

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

received

date entered

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 Col. Jacob Lott Ludlow House

and/or common Ludlow House

2. Location

street & number 434 Summit Street

not for publication

city, town Winston-Salem

vicinity of

state North Carolina

code

037

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A <input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name H. Kenneth Land

&

Judith Parker Land

street & number 434 Summit Street

200 Bay State Road

city, town Winston-Salem, NC 27101

vicinity of

Boston, MA 02215

state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Office of the Register of Deeds

street & number Forsyth County Hall of Justice

city, town Winston-Salem

state North Carolina

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

From Frontier to Factory: An Architectural History
title of Forsyth County

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1981

federal state county local

depository for survey records North Carolina Division of Archives and History

city, town Raleigh

state North Carolina

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

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Architectural Description

The Col. Jacob Lott Ludlow House is located on a shady lot at 434 Summit Street -- the southwest corner of Summit and W. Fifth Streets -- in the fashionable West End neighborhood of Winston-Salem. Summit Street runs along a ridge, placing the Ludlow House on some of the highest land in the city. While several modern commercial buildings in the area create some distraction from what was once a completely residential area, enough older homes remain along Summit and Fifth Streets to provide the Ludlow House with a comfortable visual environment reminiscent of the late 19th and early 20th century.

The lot on which the Ludlow House stands slopes from front to rear, so that much of the basement is above ground level. Only one outbuilding is on the lot -- a small garage behind the house. Originally the house lot ran all the way back to the curve of W. Fifth Street, but it was subdivided and separated from the house tract in the 1950s.

The Ludlow House was built in 1887 by the popular local construction firm of Fogle Brothers. At present, no architect is known to have been associated with the design of the house. Although the house is now considered a part of the West End neighborhood, it was originally part of an earlier, more general westward expansion of residential Winston from the center of town, which preceded the creation of the West End as a development. The rear, or west side, of Ludlow's property abutted land that was developed only after 1890 by the West End Hotel and Land Company, first as a resort and then as an exclusive residential area.

The Ludlow House is a two-story frame, late Victorian dwelling of Queen Anne style influence. The house encompasses approximately 3,700 square feet with the brick basement. The basic form of the house -- a rectangular block with hipped and gabled

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roof, shallow rectangular bays on either side, and a small one-story ell at the rear -- is relatively simple, but is enlivened by a number of embellishments. The most pronounced of these is the broad, wrap-around porch which runs across the (east) front and down the north side of the house. The porch, which is supported on brick piers with lattice-work infill, boasts turned posts and balustrade, sawnwork brackets, an entrance bay with shingled pediment, and a shed roof with exposed rafters. Latticed panels under the roof slope decorate each end of the porch. The latticed panels are repeated in the peaks of the side bay gables. The front center bay of the second story has a balcony porch reflecting in detail the main porch below. Its shingled gable is accented by a pointed arched stained glass window. Stained glass, in fact, is one of the key attributes of the Ludlow House. Nearly all of the upper sashes are bordered by square and rectangular panes of multi-colored glass, while the lower sashes of the stairway windows are completely infilled with small squares of brightly colored glass. The semi-circular fanlight of the front entrance is also of stained glass.

The double leaf front door with raised panels leads to an ornate entry hall with paneled wainscot, a heavy late Victorian stairway rising along the outside wall, and rich stained glass windows which provide a magically colorful aura to the space. The irregular plan of the house provides parlors to the right of the hall, a dining room to the rear, and several auxiliary rooms, including a kitchen. (The kitchen was originally in the basement, but had been moved to the first floor by the 1920s.)

Because of the quarter turn of the stairs, the second story hall is in the center of the house. From it radiate the bed chambers and bathrooms: a large bedroom suite across the entire front of the house, slightly smaller bedrooms on either side of the

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hall where they take advantage of the projecting side bays, and bathrooms at the rear. (See attached floor plans showing the present layout of the house, including the proposed development of the basement.)

Interior trim throughout the house is fairly simple, and aside from the slightly more elaborate stair hall, consists of moulded door and window casings with bulls-eye corner blocks, and a single mantel and overmantel (in the dining room) of eclectic design, executed in unusual curly pine.

