

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 Goler Memorial African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church

other names/site number Old Goler

### 2. Location

street & number 630 Patterson Avenue  Not for publication

city or town Winston-Salem  Vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Forsyth code 067 zip code 27101

### 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.)

J. Brown Crow SHPO 5/19/98  
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:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property  
(Check only one box)

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

Name of related multiple property listing  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)  
Historic and Architectural African-American  
Resources in Northeastern Winston-Salem, 1900-1948

Number of contributing resources previously listed  
in the National Register  
-0-

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/religious facility

RELIGION/religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Gothic Revival

foundation Brick

walls Brick

roof composition

other Stone

Wood

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)

Social History

Ethnic Heritage/Black

Architecture

Period of Significance

1918-1948

Significant Dates

1918

1941

1946

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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:

\_\_\_\_\_

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre.

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 17 568260 3995360
Zone Easting Northing

3
Zone Easting Northing

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 Langdon Edmunds Oppermann, Preservation and Planning

organization date September, 1997

street & number 1500 Overbrook Avenue telephone 910/721-1949

city or town Winston-Salem state NC zip code 27104

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 Goler Memorial AME Zion Church

street & number 630 Patterson Avenue telephone 910/724-9411

city or town Winston-Salem state NC zip code 27101

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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## Narrative Description

**Setting**

Goler Memorial African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, a substantial well-preserved late Gothic Revival-style building, was erected in 1918-1919 at the northeast corner of Patterson Avenue and East Seventh Street; its principal facade faces east. The church is built close to the street with its entrance steps descending to the sidewalk on its two principal elevations. The property includes a large open lawn to the south, where four sets of concrete steps lead up the bank from Patterson as reminders of the earlier dwellings that were Goler Memorial's closest neighbors. Goler Memorial was built when this portion of Patterson Avenue was known as Depot Street and the neighborhood was a rich mix of dwellings, commercial buildings, churches, and institutional buildings. Extending behind the church parallel to Depot Street is Goler Alley which shows on the earliest maps and was behind properties owned by Dr. W.H. Goler. The alley remains today, entering the church's parking lot from East Seventh Street and continuing through behind the Emma and Goler buildings to East Sixth Street. In front of the church is a fan pattern of Depot Street's earlier Belgian block paving visible beneath the asphalt. The neighborhood today, however, is no longer the booming hub of African-American life that it was for almost a century. Goler today stands alone on its block, across the street from the A. Robinson Building and the W. C. Brown Apartment Building, both historically significant to the community. Winston-Salem's current business district is a few blocks to the west.

**Exterior**

The sanctuary of Goler Memorial is basically a rectangular brick building with gable front roof ending in a high parapeted wall with no rake or eave trim. These features are common on Gothic Revival churches and public buildings. The church is built of dark red brick laid up in common bond, and covered with a front-gabled composition shingle roof. The facade is a distinguished asymmetrical composition featuring the gable-front block flanked by two square brick towers which anchor its front corners. The larger of the two on the northeast corner is a four-stage tower; the other is three levels in height. At the bases of the towers are pointed-arch entrance doorways with leaded stained glass above panelled doors. In the stained glass window of the principal tower is a design with the words "Goler Memorial AME Zion Church." The door of the smaller, south tower is correspondingly smaller than the main door in the main tower. The stained glass windows above the entrance doors are designed to be seen from the exterior, while the stained glass windows opening into the sanctuary are intended to be seen from within. The large tower also has an entrance doorway facing north onto East Seventh Street, similar to the others, but with brick drip mold at the arch instead of the cast stone of the front. This opening has been bricked up. Prominent granite

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steps descend to the sidewalks from all three tower entrances. The Gothic Revival style is emphasized by the salient buttresses which rise at the corners of the towers and at each back corner. Cast stone is used to frame and enhance the pointed arches of the two doorways of the front facade and the tops of the buttresses. The building's cornerstone is positioned on the angled corner buttress between the two entrances of the northeast tower.

At the second level of the principal tower, above the door, is a pair of pointed arch, double-hung one-over-one stained glass windows with brick sills and simple brick drip mold arches in a raised rectangular frame. Above this is a small, narrow, one-over-one window with simple brick lintel and sill. In the uppermost part of the tower is a trio of tall louvered lancet windows with corbelled brick sills and brick drip mold arches with cast stone keystones and brick corbelling above. The louvers indicate its function as a belfry; the bell remains although has not been rung for several years. The tower has a flat parapet with brick corbelling and tile caps. The upper part of this tower, and the peak of the front gable, were rebuilt in 1946 after they had been destroyed by fire about five years earlier.

The smaller tower at the southeast corner is three levels, smaller in both width and height and less ornamented than the principal tower. The doorway is similar to that of the main tower but smaller. Above are paired one-over-one stained glass windows with brick lintels and sills. Above a line of corbelling is a small circular stained glass window, and more corbelling is found just beneath the flat parapet top. A wide cast stone water table wraps the building at front and north sides; on the south side, formerly concealed by the neighboring building, the water table is of brick without the cast stone embellishment.

