

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC The South Trade Street Houses

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER 434, 440, and 448 South Trade Street

CITY, TOWN

Winston-Salem

STATE

North Carolina

VICINITY OF

CODE

37

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

5th

COUNTY

Forsyth

CODE

067

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME see continuation sheet

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Forsyth County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Winston-Salem

STATE  
North Carolina

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 4

PAGE 1

Dr. Houck M. Medford  
P. O. Box 10776, Salem Station  
Winston-Salem, NC 27108

Mr. Phillip W. Johnson  
T. E. Johnson & Sons, Realty  
200 West Third Street  
Winston-Salem, NC 27101

Mr. James M. Perryman  
11 Walnut Street  
Winston-Salem, NC 27101

## 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Sussdorf, Ackerman and Patterson Houses are three detached dwellings located in a row on South Trade Street, which was originally a part of Salem. The houses are situated about 60 feet apart and are about 20 feet back from the street. Each house is on a narrow but deep lot. Across Trade Street, the houses are separated by trees and undergrowth from Old Salem Road (the by-pass). The houses are located just south of the Arista Mill complex.

The three houses give a unified appearance because of their scale, materials, texture and orientation. However, each one is different from the others. Together they reflect the Pennsylvania-inspired building tradition as it had evolved by the mid-nineteenth century in the Moravian community of Salem.

I. The Christian Friedrich Sussdorf House, located at 448 South Trade Street, is the oldest of the three (1838) and is on the south end of the row. It is on its original site, is in fair condition, and has been altered, though the alterations do not detract significantly from the architectural integrity of the house.

The original part of the house is two stories tall, of brick laid in four to one common bond. The front of the house is four bays wide and two deep, with the doorway located on the second bay from the right. On either gable end is an exterior end chimney. The low gable roof has a slight overhang on front and rear and is supported by brick corbels at each corner. First story windows have nine-over-six lights; those on the second story have six-over-six. Two attic windows on each end have four-light casements. Paneled shutters remain only on the second story front windows. Across the two center bays on the front is a Victorian porch with turned colonettes and balusters and scroll-sawn brackets. The brickwork around the front door suggests that originally the house may have had a small one-bay porch, typical of several porches of the period found in Old Salem, e.g., the Bishop's House on Church Street and 832 South Main Street. The front doorway has a six-panel door with four-light transom (now covered over on the exterior) and a simple frame.

On the northwest corner of the house is a one-room frame addition with clapboard siding, gable roof and interior end chimney. This addition has one window on the front and one on each side. It appears to date from later in the nineteenth century.

Across the remaining portion of the rear of the house is a frame, shed-roofed addition with two enclosed rooms and an open porch. Again, the date of this addition is unknown. A watercolor of Salem dating from 1842-56 shows this house with a frame room about one bay wide, and it is possible that part of this shed room was incorporated into the construction of the later addition.

The original block follows a four-room plan on both floors. There is no hallway. An enclosed stair rises at the interior rear corner of the right front (northeast) room. This front entrance room is unheated.

Behind this room is one which may have served as the original kitchen, judging from the very large corner fireplace set diagonally between the exterior wall and interior partition and served by the exterior gable end chimney. The mantel is a simple frame

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

of traditional form with applied molding and a wide molded shelf. The original rear window of this room was converted to a doorway to the front, now the kitchen. This kitchen has a large, simple brick fireplace.

The two rooms on the south side are also heated with corner fireplaces served by the single gable end chimney. In the southeast (left front) room downstairs, the coal-burning fireplace has a tall mantel dating from around the turn of the century. It has colored tile, a mantel shelf with mirror above and Ionic colonettes on either side. The southwest room has a similar fireplace and mantel. A door to the rear shed rooms was originally a window on the rear of the house.

The stair rises to an unheated hall room on the northwest corner. A balustrade at the stairwell has a simple curved handrail, square balusters set diagonally and a slim, turned newel post. Behind the open hall room is a door with an enclosed stair leading to the attic.

One of the most interesting aspects of the house is the detail work on the second floor. In the southwest room are two two-paneled doors, the panels of which are grained--possibly trying to imitate something like curly maple. According to the owner, all the doors upstairs were like these two, but a tenant sprayed the others with gold paint. All of the baseboards had been marbleized, although again these had been painted over by some tenant--except for a section to be found in the closet in the hall. The marbleizing is rather crudely done, consisting basically of a black paint base splattered with reddish brown paint to indicate veining.

The attic and the basement are unfinished. The basement has a grill vent on the front and rear composed of a simple frame with square vertical sticks turned on the diagonal and whittled away to fit into the holes in the enframing. An unusual feature of the basement is regularly spaced holes in the brickwork on either side located about halfway up the wall. These holes are about the size of a joist end, but their use is not known.