A particularly interesting feature of the Ludlow House is its original heating system. It consisted of stoves set within the basement and front parlor fireplaces, which fed heat by convection up through metal flues in the two chimneys and out through metal registers into each room. Steel plates above the second story registers prevented any of the warm air from escaping through the top of the chimney. Apparently there were no fireplaces in the house which functioned in the usual manner, and the mantel in the dining room only enframes the heat register there. (See attached sectional drawing illustrating the heating system.) :

The Ludlow House is currently undergoing a sympathetic rehabilitation by its present owner for use as a bed-and-breakfast inn. The architecturally significant features of the house are being carefully preserved in order to maintain the historic integrity of the house.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

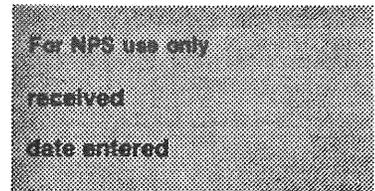
Specific dates 1887 **Builder/Architect** Fogle Brothers

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

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Statement of Significance --

The 1887 Ludlow House was the home of Jacob Lott Ludlow, Winston's first city engineer and the man responsible for establishing water supply and sewer systems in numerous cities and towns across North Carolina and elsewhere in the South during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. During his forty-year career, Ludlow gained a national reputation as a municipal, sanitary and hydraulic engineer who pioneered in efforts at achieving improved conveniences and more healthful living conditions. For twenty-five years he served on the North Carolina State Board of Health, and he played a leadership role in many professional organizations. Representative of Winston's westward residential expansion in the late 19th century, the Ludlow House remains one of the best-preserved examples of late 19th century, Queen Anne-influenced domestic architecture in Winston-Salem.

Criteria Assessment:

- A. The Ludlow House is associated with the westward residential expansion by prominent Winstonians during the late 19th century.
- B. The Ludlow House is associated with the productive years of civil engineer Jacob Lott Ludlow, who gained a national reputation as a municipal, sanitary and hydraulic engineer concerned with establishing more healthful living conditions in America's cities and towns.
- C. Built in 1887, the Ludlow House is representative of the late 19th century work of the prominent local building firm of Fogle Brothers. Influenced by the Queen Anne style, it is one of the best preserved examples of late 19th century domestic architecture remaining in Winston-Salem.

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Historical Background --

Jacob Lott Ludlow was born at Spring Lake, New Jersey, on December 20, 1862, the son of Samuel and Nancy Johnson Ludlow. In 1885 Ludlow received a bachelor's degree in civil engineering from Lafayette College at Easton, Pennsylvania, and in 1890 he received a master's degree from the same school. After an extensive prospecting tour throughout the West and South, Ludlow arrived in North Carolina in 1886. He determined to remain in Winston-Salem, where he established a general engineering practice.¹ On January 5, 1887, Ludlow married Myra Margarett Hunt, daughter of Edward Insley and Sarah Lesh Hunt of Easton, Pennsylvania. The Ludlows had three daughters: Annie Hunt, who married Joseph Franklin Cannon of Concord; Margaret Hunt, who married Henry B. Shelton; and Louise Hunt, who married Reuben McBrayer.²

On November 20, 1886, J. L. Ludlow purchased the lot at the southwest corner of Summit and W. Fifth Streets from Frank and Ida C. Miller for \$1250.00.³ This property, identified as lot 382 on a map of Salem and Winston that was drawn in 1876 but revised in 1884, was at the western end of town in an area that had been subdivided into lots that conformed with the grid pattern of Winston's streets. Ludlow's property also abutted on the west the farmlands of Johann Christian Wilhelm Fries, which were purchased several years later by the West End Hotel and Land Company and developed into an exclusive resort and residential area of curvilinear streets, as drawn up by Ludlow himself.⁴ In purchasing his lot, Ludlow was following the trend of many fashionable Winstonians who moved to the western reaches of town as Winston experienced a period of prosperity and rapid expansion during the late 19th century.⁵

At the present time, no architect is known to have been associated with the design

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of the Ludlow House. However, it is known that the prominent local construction firm of Fogle Brothers built the house for J. L. Ludlow in 1887.⁶ Established in 1871, Fogle Brothers was one of the two most prolific local contracting firms that were responsible for most of the building and design work in both Winston and Salem during the late 19th century. In 1887 the Union Republican reported that in the previous year Fogle Brothers was building a house every ten days. And in 1888, D. P. Robbins, in his Descriptive Sketch of Winston-Salem, Its Advantages and Surroundings, described Fogle Brothers as having built the "Arista Mills and many of the best business buildings and private residences in the Twin City."⁷ Built as a two-story frame, late Victorian house of Queen Anne style influence, the Ludlow House, when completed, took its place among the fashionable and substantial houses in the western part of town. Today it remains as one of the best preserved examples of late 19th century domestic architecture in Winston-Salem.

