

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 Black, George, House and Brickyard

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 111 Dellabrook Road not for publication

city or town Winston-Salem vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Forsyth code 067 zip code 27105

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Jeffrey A. Crow SHPO 11/22/99
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
1		sites
		structures
		objects
2		Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

-0-

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING: manufacturing facility/
processing site

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Triple-A

foundation BRICK

walls WOOD: weatherboard

WOOD: shingle

roof ASPHALT

other _____

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)

INDUSTRY

ARCHAEOLOGY: Historic--non-aboriginal Industry

Period of Significance

1934-1980

1935 gm
CA-1934

Significant Dates

1934

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Black, George H.

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Black, George H. (brickyard)

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

Black, George, House and Brickyard
Name of Property

Forsyth Co., North Carolina
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property less than 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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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 Planning

organization _____ date April 1998

street & number 1500 Overbrook Avenue telephone 336/721-1949

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 Heirs of Madeline Smoot, % Evelyn A. Terry

street & number 1224 Reynolds Forest Drive telephone 336/788-5008

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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Continuation SheetGeorge Black House and Brickyard
Forsyth County, NCSection number 7 Page 1**Setting**

The George Black House and Brickyard is on the south side of Dellabrook Road in a residential area in the eastern part of Winston-Salem. At the front of the property clearly visible from the street is the house, up a small slope on a nearly level, grass-covered surface. The house faces north; behind it is a mowed lawn giving little above-ground evidence of a chicken house, smokehouse, barn, hog butchering vat, and vegetable garden that previously occupied this area. The western property line is edged with a row of large trees; a few are old-growth pear trees from a row of seven that once grew here with black walnut trees.¹ About two hundred feet from the street the property becomes lightly wooded; in this wooded area are above-and-below-ground remains of George Black's brickmaking establishment. A dirt and grass driveway along the eastern property line remains today but ends in the mowed area. Originally, it continued back to the brick kiln, allowing trucks to haul the finished bricks away. The full length of the property from Dellabrook Road to East Fourteenth Street Extension is a little over 400 feet.

House, Contributing Building, ca. 1900

The George Black House is a traditional one-story, frame "triple-A" dwelling similar to many found throughout North Carolina. Three bays wide with central entrance, the side-gabled house has a third gable, this one false, above the front entrance and ornamented with alternating rows of fishscale wood shingles. Two interior chimneys, now stuccoed, rise from the gable ridge. At the front of the house is a three-bay, hip-roofed attached porch, almost full-front, supported by replacement wood posts with replacement balustrade. A stuccoed one-bay stair with modern metal rail leads to the porch. At each of the front window bays is an arrangement of triple two-over-two windows, the flanking sashes narrower than the center; all side windows are two-over-two with the exception of those in the 1970s rear wing. The dwelling's foundation is stuccoed brick. Attached to the south elevation (rear) of the house is an original rear gable ell, creating the southeast corner. In the early 1970s another rear gable ell was built, adding a bedroom and a bathroom to the house and creating a rectangular footprint. The shape of the new wing's gable was designed to mirror the existing rear roofline. The house is covered with weatherboard siding, with the exception of the rear addition's wider composition-board siding with reinforced metal corners. The foundation of the new wing is painted cinder block.

¹ Interviews, Evelyn Terry & Ralph Black. A brickbat path ran along the west side of the house from the front yard to garden at back. Among the vegetables grown here were corn, potatoes, tomatoes, early peas and two or three peach trees. The chicken house was closer to the main house; the smokehouse was still standing in 1976.

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Inside the house, the front entrance leads to a central hall with a heated room on each side. Beyond is a hall, with a heated room and kitchen on the east, and the 1970s bedroom on the west. The interior's original beaded board is now covered with wallboard. Simple mantels and woodwork remain. The house remains in Black family ownership and is used year-round as a rental residence.

Brickyard, Contributing Site, ca. 1940

About one hundred feet from the back of the house the mown grass gives way to a fifteen- or twenty-year growth of volunteer trees, brush, and some brambles. In this area is a ditch construct about ten or twelve inches deep, a foot wide, and dug in the shape of a rectangle perhaps twenty by fifty feet. Within the space created by the trench are three or four leaf-filled square holes, about two feet square, eight to ten inches deep, and spaced evenly. No possible use has been determined, and no temporal period has been assigned. Family members were not familiar with the ditch, either in association with the brickyard or with any later use. There is some question whether this feature has anything to do with the brickyard.²

The remains of the brickyard, while overgrown and partially below ground, are present and evident. Small reminders of the once vibrant industry such as several piles of brick bats and an old barrel to hold water are visible as well as larger features including the remains of the brick kiln.