The central feature of the eastern gable front is a large pointed-arch window with mullions creating three smaller pointed-arch windows within, all filled with stained glass. A narrow lancet ventilator at the upper gable end is embellished with a cast stone sill and drip mold with keystone. Concrete steps descend below sidewalk level to a simple modern door entering the Fellowship Hall in the basement. A modern plastic sign has been added to the lower level of this facade.

The side elevations have two parts, the main church and the two-story annex built in 1946. The sides of the church are three bays wide with a full-height group of three Gothic-arched windows in a rectangular frame. These are flanked by smaller, pointed-arch one-over-one double hung windows, all filled with stained glass. The original rear annex was one story in height with a smaller one-story ell behind it; it was replaced by the current hipped-roof two-story rear annex as a part of the 1946 rebuilding after the 1941 fire. Its north side elevation, facing East Seventh Street, is two levels in height with a basement beneath, and it has an asymmetrical pattern of fenestration on each level. Windows on the first floor are paired one-over-one; on the second floor are six bays of six-over-six windows, all with brick sills. On this side the basement windows are partially below ground level

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with two-over-two, clear "privacy glass" sashes more domestic in design than the Gothic-style windows of the sanctuary proper. The south side elevation is also irregular, with three pairs of one-over-one windows and one small six-over-six indicating the location of a bathroom; on the second floor are three six-over-six windows and a similar small six-over-six window. The basement on the uphill, south side is below ground with no fenestration. A concrete handicap ramp with pipe rail has been added to the south side elevation with a door into the south side of the southeast tower.

The rear elevation is dominated by the two-story hipped-roof addition. Fenestration is asymmetrical, with six bays of six-over-six windows on the first floor, the bathroom window smaller. At the second floor level are five six-over-six windows, one smaller, and a small four-over-four at the north upper corner. At each of the two levels are six-over-six windows of two sizes. At the upper north side of the second floor level is a small four-over-four window. A tall brick interior end chimney rises between the second and third bays. Mortar of the annex is slightly lighter than that of the church itself.

**Interior**

The main entrance from Patterson Avenue into the larger tower enters into a vestibule with an interior door leading to the sanctuary. A stair leading to the balcony and tower has a solid beaded-board balustrade. On the other side of the church, the southern tower entrance and the handicapped entrance on its south side also lead to a vestibule and to a stairway to the Fellowship Hall beneath the sanctuary. This stair has a simple Craftsman-style newel with molded rail and square picket balustrade. The vestibules open into a sanctuary space essentially square in plan and designed on an east-west axis. Large well-executed stained glass windows illuminate the sanctuary whose curved pews are positioned to address the chancel. A curved and molded rail with paneled balustrade separates the raised pulpit and stage from the seating area. Behind this, the choir area is defined by a solid balustrade with Craftsman-style square posts and a molded rail. On either side, a pointed-arch doorway leads to the education annex.

A rear balcony spans the width of the sanctuary and is accessed from the vestibule. A media room has been created in the north tower at balcony level, where services are taped for radio broadcast each Sunday afternoon. Above the media room in the north tower is the prayer room, furnished for private worship and illuminated by the tower windows. The interior of the education annex contains church offices, a conference room, copy room, and bathrooms on the first floor, and pastor's study, nursery, Sunday School rooms, and bathrooms on the second floor. Beneath the sanctuary is a large Fellowship Hall, accessed from Patterson Avenue, from the south tower vestibule, and from the rear annex. It is a large multi-purpose room used for meetings, Sunday School, meals, the church's

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midday Soup Kitchen for the homeless, and the "Kid's Cafe," providing evening meals to local children. West of this space and beneath the annex is a kitchen, men's bathroom, furnace room, and a library, as well as the stair to the ground floor of the annex.

Few changes have taken place in the sanctuary. Carpeting has been installed, the wooden pews have been painted, some modern panelling added, and acoustic tile covers the high ceiling. Perhaps the greatest change is the removal of the northern outside door of the main vestibule. Its pointed-arch stained glass window remains with bookcases installed in the doorway space beneath.