Close inspection of physical evidence plus documentary evidence strongly suggests the present two-story house originally was only one and a half stories. When Sussdorf applied to the Board of Supervisors of the Moravian Congregation for permission to build the house, he stated his intent to build one similar to the Anna Johanna Vogler house, which is one and a half stories. A map of Salem in 1840, a watercolor dating from ca. 1842-1856, an 1839 drawing and an undated watercolor of the same period illustrate the house as being only one and a half stories. In the attic, the rafters show that the pitch of the roof has been changed. Mortise holes are present, but they no longer correspond with the wind braces. Also, the underside of the wind braces and the rafters show nail holes, where originally ceiling boards of a half-story room could have been nailed. The upstairs details are later than those found downstairs.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

This can be seen in the type of window muntins used and in the doors and other details. On the exterior, it is very difficult to see any changes in the brickwork. However, very close inspection reveals that the mortar joints in the upper level are slightly thicker than those below and that the mortar itself is slightly darker and redder on the upper level.

About 20 feet southwest of the house is the only outbuilding, a one-story frame shed with gable roof of unknown date. It is about 12 feet wide and 24 feet long. Running around the sides and rear of the house is an unpaved driveway. The rest of the lot, which measures 95.5' x 300', has trees and a garden plot to the rear and trees and hedge in front of the house.

II. The Edwin Theophilus Ackerman House, located at 440 South Trade Street, was built in 1856 and is the middle house in the row. It is on its original site, is in fair condition, and has been altered, though the alterations do not detract significantly from the architectural integrity of the house. The original part of the house is two-story brick with a full basement mostly above ground. The brick is laid in four to one common bond. The house is two bays wide, with the entrance in the right hand bay, and two bays deep. There are two interior end chimneys, although the one on the north side is false, because that side of the house consists only of unheated upper and lower hallways. The low-pitched gable roof has simple boxed overhanging eaves. Windows have six-over-six lights, except for the south basement windows with eight-over-eight. Some of the windows retain paneled shutters. On the north side of the house, under the eaves, are two cross-shaped vents like many that are found on houses in Old Salem.

Across the front of the house is a hip-roof Victorian porch, raised on brick piers above the basement level. It has turned colonettes and scroll-sawn balustrade and brackets. The brickwork around the front door suggests an earlier one-bay porch, probably like those in Old Salem. The entrance consists of a door with four recessed panels--rectangular below and arched above. It is simply framed and has a four-light transom and side lights. Changes have been made to the rear frame addition at various times. An 1891 bird's-eye view of Winston and Salem shows the house with a one-story rear porch, reflected in the evenly spaced holes in the brickwork under the second story window level. The present addition is one story with basement under a shed-gable roof on an east-west axis which cuts into the second story window of the brick block of the house. On the north side of the addition is an enclosed porch. A small area on the north side next to the brick portion projects slightly from the rest of the house and seems to have been an earlier enclosure.

The original brick house is nearly square in plan with a side hall on the north and two rooms on the south. In the center of the hall is the open-string stairway with plain curved hand rail, rectangular balusters and turned newel. Upstairs, the handrails meet in an odd way. Actually, they are not joined directly, but each is

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

7

PAGE

3

connected to a wide, flat plank with two curves of unequal height at the top. All of the woodwork downstairs is of a simple Greek Revival character. Most windows are simply framed and have corner blocks at the top and at the bottom tying in with the plain baseboard. Between the window sill and the baseboard, plain boards are arranged to resemble rectangular recessed paneling. In the left rear room, the window enframent stops at the sill level. All doors in the brick portion of the house are of the two paneled Greek Revival type, with simple frames and corner blocks. The floors are of random-width boards. Both rooms downstairs have corner fireplaces (now enclosed) with simple Greek Revival mantels. These consist of a mantel shelf with plain frieze and vaguely Doric pilasters. The second floor plan upstairs repeats the first but the front hall has been closed off by a beaded board partition to form a small room. The two rooms on the left side of the house are very plain, and only the front room has a fireplace. It consists of a plain mantel shelf, horizontal frieze and corner stiles. In the full basement are two rooms under the brick portion of the house which appear to have been used as living space, as they have large windows, brick floors (at least where they remain) and plastered walls. The corner of the front room shows a projecting arched area which provided support for the hearth in the room above. The room behind this has a large, plain brick fireplace, suggesting that this room may have served as the kitchen in the house originally. (Now the kitchen is located in the rear room of the frame addition.) The level of the basement is largely above ground.

There are no outbuildings on the lot, which measures 95' x 300'. Planting includes a few trees and bushes, mostly to the rear of the house and a hedge across the front.

III. The Rufus Lenoir Patterson House, located at 434 South Trade Street, is the youngest of the three houses, having been built in 1857, and is on the end of the row closest to the Arista Mill complex. It is on its original site, is in good condition and has been altered. At the present time the house is undergoing rehabilitation for adaptive use as a dentist's office downstairs with single-family dwelling above.