After moving to Winston in 1886, Jacob Lott Ludlow established himself as a consulting civil engineer in municipal, sanitary and hydraulic problems, a practice that lasted for over forty years. As such, he was called upon in an advisory capacity or to design and supervise the installation of water supply and sewerage systems and other municipal improvements in a number of town and cities in North Carolina and elsewhere in the South. Of particular note was the comprehensive system he designed for Raleigh in 1888 -- the first in the state.⁸

From February 1889 until February 1892 Ludlow served as Winston's first city engineer, a post which carried the salary of \$1000 per year plus commissions.⁹ Through his advocacy, the first efforts were made in Winston toward establishing a comprehensive sewerage system for the city and establishing paved streets in Winston.¹⁰

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From 1910 to 1918 J. L. Ludlow was president of the Winston-Salem Board of Trade (later known as the Chamber of Commerce) with heavy responsibilities for promoting the general upbuilding of the city. In this capacity he organized and directed the movement for the consolidation of Winston and Salem into one municipality.¹¹ On December 12, 1912, a special meeting, which was attended by more than 200 representative businessmen from Winston and Salem, was held by the Board of Trade to discuss its potential role in supporting a move toward consolidation. As president, Ludlow gave a stirring opening address which became popularly known as the "walled city" oration. In his address, Ludlow said that in earlier times the world had walled cities, but that there was no place for them in America. He continued,

A great fence seems to have been erected between the two communities and has persisted in staying erected without apparent reason except to the outside world, which interprets it to mean that Salem must be awfully cranky or Winston awfully contrary or perhaps both. . . . The purpose of this special meeting is to determine whether or not this organization shall begin a movement to tear down the fence and henceforth have one great community.¹²

The result of the meeting was the enthusiastic decision by the Board of Trade to make a determined effort to bring about the official consolidation of Winston and Salem. Five months later, on May 13, 1913, consolidation became a reality.¹³

During World War I Ludlow was connected with the cantonment division of the U. S. Army as supervising engineer in the construction of Camp Green in Charlotte. Later he served as supervising sanitary engineer of the U. S. Shipping Board, with direct supervision over the health and sanitary conditions of the thirty shipyards on the South Atlantic and Gulf Seaboard and their environs. Additionally, under the administrations of North Carolina Governors Glenn and Kitchen, he served as chief of engineers.

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of the North Carolina National Guard with the rank of colonel. While in this position he designed and established the camp equipment and rifle range known as Camp Glenn near Morehead City.¹⁴

As a leader in the campaign against the "White Plague," Ludlow organized in 1910 the Anti-Tuberculosis Committee of One Hundred and succeeded in making the drive against tuberculosis a part of the city's welfare program.¹⁵

For twenty-five years J. L. Ludlow served as the engineer member of the North Carolina State Board of Health, being appointed and re-appointed through the administrations of successive governors from Scales to Craig. His efforts were primarily directed towards improved sanitary and living conditions in North Carolina's cities and towns, particularly as related to public water supplies and sanitary equipment. He personally reviewed and passed upon all plans and projects involving the layout and construction of public water supplies and sewage disposal plants in the state, and many state statutes pertaining to the protection and treatment of public water supplies are largely the result of his understanding of the conditions and their remedies. During this period the State Board of Health earned recognition as one of the most progressive and alert organizations of its kind in the country.¹⁶ In recognition of his service to the state in promoting improved public health conditions, the State Medical Society of North Carolina elected Ludlow an honorary member in 1910, a rare distinction for a layman.¹⁷

Throughout his career Ludlow played a leadership role in many organizations. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Consulting Engineers, chairman of the Sanitary Engineering Section of the American Public Health Association, president of the North Carolina Section of the American

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Water Works Association, director of the American Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, director of the North Carolina Tuberculosis Association, president of the Winston-Salem Board of Trade, and national counselor of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Additionally, he was a member of First Presbyterian Church, he was a Knight Templar Mason, a Shriner, and a member of the Rotary, Twin-City and Cosmos clubs.¹⁸