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## Summary Paragraph

Goler Memorial African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, erected in 1918-1919, is probably the second church building erected on this site, and the congregation's fifth place of worship. It is one of the principal African-American architectural monuments in Winston-Salem and the most prominent of the buildings remaining of the Depot Street neighborhood. Goler is the only remaining brick Gothic Revival church built originally for an African-American congregation in Winston-Salem today. Its congregation was established in 1881 as Winston Tabernacle African Methodist Episcopal Church, and met at the courthouse and three locations in the Depot Street neighborhood before moving to its present site and constructing its first brick church building with a corner tower and spire. In 1918 construction began on a new building on the site. The impressive late Gothic Revival-style church, built in 1918-1919, has a pair of corner towers flanking the gable-front facade, and a well-preserved array of elements of the style including pointed-arch windows with stained glass, buttresses, and overall form. In 1941 portions of the building were destroyed by fire and were rebuilt. Goler Memorial has been an institution active in the Depot Street neighborhood since 1881, only eight years after R.J. Reynolds built his first tobacco company in that area and drew large numbers of African-Americans to the then small town of Winston. Goler Memorial is representative of the rapid improvement of the Depot Street neighborhood and the frequent redeveloping that took place as its African-American residents became more affluent. It also reflects the ability, in the second decade of the twentieth century, of a group of African-American neighbors to build an imposing, dignified church building in a well-executed and up-to-date style. Goler Memorial Church continued an active involvement in the affairs of the community, playing important roles in social, economic, and political issues of the times. It continues its community services today. Goler Memorial AME Zion Church satisfies Criteria Consideration A regarding religious structures, because it derives its primary significance from architectural distinction and historical importance. It is eligible for listing in the National Register under both Criteria A and C. It meets Criterion A in the context of social history and African-American heritage and as representative of twentieth-century community development in the African-American neighborhoods of northeastern Winston-Salem. Goler's setting has changed due to the changes in the Depot Street neighborhood in the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s. It is, therefore, an extraordinary reminder of the successful neighborhood that flourished until the 1960s, and represents the character of religious, social, and political life in that area where Goler, Lloyd Presbyterian, and so many of Winston-Salem's other African-American churches were established. This historic context is more fully discussed in the Multiple Property Documentation Form, "Historic and Architectural African-American Resources of Northeastern Winston-Salem, 1900 to 1948," in Section I, Part 1, "African-American Development in Winston associated with the Launching and Boom of the Tobacco Industry, 1873-1900," and in Part II, "The Realization of the African-American Community in Neighborhoods in Northeastern Winston-Salem, 1900 to 1948." Goler Memorial also meets National Register Criterion C as a little-changed representative of the Gothic Revival style of church architecture and, as such, meets the Registration Requirements outlined in Section F: Associated Property Types, I, Early Twentieth-Century Churches of the Gothic Revival and Classical Revival Styles. "Old Goler's" architecture identifies its time period as well as its original and continued use. Despite the fire of 1941, it retains great integrity of its architectural design, materials, workmanship, feeling, association and orientation to the street and sidewalk. The 1940s repair of the church and construction of a replacement back wing respect the original design, fabric, and scale of the church building.

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Episcopal Zion Church  
Forsyth County, NCSection number 8 Page 6**Historical Background**

Today's Goler Memorial African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church was organized in 1881 as Winston Tabernacle AME Church, and the congregation held its first worship service in the Forsyth County Courthouse. It met later at East Fourth and Chestnut streets, and after a few years moved to East Third and Depot streets (today's Patterson Avenue) about four blocks south of its current location. According to the congregation's written history, after a short stay there, in 1886 they moved to a one-room log structure on East Eighth Street. A new building was soon under construction on land believed to have been given to the congregation by Dr. W. H. Goler, and by 1895 was in use on the present site. Dr. Goler was a respected minister and bishop and among the leaders in the establishment of the congregation.<sup>1</sup> He owned all the land on the west side of Depot Street from Sixth to Seventh streets, and the land behind today's church. The ten-foot alley running north-south through the block was named Goler Alley for Dr. Goler.

Sanborn Insurance Maps and early city directories provide information on the first church building on the property. The 1895 map is the first to include this area. It shows the "Negro Methodist Church" at the present site on the southwest corner of Depot Street and East Seventh, a one-story building, apparently brick, with slate or probably tin roof, a one-story projecting square tower on the northeast corner with no spire indicated, five bays of windows on each side, and a bay window on the west (back), presumably the apse. Just behind the church to the west, but still east of Goler Alley, is a two-story frame dwelling with slate or tin roof, a one-story front porch with wood shingle roof, and a small back porch. South of the church facing Depot Street are four bay-fronted, two-story frame rowhouses, labelled "Negro Dw[ellin]gs," and across Depot Street is the "East Winston Graded School (Colored)."<sup>2</sup>

Five years later in 1900, the church's name is shown on the Sanborn Map as Winston Tabernacle AME Church, in the exact location as shown on the 1895 map, but now shown as a hip-roofed brick building with projecting apse, shingle roof, a height of fifteen feet to the eaves and with a spire noted on the northeast tower. This may be a second building, or perhaps a new roof and spire were added between 1895 and 1900. The 1900 map shows four windows on the south side and none on the north; this change is so radical it is tempting to assume it is a draftsman's error. The bay apse appears unchanged. The house behind the church remains, a slate roof has been put on the front porch, and its small back porch is gone. The rowhouses on Depot Street are unchanged.

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<sup>1</sup> Interview with Dorothy Williams; church history; SSAH 1994 calendar. Dr. Goler later became bishop and president of Livingstone College. He also built the Goler Building and the Emma Building on the same block, naming the latter for his wife.

<sup>2</sup> This was the Depot Street School built ca. 1887. The rowhouses have been demolished, but four staircases remain today climbing the grassy bank from Patterson Avenue.