The original portion of the house is two stories tall, rectangular in plan. The brick walls are laid in four-to-one common bond and mortar joints were painted white. The house has a slightly asymmetrical three-bay facade and is two bays deep. The gable roof has boxed eaves and cornice with returns on either end, and exterior end chimneys rise on both the north and south sides. The central entrance has a two-panel door with four-light transom and simple frame. The first story windows in the front have nine-over six sash; those in the second story and on the sides (side windows are on first story only) have six-over-six. The front windows and door are topped by rows of headers, but not those on the sides. Front and south side windows have louvered blinds. The present owner has recently removed from the front of the house a one-story Victorian porch. The holes for the rafters of this porch and the outline of

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 4

the porch can still be seen on the brickwork. Evidence on the brickwork suggests an earlier, one-bay pedimented porch, probably much like similar porches found in Old Salem. The owner plans to reconstruct this porch to as nearly as possible its original appearance. As with the other two houses, frame additions have been built on the rear. On the north side is a two-story clapboard section with gable roof, interior chimney, boxed-in eaves and return cornice. It has four six-over-six windows on the north, and one window and door on the west. Next to it on the south is a one-story clapboard section with double shed roof, the sheds set perpendicular to each other with their intersection forming a V down the center. It is not known when these additions were made, although the two-story section is illustrated in a bird's eye view of Winston and Salem in 1891.

The interior of the brick portion has a two-over-two room plan. There was no hallway, but originally the stairs were located in the north (right side) room next to the interior partition dividing the two rooms. The stairs rose from back to front. These stairs have now been removed in the alteration of this room into a dental office. The south room has been partitioned into a waiting room and a receptionist's area. Across the rear of these rooms runs a hall dividing the brick portion of the house from the rooms of the frame addition. An enclosed stairway in the frame addition leads to the second floor. The second floor rooms of the brick section are extremely plain. The two upstairs rooms of the frame addition are being converted into one large room. Although numerous modifications have been made to the interior of the house during the adaptive use process, these changes have been sympathetically handled. The exterior of the house is being restored.

The lot, which measures 92' x 300', has a number of trees and bushes on it. While at the present time there are no outbuildings, the owner plans to move a nineteenth century log building to the rear of the property to use as his residence.

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
— PREHISTORIC	— ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	— LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	— RELIGION
— 1400-1499	— ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	— CONSERVATION	— LAW	— SCIENCE
— 1500-1599	— AGRICULTURE	— ECONOMICS	— LITERATURE	— SCULPTURE
— 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	— EDUCATION	— MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
— 1700-1799	— ART	— ENGINEERING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	— THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	— COMMERCE	— EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	— PHILOSOPHY	— TRANSPORTATION
— 1900-	— COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	— POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	— OTHER (SPECIFY)
		— INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Located just west of the present museum village of Old Salem, the three brick houses on South Trade Street are vital elements in the antebellum history and architecture of Winston-Salem as rare survivals of the important period when the Moravian town of Salem was expanding geographically and industrially. They create a streetscape, still intact, evocative of the early to mid-nineteenth century period of Salem's history. The rhythmic placement of the three substantial two-story brick houses along the street, with broad yards between them, and their close orientation to the street seems to suggest a more expansive approach to planning than was evident in the closely packed, European-derived layout of urban Salem. The brick construction and simplicity of the houses relate them to older Salem structures, though they reflect changes in construction techniques and the introduction of elements of popular architectural fashion into Salem after the initial period of Pennsylvania-German influenced building there had run its course.

The Sussdorf House, the earliest, was built in 1838 as one of the first houses constructed in the expansion of Salem. It was built for German-born landscape gardener and musician Christian Friedrich Sussdorf; it was later the home of Julius Kern, music teacher. As the Moravian community grew, so did the need for new housing; in 1856 Edward Ackerman applied to the Moravian Collegium to construct a house neighboring Kern's to the north. Ackerman was soon followed by Rufus Lenoir Patterson, who bought lot 87 in 1857 and began construction of a substantial house related in appearance to the other two, but with its own individual character. Patterson became an important figure in the industrial development of the Piedmont, as mill owner and manager and mayor of Salem. E. T. Ackerman was involved with Patterson in industrial operations as well.