After a brief illness, Jacob Lott Ludlow died on August 18, 1930.¹⁹ By his will, Ludlow provided that his residence at the corner of Summit and Fifth streets should be maintained as a home for his wife, Myra Hunt Ludlow, for as long as she wished to live there or until her death. Thereafter, Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, as executor of his estate, was to sell the house.²⁰

Myra Ludlow continued to live at the family home until her death on June 10, 1938.²¹ During much of the 1930s, Louise Ludlow McBrayer, the widowed daughter of J. L. and Myra Ludlow, also resided in the house. After Myra Ludlow's death, and until 1945, the house was vacant during some years, during other years was occupied by a Julia Christian, and in 1940 was listed as a part of Summit School, an exclusive local private school. During this period Louise L. McBrayer had moved to an apartment at 654 W. Fourth Street. Between 1945 and 1952, however, Louise McBrayer was again listed as residing at the family home at 434 Summit Street.²² Shortly before her death, Louise Ludlow McBrayer purchased the family home on June 10, 1952, from her father's estate for \$19,250.00.²³ After Louise McBrayer's death on July 1, 1952, the house remained vacant for a short period.²⁴ On February 27, 1953 the Ludlow House was sold by Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, as executor of Louise McBrayer's estate, to W. V. and Mary E. Baucom, who thereafter lived in the house

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for several years.²⁵ In 1956, however, the house was divided into four apartments, in which state it remained until 1978.²⁶ On April 22, 1959 the Baucoms sold the property to H. L. and Almeda S. Crotts,²⁷ and on January 23, 1976, the Crotts es sold the property to H. Kenneth and Judith Parker Land, the present owners.²⁸

In 1978 Land converted the house back to a single family dwelling and has lived there since.²⁹ While intending to continue to reside in the Ludlow House, Land is presently rehabilitating the house for future use as a bed-and-breakfast inn.³⁰ The rehabilitation is being conducted in a sensitive manner in order to preserve the architectural integrity of the house.

Architectural significance -- The 1887 Ludlow House is representative of the western residential expansion of Winston during the late 19th century, and is a fine example of the work of the prominent local building firm of Fogle Brothers. Today it remains as one of the best preserved examples of late 19th century domestic architecture in Winston-Salem, and is one of the oldest houses in what is now considered the West End neighborhood.

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Footnotes --

¹North Carolina Biography, by a Special Staff of Writers, Vol. III of North Carolina, Rebuilding an Ancient Commonwealth by Robert Diggs Wimberly Connor (4 vols.; Chicago: The American Historical Society Inc., 1928), p. 215. Hereinafter cited as Rebuilding an Ancient Commonwealth.

²North Carolina Biography, by a Special Staff of Writers, Vol. IV of North Carolina: The Old North State and the New (5 vols.; Chicago: The Lewis Publishing Company, 1941), p. 582. Hereinafter cited as Old North State.

³Deed Book 28, p. 508, Office of the Register of Deeds, Forsyth County Hall of Justice, Winston-Salem. Deeds hereinafter cited by book and page numbers only. Originally the lot extended back from Summit Street approximately 255 feet, but the lot was subdivided during the 1950s and now the house lot runs only to a depth of approximately 125 feet.

⁴Map of Salem and Winston, N.C., compiled from surveys by E. A. Vogler, Salem, N.C., 1876, revised and extended by J. A. Lineback in 1884, and traced by Hinshaw & Ziglar, Civil Engineers, Winston-Salem, N. C., 1915; Adelaide Fries, Stuart Thurmond Wright, J. Edwin Hendricks, Forsyth, The History of a County on the March (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1976), p. 206.

⁵Gwynne Stephens Taylor, From Frontier to Factory: An Architectural History of Forsyth County (Winston-Salem: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History with Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Historic Properties Commission and City-County Planning Board of Forsyth County and Winston-Salem, 1981), pp. 35, 38. Hereinafter cited as Taylor, From Frontier to Factory.

⁶The Union Republican, (Winston-Salem), January 5, 1888. In addition, during the current renovation of the house, a wooden plinth block from one of the door casings was found that had written on the back side, "May '23, 1887."

⁷Taylor, From Frontier to Factory, pp. 36-37.

⁸Rebuilding an Ancient Commonwealth, p. 215; Old North State, p. 581.