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By 1907 the church appears the same as shown in 1900, though now no windows are shown. The dwelling house has added a shingle-roofed back porch, the rowhouses are unchanged. At this time, the Goler Building at the corner of Depot and East Sixth streets was under construction, owned by Dr. Goler.<sup>3</sup> In 1912 the same hipped roof church with spire, shingle roof, and apse is shown. The label reads "Winston Tabernacle AME Ch. 15' to eaves."<sup>4</sup> The dwelling behind the church is gone; it appears it was moved to the south, because a similar, almost identical house is located slightly south, still on the east side of Goler Alley, and given the address 616½. Its back porch has been removed, and an outbuilding of the house at the former site has been demolished, perhaps to facilitate the move.

It is the 1917 map that shows the congregation's ambitious project underway. Shown on the church site is a different, larger building, one to two stories in height and labeled "From Plans," and "25'[?] to eaves." Repeating the east-west axis of the earlier church building and entrance from Depot Street, this masonry building has a one-story rear ell and a smaller one-story ell behind that to the west. All roofs are metal or slate. The back of the building reaches the whole way to Goler Alley to include the site of the former dwelling. The dwelling at 616½ is still there and the Depot Street rowhouse porches have been reroofed with wood shingles. The church shown is today's church building with its original one story rear ell.

We know little about the early years in the church. At some time the church changed its name from Winston Tabernacle AME Zion to Goler Memorial AME Zion in honor of Bishop Goler, who had served as a minister for the congregation for a short time and given the land for the sanctuary.<sup>5</sup> Major change took place in the 1940s. In 1941, the Goler congregation had made the final payment on the mortgage on the 1918 building, and in celebration a banquet was held on a Friday night as a thanksgiving and mortgage burning. Later that night a fire started, perhaps in the kitchen or in the organ, and did great damage to the church, burning the slate roof, some of the walls, the principal tower, and the rear ell.<sup>6</sup> The congregation then held services in the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) nearby on Chestnut Street and began raising money to rebuild the church. However, because the United States had recently entered World War II, building materials

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<sup>3</sup> 1907 Sanborn Map, deed extracts.

<sup>4</sup> The Sanborn Maps of 1900, 1907, 1912, and 1917 give the name simply as Winston Tabernacle AME. The city directories of 1910 and 1915 give the more accurate AME Zion as the name. The 1920 directory gives it no name, just "AME Zion Church."

<sup>5</sup> Interview with Dorothy Williams; SSAH 1994 calendar. Two of Goler Memorial's other ministers also became bishops, Reverend Lynwood Kyles and Reverend Spotswood.

<sup>6</sup> Church history; interviews with several individuals, including Bill Rice and Virginia Newell.

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were hard to obtain. It was during this time that the East Winston neighborhood was in transition, with white families moving out and black families moving in. Two women of the Goler congregation were looking at houses in East Winston to buy for themselves, and noticed that the East Fourth Street Baptist Church was for sale. This was a white church whose members were rapidly moving out of the neighborhood. The church dissolved as members joined other congregations in their new neighborhoods. After negotiations among trustees of the two churches, the Goler congregation toured the church in January 1942 and, by secret ballot at a meeting that night in Goler Memorial, they voted overwhelmingly to move to the church building on East Fourth Street at the corner of Dunleith Avenue. This they did, and named their new church Goler *Metropolitan* African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.<sup>7</sup>

This was not to be the end of the burned out Goler Memorial, however. A group of members opposed to the move continued to hold worship services at the YWCA with Reverend Lizzie Lindsay, a woman, as pastor. Several residents of the Depot Street neighborhood became involved in this way, and the church's membership grew. They raised the necessary funds and at the war's end, rebuilt the 1918 church in 1946, restoring the upper portion of the walls, the roof, and the bell tower. A new two-story rear ell was built to replace the earlier one-story rear sections. Reverend Lindsay became the first pastor of the rebuilt Goler Memorial, which kept its name and took on the affectionate nickname "Old Goler" which it is still called today.<sup>8</sup> Reverend Hunter B. Bess soon became pastor and his name was placed on the 1949 cornerstone.

The church has always been active in the city's political and social arenas, and that is particularly true today. Goler Memorial opened a soup kitchen in 1992 to serve hot lunches to adults, and remains a successful outreach program. In April of 1997, the church started serving hot suppers to children three nights a week with food provided by the Food Bank of Northwest North Carolina, and a grant paying for two part-time cooks. Both programs are held in the Fellowship Hall beneath the sanctuary.<sup>9</sup> In the early 1990s, plans were made to leave Old Goler and build a new church on the outskirts of town. Land was purchased and plans were drawn. Fortunately, doubts surfaced and in 1996 the congregation voted to remain in the present location. An ambitious plan for redevelopment of this part of the Depot Street neighborhood is in the works and is described in the Multiple Property Documentation Form.

<sup>7</sup> Goler Metropolitan remains active today and will be nominated to the National Register as a part of this MPDF.

<sup>8</sup> Interview with Dorothy Williams.

<sup>9</sup> *Winston-Salem Journal*, 4/15/1997, p. A1; and interview with Seth O. Lartey.