## Criteria Assessment:

- A. The three houses are important survivals representing the first geographic and industrial expansion of the town of Salem in the second quarter of the nineteenth century.
- B. The first occupants of the houses were leading citizens of nineteenth century Salem. R. L. Patterson and E. T. Ackerman was influential in early industrial development of the town. C. F. Sussdorf was a man of broad interests who pursued various occupations and was one of the more colorful characters of mid-nineteenth century Salem.
- C. The houses are significant examples of the development of the architecture of Salem after the end of the period of Pennsylvania German-influenced building. As a group, they present a homogeneous streetscape which is a vital element in the antebellum history and architecture in Winston-Salem.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 1

I. Christian Friedrich Sussdorf House

Christian Friedrich Sussdorf was born in Germany, immigrated to this country and settled in Salem. He was not an original member of the Moravian congregation, but joined prior to his marriage to the Single Sister Louisa Hagen, a Moravian. He contracted to build a house in July of 1838 for \$1,060.<sup>2</sup> This house was never built, however, because the Aufseher Collegium (governing body for secular matters of the congregation) vetoed Sussdorf's design on the grounds that it called for too large a structure. Single brothers were permitted only to construct small workshops on land leased from the congregation. A new plan was submitted after his marriage and approved by the Collegium. The house now standing was completed in 1839.<sup>3</sup>

When he applied for Salem citizenship in 1838, Sussdorf proposed to earn a living as a landscape gardener, an occupation never before undertaken in the community.<sup>4</sup> He was also skilled in piano tuning and repair which would supplement his income.<sup>4</sup> Salem had virtually no demand for the former service and very little for the latter, which meant that Sussdorf had to find work often many miles from home. Piano tuning was lucrative and he soon detested the long journeys.<sup>5</sup> In 1840 Sussdorf initiated the first of several schemes to make more money. In partnership with Evan Boner, he received permission to operate a tobacco factory,<sup>6</sup> and he resigned his position as manager of the Salem Cotton Factory which he had held for a short time. The tobacco factory flourished briefly but seems to have failed by the mid 1840s. Sussdorf then presented such projects as a hydropathic institute, a horticultural establishment in New York, a statewide tour of magic lantern shows, and the operation of a pottery. That Sussdorf thought in somewhat different terms from most of the Brethren was exemplified with the following admonition upon the leasing of lot 89:

Collegium agrees with the Elders Conference that he [Sussdorf] should not be permitted to establish in his garden something like nine-pin alleys, nor to sell drinks, or arrange any pleasure parties.

Despite his adventurous schemes, Christian Sussdorf was a good Moravian, and he obeyed the decisions of the Collegium when it frequently dashed his hopes and plans. His election to that very same Collegium illustrated the respect he had earned among the Brethren.<sup>10</sup> Only the magic lantern shows ever moved beyond planning and that provided limited funds.<sup>11</sup> He was always forced to return to his work in music and piano tuning. Fortunately, the family income was supplemented by his wife Louisa's millinery shop which she opened in their home. The Moravian Records lists one interesting account concerning Sussdorf's music lessons. The following entry was dated June 28, 1847:

A certain Mr. [Thomas] Day from Milton, a mulatto, would like to send his 16-year old daughter, educated in the North, to Br. Sussdorf

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

in order that he may give her music lessons. . . . The Collegium does not think it objectionable if Br. Sussdorf takes the girl into his house for some time and gives her the requested music instruction.<sup>12</sup>

Beginning in the early 1850s, Sussdorf had made repeated efforts to sell his house in order to fund his schemes. On July 17, 1854, the Collegium approved the sale of Sussdorf's house to Julius Kern, a music teacher, who received approval of his application for Salem citizenship at the same time.<sup>13</sup>

Julius Kern did not actually live in the house the entire time he owned it, but rented it out while he traveled around the adjoining counties giving music lessons. In 1857 Kern sold the house to Isaac Lash, a retired Moravian farmer, for \$73.75 and other considerations.<sup>14</sup> The property passed to his children: Henry M., John A., and Melvina L., at his death in 1863.<sup>15</sup> Henry M. and John Lash deeded their interests in the house and lot to Thomas Spaugh in 1878. Spaugh had married Melvina Louisa who held a one-third interest.<sup>16</sup> At Spaugh's death, the property passed to his children, W. T. and R. A. Spaugh.<sup>17</sup> In 1900 W. T. and R. A. Spaugh deeded the property to Henry F. Shaffner, Chairman<sup>18</sup> of the Board of Wachovia Bank. W. G. and S. A. Smothers bought the property in 1904.<sup>19</sup> In 1906, J. F. Conrad purchased the property and held it until his death.<sup>20</sup> In 1936, James M. Perryman<sup>21</sup> acquired the property from the executor of the estate and is now the present owner.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

II. Edwin Theophilus Ackerman House.

Volume XI of the Records of the Moravians in North Carolina, under the entry of January 14, 1856, read: "The Collegium granted the single brother Edward Ackerman's application for the town lot that borders Julius Kern's lot to the north." Later records show that this was lot number 88 in the town plan of Salem.<sup>22</sup>

Edwin Theophilus Ackerman's memoir in the Moravian Archives was written at his death. He was born in 1830. He was said to have married Mary Elizabeth Davis in 1854, but some sources put the date as late as 1857. The Collegium leased him lot no. 88 in 1856 and Ackerman proceeded to build his house.