⁹Robert W. Neilson, comp. "History of Government, City of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, The All-American City, 1766 - Bicentennial - 1966," (Unpublished report prepared for the Government Committee of the 200th Anniversary Committee, City of Winston-Salem, 1966), p. 583.

¹⁰Rebuilding an Ancient Commonwealth, p. 215.

¹¹Ibid., p. 216.

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¹²Bill East, "Tear Down a Fence," The Sentinel (Winston-Salem), July 28, 1975.

¹³"Board of Trade Stands for Consolidation," Winston-Salem Journal, December 13, 1912; "Effort for Consolidation of Winston and Salem Is to Be Made; Petitions Circulated," Twin-City Sentinel (Winston-Salem), December 13, 1912; Bill East, "Tear Down a Fence," The Sentinel (Winston-Salem), July 28, 1975

¹⁴Rebuilding an Ancient Commonwealth, p. 216; Old North State, p. 582

¹⁵Old North State, p. 582.

¹⁶Rebuilding an Ancient Commonwealth, p. 217; Old North State, p. 582.

¹⁷Rebuilding an Ancient Commonwealth, p.217.

¹⁸Ibid.

¹⁹"Ludlow Rites on Wednesday," Winston-Salem Journal, August 19, 1930.

²⁰Will Book 10, p. 170, Office of the Clerk of Superior Court, Forsyth County Hall of Justice, Winston-Salem.

²¹Winston-Salem City Directory, 1931-1938; Will Book 67, p. 1285, Office of the Clerk of Superior Court, Forsyth County Hall of Justice, Winston-Salem.

²²Winston-Salem City Directory, 1931-1952.

²³Deed Book 652, p. 362. Just why Louise McBrayer purchased her family home at this time is unclear.

²⁴Estate File E-2913, Office of the Clerk of Superior Court, Forsyth County Hall of Justice, Winston-Salem; Winston-Salem City Directory, 1953.

²⁵Deed Book 665, p. 34; Winston-Salem City Directory, 1954-1955.

²⁶Winston-Salem City Directory, 1956-1977.

²⁷Deed Book 782, p. 303.

²⁸Deed Book 1165, p. 122.

²⁹Winston-Salem City Directory, 1978.

³⁰Interview with H. Kenneth Land, Winston-Salem, October 27, 1982.

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one acre

Quadrangle name Winston-Salem West, N.C.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	7	5	6	6	8	5	10	3	19	9	14	8	18	10
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

The nominated property consists of Lot 104 A of Winston-Salem Tax Block 112, as outlined in red on the accompanying map, and includes the house and its surrounding yard.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county N/A code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Laura A. W. Phillips, Consultant

organization date October 30, 1982

street & number 637 N. Spring Street telephone 919/727-1968

city or town Winston-Salem state North Carolina 27101

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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 William S. Price, Jr.

title State Historic Preservation Officer date February 7, 1983

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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Bibliography --

Forsyth County Records, Office of the Register of Deeds, Forsyth County Hall of Justice, Winston-Salem (Subgroup: Deeds); Office of the Clerk of Superior Court, Forsyth County Hall of Justice, Winston-Salem (Subgroups: Wills, Estate Papers).

Fries, Adelaide; Wright, Stuart Thurman; and Hendricks, J. Edwin. Forsyth: The History of a County on the March, Revised Edition. Chapel Hill, N.C.: The University of North Carolina Press, 1976.

Interview with H. Kenneth Land, Winston-Salem, October 27, 1982.

Map of Salem and Winston, N.C., compiled from surveys by E. A. Vogler, Salem, N.C., 1876, revised and extended by J. A. Lineback in 1884, and traced by Hinshaw & Ziglar, Civil Engineers, Winston-Salem, 1915.

Neilson, Robert W., comp. "History of Government, City of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, The All-American City, 1766 - Bicentennial - 1966." Unpublished report prepared for the Government Committee of the 200th Anniversary Committee, City of Winston-Salem, 1966.

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The Sentinel. Winston-Salem, 1975.

The Union Republican. Winston-Salem, 1888.

Twin-City Sentinel. Winston-Salem, 1912.