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**9. Major Bibliographical References**

Forsyth County deeds, deed index, will index, plats, tax listing records, and old and current tax maps.

Goler Memorial AME Zion Church, Unpublished History.

Goler Metropolitan AME Zion Church, Unpublished History.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee, A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1989.

Sanborn-Perris Map Company, "Winston-Salem, North Carolina," (New York: Sanborn-Perris Co., 1895-1927. Detailed Sanborn Insurance maps of specific areas of Winston-Salem for the years 1885, 1890, 1895, 1900, 1907, 1912, 1924 and 1928 with updates from ca. 1930 to ca. 1948.

Society for the Study of Afro-American History in Winston-Salem and Forsyth County, 1994 historical calendar.

Taylor, Gwynne Stephens, From Frontier to Factory: An Architectural History of Forsyth County, (North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, with Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Historic Properties Commission, City-County Planning Board, 1981).

Winston-Salem City Directories, 1895-1952.

Winston-Salem Journal, 10/24/1980 and 4/15/1997.

**Interviews**

Mrs. Blakely, secretary Burkhead United Methodist Church.

Mike Bradshaw, archivist, Pilot Mt. Baptist Association.

Hattie Elliott, Goler Metropolitan AMEZ Church.

Seth O. Lartey, pastor of Goler Memorial AME Zion Church.

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Virginia Newell, attended the banquet the night of the 1941 fire.

Dr. William J. Rice, former resident of East Winston, former president of the Society for the Study of Afro-American History in Winston-Salem and Forsyth County, and former chairman of the Forsyth County Joint Historic Properties Commission.

Dorothy Williams, longtime member of Goler Memorial AME Zion Church.

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### 10. Geographical Data

#### Verbal Boundary Description

The property included in this nomination are lots 106 and 107 in block 16 on Forsyth County Tax Map 630858.

#### Boundary Justification

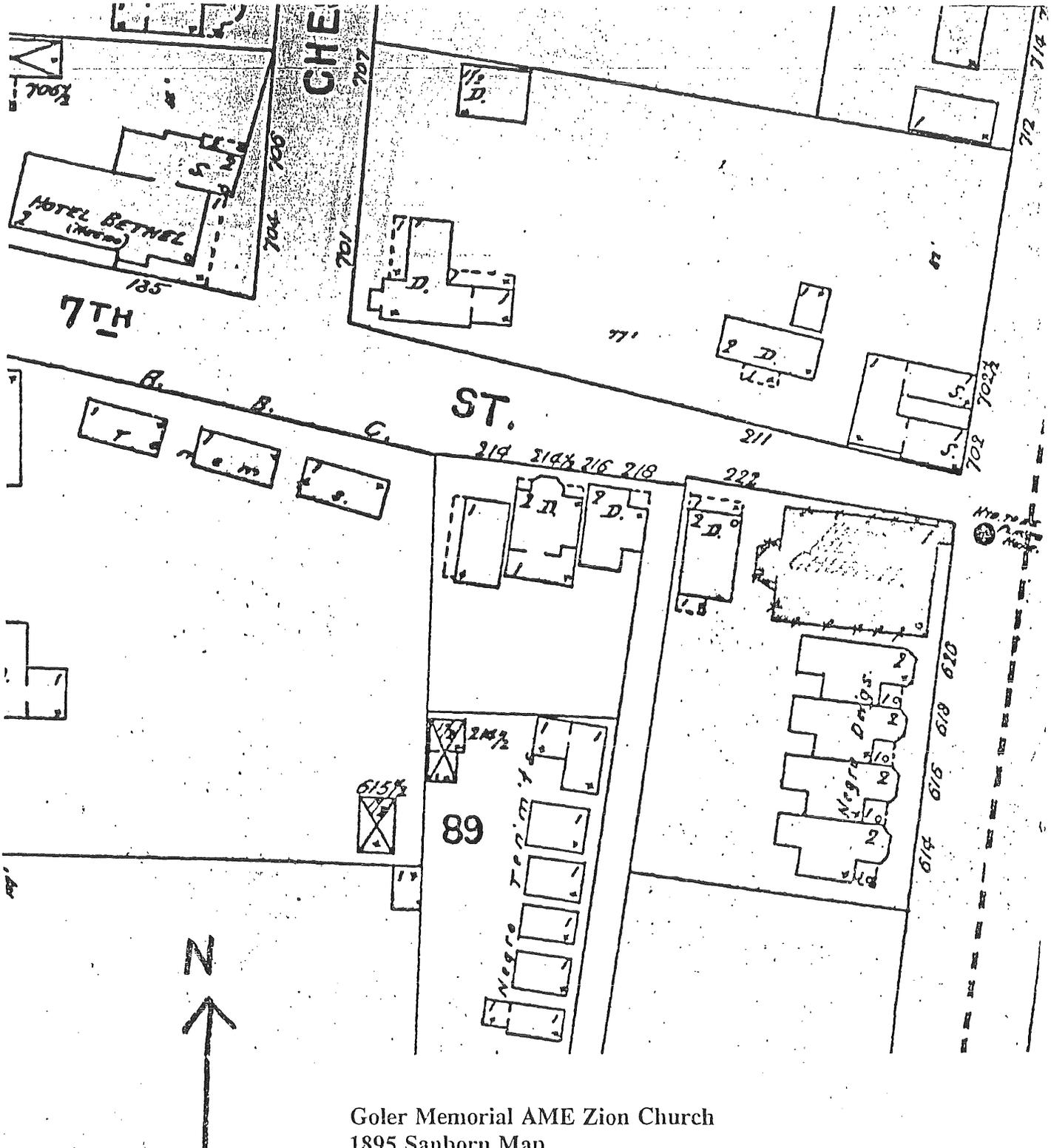
The boundaries enclosing this property comprise the acreage acquired from Dr. W.H. Goler as the site of the first and second church buildings, and which continues to serve as the site and setting of Goler Memorial.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Goler Memorial African Methodist  
Episcopal Zion Church  
Forsyth County, NC