When the lease system of Salem was abrogated, Ackerman bought his lot for \$94.00 in 1863,<sup>23</sup> and in June of that year transferred the house and lot to H. W. Fries as payment of an outstanding debt of \$1,139.81.<sup>24</sup> Ackerman was active between 1856 and 1863. After his next door neighbor's wife died (Mrs. R. L. Patterson) he agreed to go to Lenoir with Mr. Patterson and be the supervisor of the Patterson Cotton Mill. It is unclear who lived in the house during the time Patterson and Ackerman lived in Caldwell County. After the Patterson Mill was burned by the Union troops in Stoneman's Raid, Ackerman moved back to Salem. He managed the paper mill in Salem for Robert Gray. This was considered to be the same mill Patterson first owned before he moved back to Lenoir. F. & H. Fries Cotton Mill was in operation by this time, and Ackerman soon joined that firm. He was the foreman in the carding and spinning rooms for thirty years. Ackerman died in February of 1911.<sup>25</sup>

A deed description of lot no 87 in 1866 listed R. L. Patterson as occupying lot no. 88, as he began to operate his store.<sup>26</sup> There are no deed references as to how R. L. Patterson acquired lot no. 88. There are no deed references or any other references concerning Patterson's conveying the property to anyone else. He may have rented the lot from his partner H. W. Fries, who had acquired it from Ackerman in 1863, until construction of his new house was completed between 1873 and 1876.<sup>27</sup>

The 1876 John Vogler Plat lists a "Mrs. Spach" as the resident of the lot no. 88, but she may have rented the house. There are no further deed references until 1882 when William and Susan Dettmar conveyed the property to Louis N. Porter.<sup>28</sup> There was no record of how Dettmar acquired the property. Porter held it for a year before he conveyed it to J. L. Tyler.<sup>29</sup> The 1884 City Directory lists "J. S. Tyler, Superintendent of Arista Mills, residence west side of Elm Street, three houses north of Bank Street, Salem." Tyler lived in the house until his death. In 1895, the house was conveyed out of the Tyler estate to H. J. Crute, who immediately conveyed to H. W. Fries of the Fries Mill.<sup>30</sup> He held it until 1900. It is not known who lived in it during those five years. W. W. Spainhour, the sheriff, got the property from Fries in 1900 for \$1,150.<sup>31</sup> Spainhour lived in it until his death. His heirs sold it out of the

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 4

estate in 1937 to T. E. Johnson, a real estate agent,<sup>32</sup> who lived in the house. His heirs still have control of the property.

III. Rufus Lenoir Patterson House.

The Moravian Archives Salem Congregation Books list that Rufus Lenoir Patterson bought the lot (no. 87) from the Congregation of United Brethren of Salem and its vicinity (Moravian Church Congregation) on March 13, 1857 for \$144.81. Generally, construction on lots purchased in a like manner began right away. Following the normal procedure, the house was probably finished during the same year. There is no reference to the transaction in the Forsyth County Register of Deeds Office.

Rufus Lenoir Patterson was educated and graduated from the University<sup>33</sup> of North Carolina in 1851. He then studied law with John A. Gilmer ("the older"). In 1852 he married Marie L. Morehead<sup>34</sup>, the daughter of the past governor of North Carolina, John M. Morehead. The couple moved to Greensboro and Patterson studied banking with his wife's uncle, Jesse H. Lindsay. A combined cotton, flour, and paper mill came on the market in Salem. Aided by his father-in-law, who purchased<sup>35</sup> it for him, Patterson became the owner and manager when he moved to Salem in 1854. He was the chairman of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions (the County Court of Forsyth) from 1855 to 1860, and he also served as Mayor of Salem after that. After the death of his wife in 1862, he sold the Salem property (the house on lot 87 and the mill). He then moved back to his native Caldwell County. Patterson managed the cotton factory at Patterson on the Yadkin River until the spring of 1865 when the Union troops burned it down in Stoneman's Raid. In 1864, he had married Mary E. Fries, daughter of Francis Fries of Salem. After the mill was burned, they moved back to Salem and lived in the house on lot 88 next door to his old homeplace on lot 87.<sup>36</sup> He was an advocate of internal improvements and served as a director of both the N. C. Railroad Co. and the Northwestern N. C. Railroad Co. Patterson was made a trustee of the University of North Carolina in 1874 because of his efforts to reopen the university after the war, without which efforts the vote to reopen may have been negative.<sup>37</sup> He was engaged in merchandising with H. W. Fries until Patterson's death in 1879.