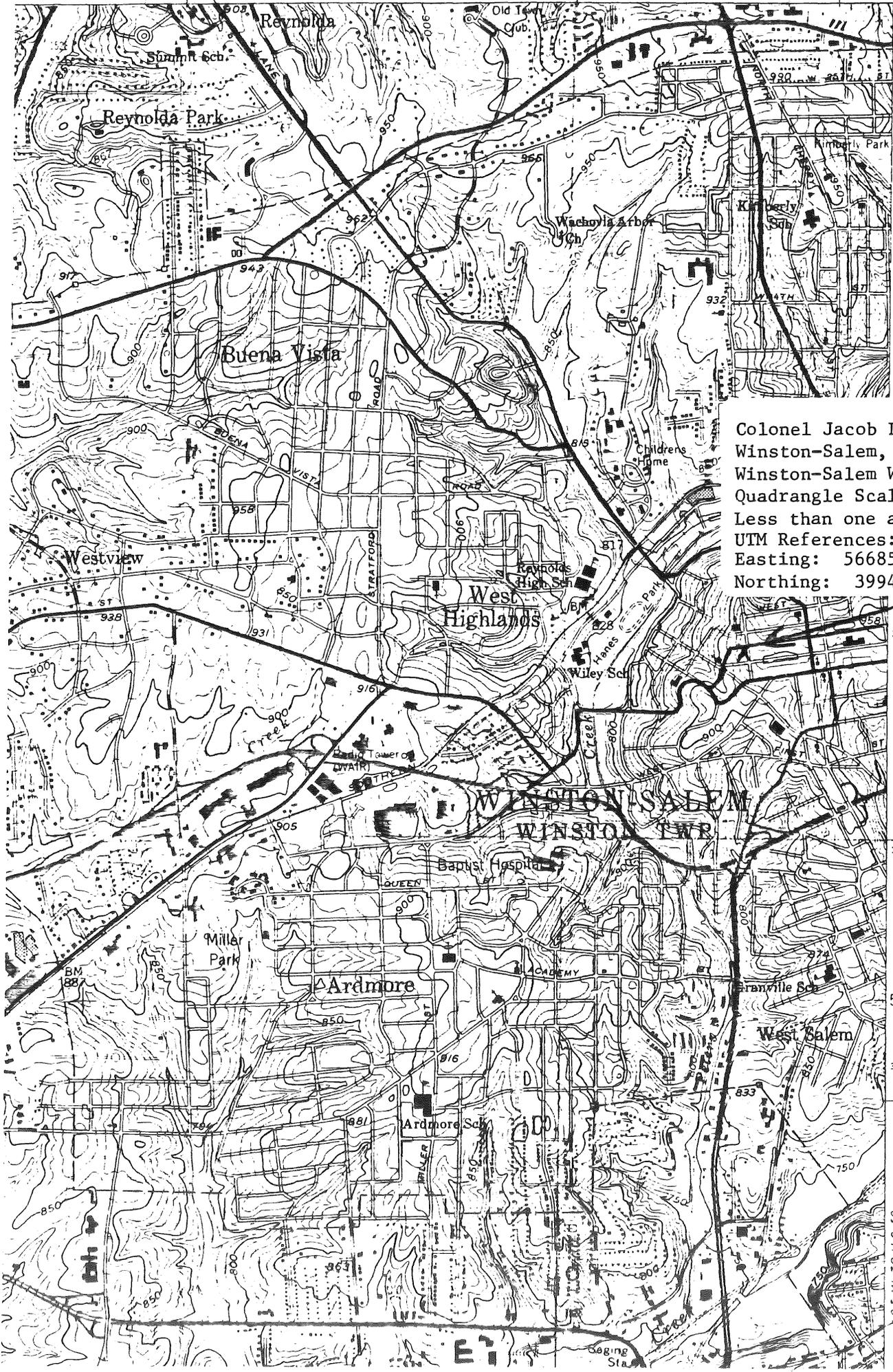
Winston-Salem City Directory, 1931-1978.

Winston-Salem Journal. Winston-Salem, 1912, 1930.

NORTH CAROLINA-FORSYTH CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

(WAL)

17°30" 564 YADKINVILLE 26 MI. PFAFFTOWN 5.3 MI. 565 566 1:630 000 FEET °80'15" 36°07'30"



Colonel Jacob Lott Ludlow House
Winston-Salem, North Carolina
Winston-Salem West, N.C.
Quadrangle Scale 1:24000
Less than one acre
UTM References: Zone 17
Easting: 566850
Northing: 3994880

0.5 MI. TO U.S. 52
KERNERSVILLE 11 MI