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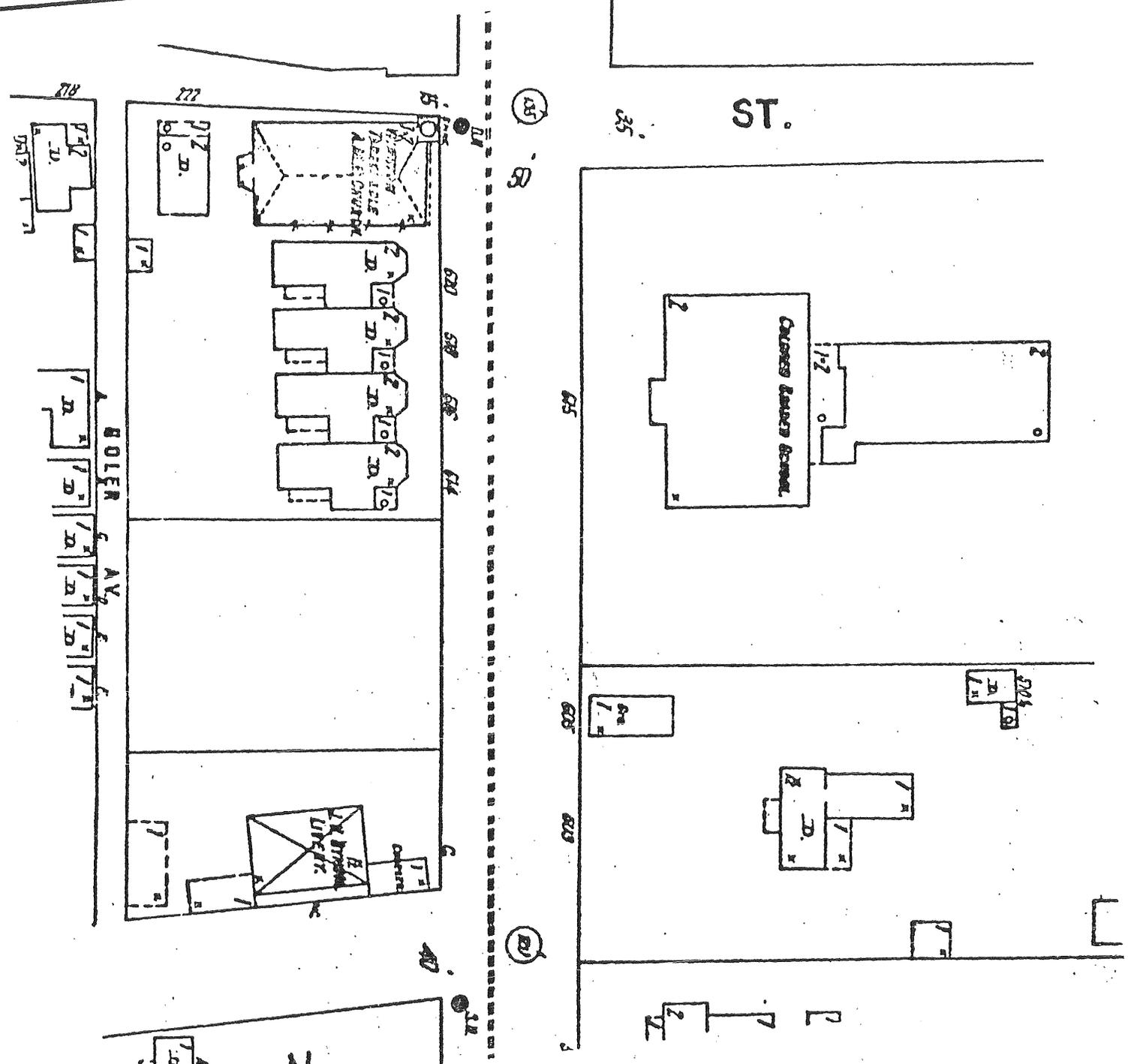
Goler Memorial A.M.E. Zion Church  
1895 Sanborn Map