When Patterson moved to Lenoir after his first wife's death, he apparently sold his mill to Robert Gray, Peter A. Wilson, and Nathaniel Sullivan. A copy of that transaction could not be found in the Register of Deeds Office, but these three men conveyed lot 87 (the said lot) to Thomas Sullivan in 1866 for \$950 (this was after the Civil War and Patterson had already moved back to Salem). In the Sullivan deed description the lot no. 87 was described in part as "being bounded south by lot no. 88 in the occupancy of R. L. Patterson."<sup>38</sup> In 1873, Thomas Sullivan sold the house and lot no. 87 to E. T. Ackerman for \$1,200. That deed also referred to lot 88 as

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 5

being in the occupancy of R. L. Patterson, and fully described lot no. 87.<sup>39</sup>

E. T. Ackerman lived in the house on lot 87 until his death in 1911, and his widow continued to live in the house. After her death the house and lot went into estate. T. E. Johnson bought the property from the bank managing the estate in 1937.<sup>40</sup> His heirs kept control of it until March of 1977 when it was sold to Dr. Medford under an agreement that it would be restored under Old Salem, Inc.'s supervision.

The 1876 John A. Vogler Plat in the Register of Deeds Office refers to E. Ackerman as being in residence on lot 87. The 1884 City Directory lists E. T. Ackerman as the "Boss spinner at Arista Mills. Residence west side of Elm Street, 4th house north of Bank Street, Salem." These are both correct references in relation to the deed ownership of record at those times.

Patterson was a Salem town commissioner and mayor, and served in the county court. He owned a great deal of land in the area. After his return to Salem he operated a store on Main Street in Salem with H. W. Fries.<sup>41</sup> He built a large house where the Holiday Inn Central now stands, and lived on lot no. 88 until the new house was finished.<sup>42</sup> Patterson was first an industrial leader with his mill, and later guided a successful commercial venture with his store.

Footnotes

<sup>1</sup> Sussdorf was granted citizenship on June 21, 1838. He married Louisa Cynthia Hagen in 1839. Adelaide L. Fries and other (eds.), Records of the Moravians in North Carolina (Raleigh: North Carolina Historical Commission, 11 volumes, 1922-1969), IX, 4404, 4455, hereinafter cited as Moravian Records with appropriate volume and page number.

<sup>2</sup> Information taken from Moravian Archives by Ms. Jean Marie Craddock.

<sup>3</sup> Moravian Records, IX, 4403, 4451.

<sup>4</sup> Moravian Records, IX, 4402.

<sup>5</sup> Moravian Records, XI, 5710, 5715.

<sup>6</sup> Moravian Records, IX, 4533.

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DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 6

- <sup>7</sup> He was replaced by Constantine Banner of Germantown. Moravian Records, IX, 4599.
- <sup>8</sup> Moravian Records, X, 5466, 5588; XI, 5710, 5715, 5717.
- <sup>9</sup> Moravian Records, IX, 4403.
- <sup>10</sup> Moravian Records, IX, 4844.
- <sup>11</sup> Moravian Records, X, 5466, 5588.
- <sup>12</sup> This was the daughter of Tom Day, a well known and popular furniture maker in antebellum North Carolina. Moravian Records, IX, 4966.
- <sup>13</sup> Moravian Records, XI, 5879-5880.
- <sup>14</sup> Information taken from Moravian Archives by Ms. Jean Marie Craddock. There is no record of the transfer in the Forsyth County Register of Deeds Office.
- <sup>15</sup> Forsyth County Will Books, Office of the Clerk of Court, Hall of Justice, Winston-Salem, Will Book 1, p. 218, hereinafter cited as Forsyth County Will Book.
- <sup>16</sup> Forsyth County Deeds, Office of the Register of Deeds, Hall of Justice, Winston-Salem, Deed Book 43, p. 130, hereinafter cited as Forsyth Deed Book; and Forsyth County Will Book 1, p. 218, Will of Isaac C. Lash.
- <sup>17</sup> See Forsyth County Deed Book 60, p. 459.
- <sup>18</sup> Forsyth County Deed Book 60, p. 459. Shaffner may have been serving as an agent for W. T. Spaugh who, as executor, could not purchase the lot. W. T. Spaugh held full title in 1904, but there is no record of how he acquired the lot. Shaffner did not appear to take possession and may have signed over his title to Spaugh.
- <sup>19</sup> The grantors were W. T. Spaugh and wife Jennie. Forsyth County Deed Book 73, p. 82. See also fns. 15 and 16.
- <sup>20</sup> Forsyth County Deed Book 84, p. 80.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 7

<sup>21</sup>Conrad died March 31, 1936. Probate of his will listed his holdings which included his residence at 448 S. Trade Street, then occupied by his wife Grace, age 63. This was the Sussdorf House. The will directed his executor to sell all property and divide the proceeds among his heirs. Forsyth County Will Book 12, p. 88. Perryman purchased the lot from J. A. Southern, executor of Conrad's estate. Forsyth County Deed Book 399, p. 200.

