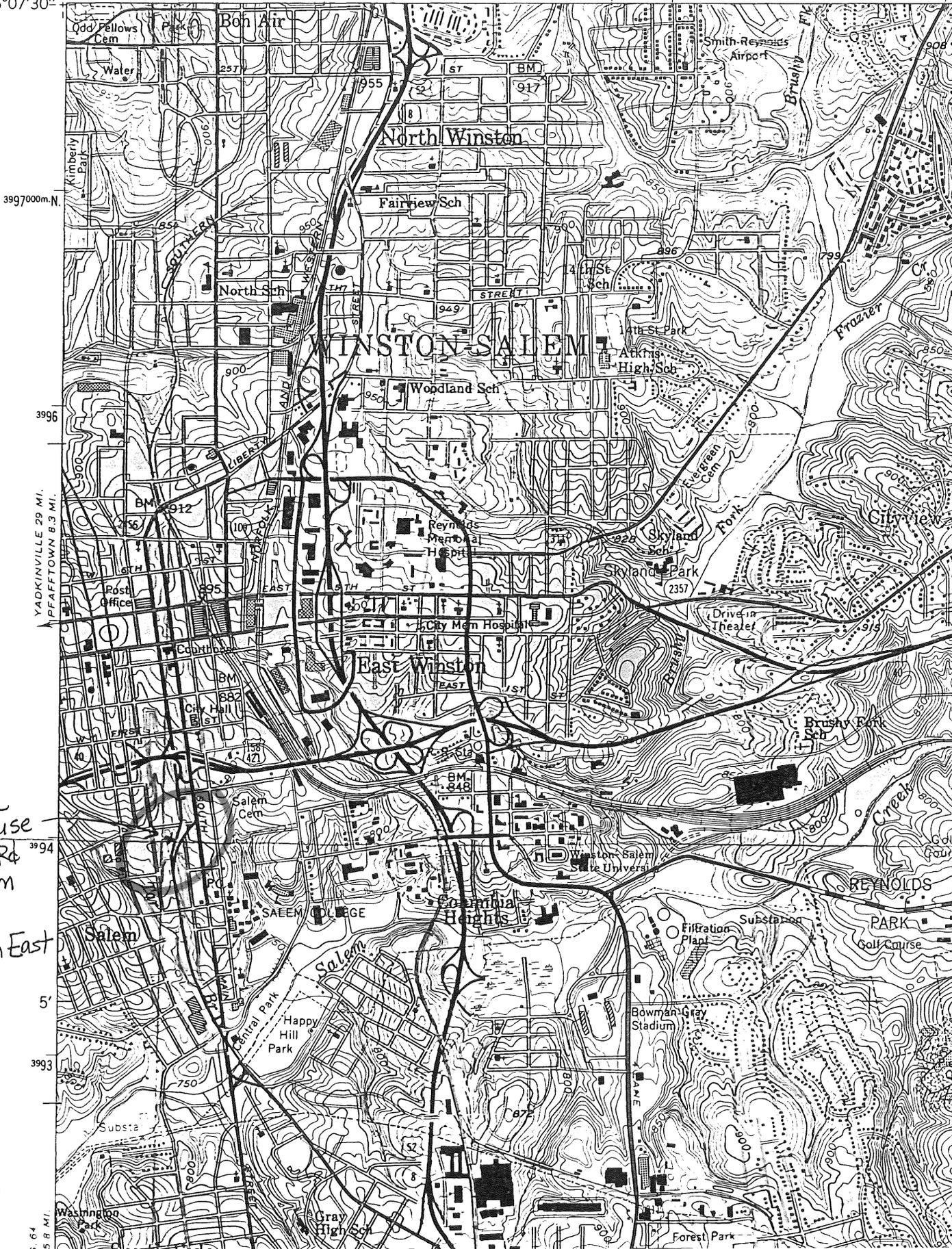


Figure 1: Sanborn Insurance Map of Winston-Salem, 1912. Sheet 31 shows Bruckenstein-Leinbach House at 426 Main St. (see white arrow). This is the first Sanborn map on which it appears.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

1956 11 NE
(RURAL HALL)

36°07'30" 80°15' 568000m E MT. AIRY 36 MI. RURAL HALL 7.7 MI. 569 570 571 12'30"



3997000m N

YADKINVILLE 29 MI.
PFAFFTOWN 8.3 MI.

5'

3993

5.64 MI.
5.8 MI.

Brickenstein-
Leimbach House
#26 old Salem Rd
Winston-Salem
Forsyth Co.
Winston-Salem East
Quad
17/3994010
17/568020