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Goler Memorial African Methodist  
Episcopal Zion Church  
Forsyth County, NC

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Goler Memorial AME Zion Church  
1900 Sanborn Map



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Goler Memorial African Methodist  
Episcopal Zion Church  
Forsyth County, NC

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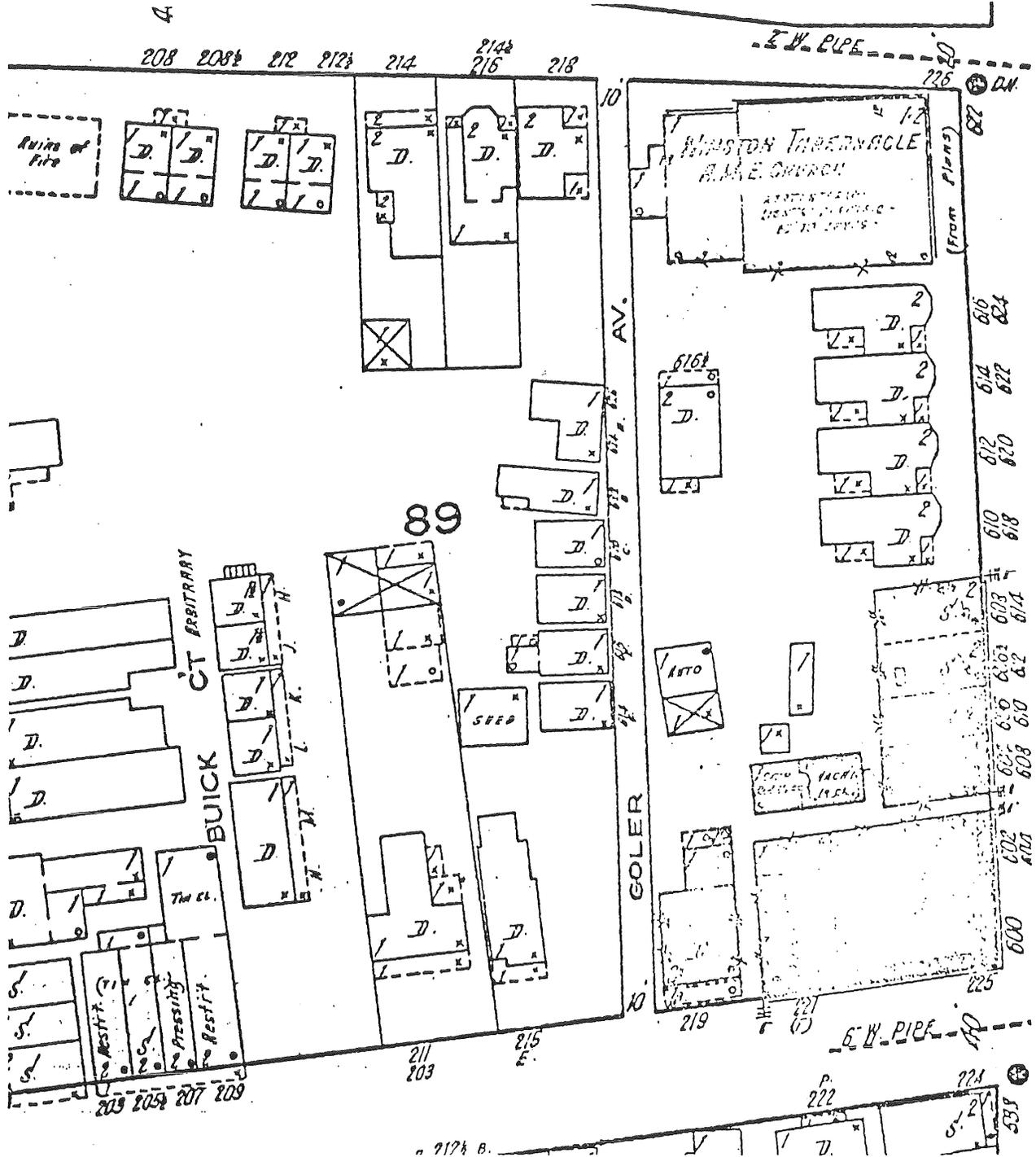
Goler Memorial AME Zion Church  
1912 Sanborn Map

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Goler Memorial African Methodist  
Episcopal Zion Church  
Forsyth County, NC