<sup>22</sup>Moravian Records, XI, 5977. See also Forsyth County Deed Book 3, p. 634. Edwin Theophilus Ackerman was variously identified as Edward Ackerman, E. T. Ackerman, E. D. Ackerman, and A. D. Ackerman. Checking the records of Salem, there was another Edwin Ferdinand Ackerman (Edwin Theophilus's younger brother) who was born in 1832 and died in 1852. The first record of the lot is in 1854, so the only surviving E. Ackerman old enough to have bought the lot was Edwin Theophilus Ackerman.

<sup>23</sup>No deed transfer was found. The information is contained in the Moravian Archives and was researched by Ms. Jean Marie Craddock who submitted the information to the Division of Archives and History.

<sup>24</sup>Forsyth County Deed Book 3, p. 634.

<sup>25</sup>Taken from Edwin Theophilus Ackerman's Memoir, Moravian Archives, Winston-Salem, researched by Ms. Jean Marie Craddock. See also Patterson House Report.

<sup>26</sup>Robert Fray, Peter A. Wilson, and Nathaniel Sullivan to Thomas Sullivan, July 3, 1866, Forsyth County Deed Book 4, p. 515.

<sup>27</sup>Forsyth County Deed Book 3, p. 634. Patterson was residing on the lot in 1873 but had moved by 1876 when a Mrs. Spack was listed as the resident. See Forsyth County Deed Book 28, p. 82, Thomas Sullivan to E. T. Ackerman, January 16, 1873; and John Vogler Plat of Salem, 1876, Register of Deeds Office, Hall of Justice, Winston-Salem.

<sup>28</sup>Forsyth County Deed Book 17, p. 321.

<sup>29</sup>Porter acquired the lot on September 1, 1882, and sold it on September 3, 1883. Forsyth County Deed Book 18, p. 539. See also fn. 7.

<sup>30</sup>Wachovia Loan and Trust Company conducted the administration of Tyler's estate. The property was sold to Crute on September 17, 1895, but the actual transfer of title

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 8

occurred on October 20. Crute deeded it to Fries on December 5, 1895. See Forsyth County Deed Book 48, p. 454; and Deed Book 50, p. 26.

<sup>31</sup>Forsyth County Deed Book 61, p. 269.

<sup>32</sup>Forsyth County Deed Book 410, p. 288.

<sup>33</sup>Samuel A. Ashe and others (eds.), Biographical History of North Carolina From Colonial Times to the Present (Greensboro: Charles L. Van Noppen, 8 volumes, 1905-1917), II 336-337, hereinafter cited as Ashe, Biographical History.

<sup>34</sup>Guilford County Marriage Bonds, State Archives, Raleigh.

<sup>35</sup>This was the Salem Manufacturing Company, not Arista Mills. By 1854, it has ceased operation and was referred to as the "old factory." Morehead bought the property and its buildings and machinery at public sale on April 28, for \$9,100. Forsyth County Deed Book 2, p. 61. See also Ashe, Biographical History, II, 338. Moravian Records, XI, 5895.

<sup>36</sup>Ashe, Biographical History, II, 340-341; and Forsyth County Deed Book 4, p. 515.

<sup>37</sup>Ashe, Biographical History, II, 342-343.

<sup>38</sup>Forsyth County Deed Book 4, p. 515.

<sup>39</sup>Forsyth County Deed Book 28, p. 82.

<sup>40</sup>Ackerman's will designated the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company as executor of his estate with full power and authority to sell his real property. The bank transferred the lot to Johnson on November 23, 1937, for \$1,000. Forsyth County Deed Book 425, p. 34.

<sup>41</sup>Ashe, Biographical History, II, 341.

<sup>42</sup>The completion of his new house took place between 1873 and 1876. See description in deed from Thomas Sullivan to E. T. Ackerman, January 16, 1873. Forsyth County Deed Book 28, p. 82. Compare with John A. Vogler's Plat of the Town of Salem, 1876, Office of the Register of Deeds, Hall of Justice, Winston-Salem.

11

### 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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- Bailey, David. "Old Salem Protects a Neighbor." Winston-Salem Journal, April 25, 1977.
- Forsyth County Records. Forsyth County Courthouse. Winston-Salem, North Carolina. (Subgroups: Deeds, Estate Papers, Marriage Bonds, Wills).

### 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 2

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,7	5,6,7	9,4,0	3,9	9,3	9,3,0	B	1,7	5,6,7	8,6,0	3,9	9,3	8,6,0
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING				ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING		
C	1,7	5,6,7	8,4,0	3,9	9,3	8,4,0	D	1,7	5,6,7	9,2,0	3,9	9,3	9,1,0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

### 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Architectural descriptions prepared by Laura A. W. Phillips, Consultant  
Statement of significance submitted by Ms. Jean M. Craddock, edited and  
ORGANIZATION documented by Jerry L. Cross, Researcher DATE  
Division of Archives and History  
STREET & NUMBER TELEPHONE  
109 East Jones Street (919) 733-4763  
CITY OR TOWN STATE  
Raleigh North Carolina 27611

### 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ LOCAL X

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE September 14, 1978

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 1

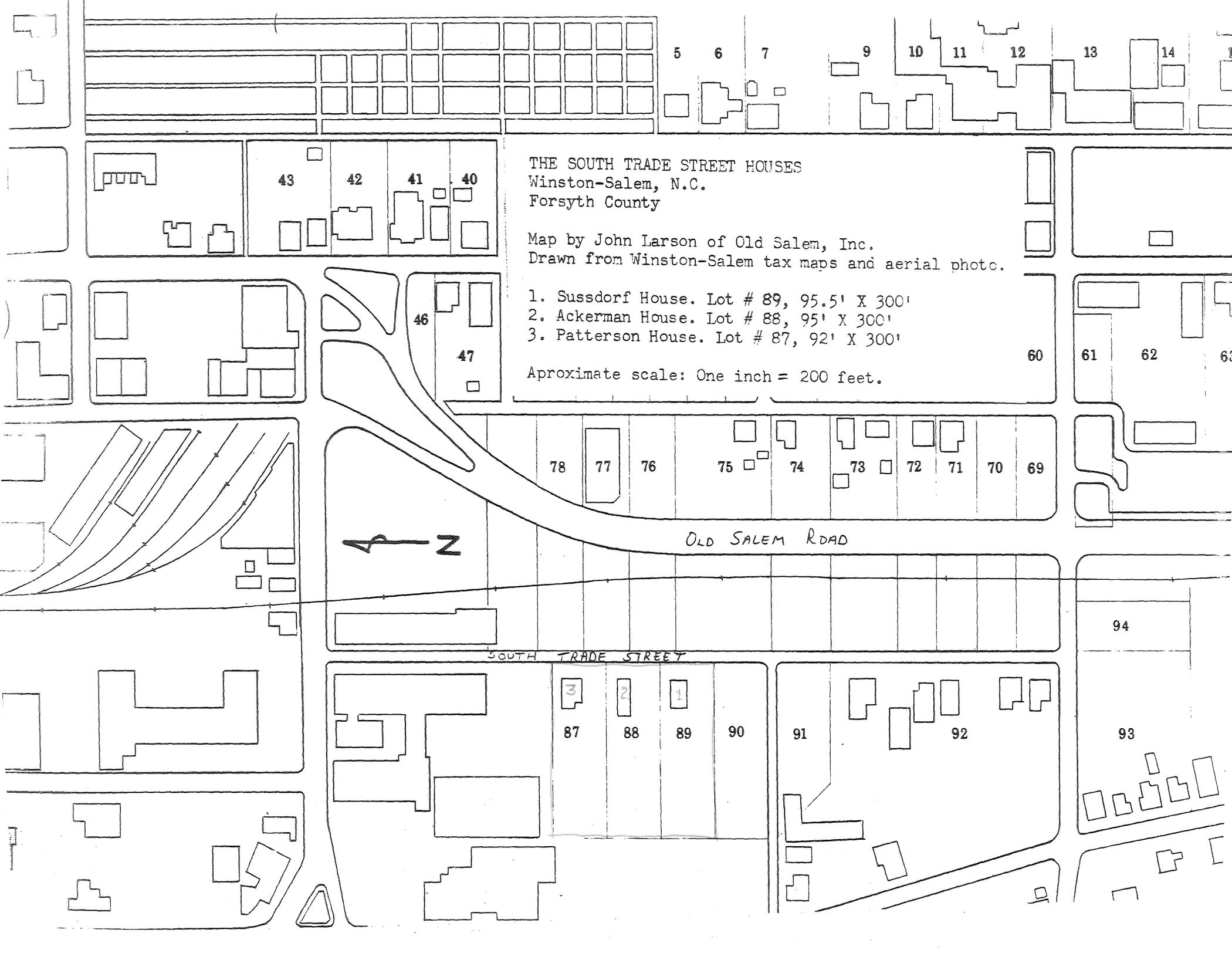
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THE SOUTH TRADE STREET HOUSES  
Winston-Salem, N.C.  
Forsyth County

Map by John Larson of Old Salem, Inc.  
Drawn from Winston-Salem tax maps and aerial photo.

1. Sussdorf House. Lot # 89, 95.5' X 300'
2. Ackerman House. Lot # 88, 95' X 300'
3. Patterson House. Lot # 87, 92' X 300'

Aproximate scale: One inch = 200 feet.



OLD SALEM ROAD

SOUTH TRADE STREET