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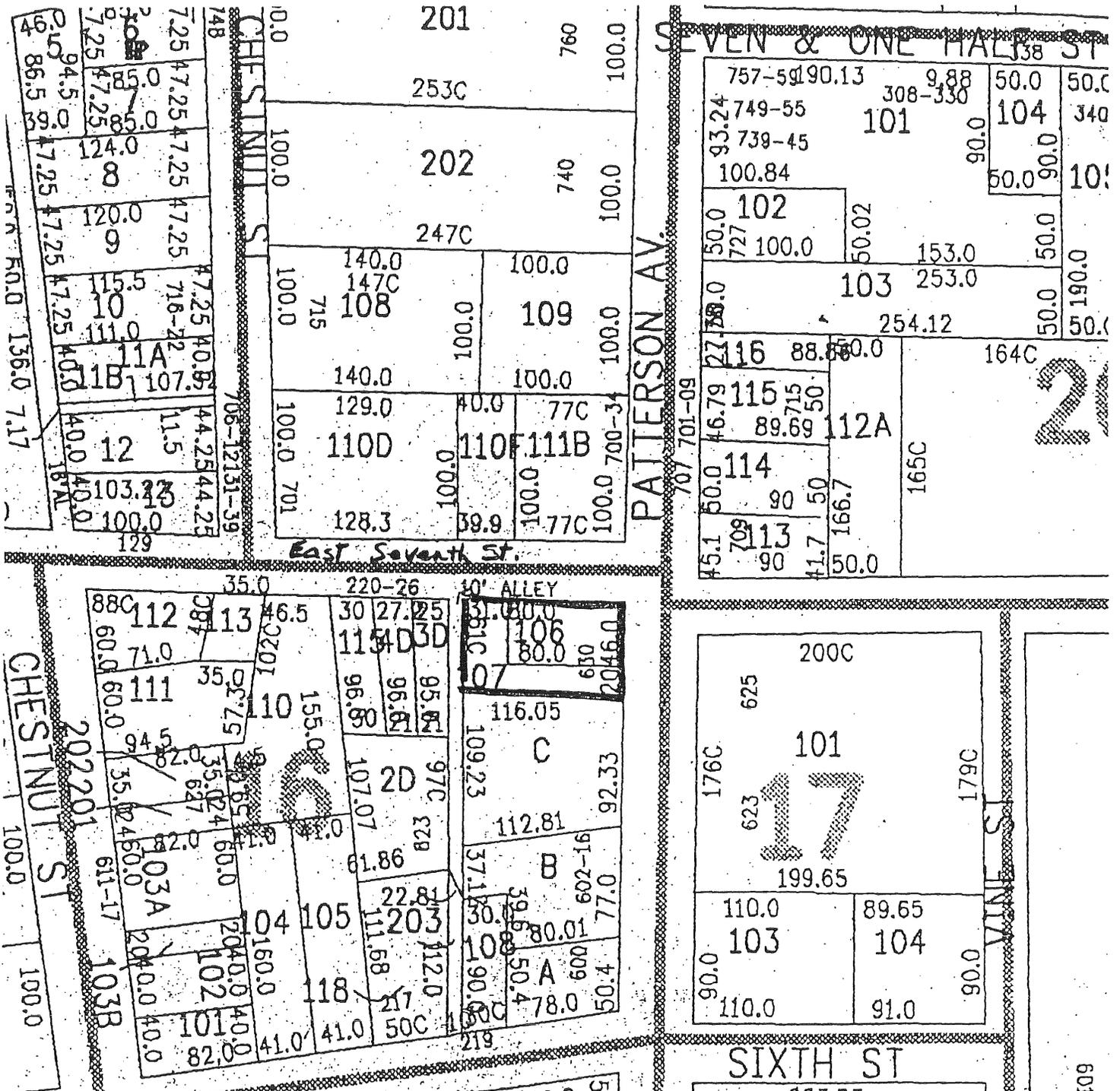
Goler Memorial A.M.E. Zion Church  
1917 Sanborn Map

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Goler Memorial African Methodist  
Episcopal Zion Church  
Forsyth County, NC

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Goler Memorial African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church  
 Forsyth County Tax Map 630858, Block 16, Lots 106 and 107.  
 Scale 1" = 400'

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF N  
DEPARTMENT OF NATURA  
RALEIGH, N

4956 III NE  
(RURAL HALL)

80°15'  
36°07'30"

568000m E

MT. AIRY 36 MI.  
RURAL HALL 7.7 MI.

569

570

571 12'30"

DENNIS 9 MI.  
WALKERTOWN (JUNC. N. C. 66) 4.6 MI.

4956

Lloyd Presbyterian Church  
Winston-Salem, Forsyth Co  
N.C.

Winston-Salem East Quad

E/17/568190

N/17/3995500

3997000m N

Craver Apartment Building  
Winston-Salem, Forsyth  
County, NC

Winston-Salem East Quad

E/17/568195

N/17/3995420

A. Robinson Building  
Winston-Salem,  
Forsyth Co, NC

3996

Winston-Salem East  
Quad

E/17/568300

N/17/3995420

29 MI  
YADKINVILLE 29 MI  
PEALETOWN 8.3 MI

Joler Memorial AME  
Zion Church

Winston-Salem, Forsyth  
Co., NC

Winston-Salem East  
Quad

E/17/568260

N/17/3995360

44 MI  
STATESVILLE 44 MI  
CLEMONS 11 MI

W.C. Brown A. Bldg  
Winston-Salem, Forsyth  
Co., NC

3994

Winston-Salem East  
Quad

E/17/568320

N/17/3995280

Winston-Salem East  
Quad

E/17/568320

N/17/3995280