The only visible above-ground remains of the mud mill site is a 55-gallon drum which served as a water container and remnants of the water line that brought city water from the front of the lot. The barrel is rusted and half buried, now in young woods growth. Photographs taken in 1976 show the barrel abandoned but in an open grassy field. A small pile of exposed bricks lies in the leaves about fifteen feet west northwest of the barrel, and still farther west are two-by-four boards believed to be a remnant of the repair of the mud mill made for the 1970 filming of Charles Kuralt's "On the Road" television series.³ Proper excavation of this area might reveal construction details of the mill such as the hole for the brick molder, special use areas for mold sanding, striking, and mold removal. Investigations could provide information concerning technological change while maintaining product type.

²Interviews with Evelyn Terry and Ralph Black, two grandchildren of George Black who worked in the brickyard.

³A photograph of the mud mill, then in tall grass, is among those taken by the SHPO office in June of 1976.

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George Black House and Brickyard
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To the untrained eye, little above-ground evidence of the brickmaking operation remains between the mud mill site and the site of one of George Black's kilns. Family members report that two or three horses are buried on the western part of the property southwest of the mud mill. The kiln site is to the south, just north of the ca. 1990 extension to East Fourteenth Street. Perhaps sixty feet north of this paved road is the location of the one of Black's brick kilns, clearly marked by several piles of brick at the southern extreme of the house lot. The most visible of these remains is a four-foot-high curved pile of broken and over-fired brick. Closer inspection of the area revealed a discontinuous line of bricks several courses high and with one area forming a distinct corner. This latter feature may indicate one of the kiln corners, or may have been the base of one of the firing arches. Heavy underbrush, including poison ivy of significant size, allowed only the most cursory of investigations.⁴

The integrity of the site remains high despite grading during construction of the East Fourteenth Street Extension. "The grading impacted the southern portion of the site, resulting in the destruction of that portion contained within the road right-of-way. From the amount of brick debris contained in the graded bed, it does not appear that much of the site has been destroyed....Although the section of the site within the [14th Street] survey area has been destroyed, it appears that a major portion of the site survives."⁵

⁴Clauser.

⁵Lautzenheiser, E. 14th Street archaeological survey, pp 13-14.

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George Black House and Brickyard
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Summary

Well-known brickmaker George H. Black lived and worked on this property from 1934 until his death in 1980 at the age of 101. Black, son of a former slave, came to Winston-Salem as a boy, hauled bricks for a white brickmaker, and soon after started his own brickyard. He continued to make bricks in the traditional way, by hand, for many decades of his century-long life and to teach others the dying craft even into his nineties. He established a reputation for bricks of quality and durability. As a result, his bricks were used in Winston-Salem's finest houses, in churches, banks, businesses, hospitals, restorations in Colonial Williamsburg and Old Salem, in walls and walks in Winston-Salem, across the state and the Southeast. He was a sought-after brickmaker as early as the 1920s, and later became nationally and internationally recognized for his eighteenth- and nineteenth-century craft and techniques. Until the mid nineteenth-century "soft-mud" bricks were produced in molds by hand, but by the twentieth century, most brickmakers were using efficient brick-making machines and hand molding had become uncommon.¹ In spite of these advances, George Black continued to make bricks as they had been made in the preceding centuries. His traditional technique took him to Colonial Williamsburg in 1931 to work as a brickmaker in the early years of restoration there, and his continued success took him back to Williamsburg in the 1970s to serve as a consultant and instructor. The George Black House and Brickyard is eligible under Criterion A for its important association with the traditional industry of producing bricks by hand. The property meets Criterion B for its association with George Black who made important achievements in sustaining the traditional craft of making bricks by hand. The period of significance parallels his association with this site which began in 1934 when he moved here, continued into the 1940s when he opened his brickyard here, and ends at his death in 1980, representing a significant forty-six-year period. The property meets Criterion Consideration G because George Black's contributions to the craft and technique of brickmaking are exceptionally important and extend within the last half-century. All other early local brickyards have been destroyed, and other properties associated with Black's practice are also gone, save the many buildings, walls, and walkways made of his bricks. This George Black House and Brickyard is the property with which Black is most personally associated and which best illustrates his craft and skill. The property also meets Criterion D for its archaeological potential to add significantly to our understanding of this technology. Nationally, little research has been done on brickmaking; important questions about the brickmaking process may be answered only by physical material remaining at the property.

*in
ca. 1955
at the
end of
his
productive
career*

Historical Background: The Life of George Black

Born in Randolph County near Liberty, North Carolina, in 1879, George Black was the second child of George Marlan Black and Ann Chavis Black. He lived with his family on the farm of Dr.

¹ Delta Arts flyer; Hockensmith, p. 156.

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Thomas Black, but when young George was about three, his father bought his own small four- or five-acre farm. In the fall of 1889, the senior Black walked to Winston to retrieve George's "kinda wild" half-brother. There he was offered a job for himself and his two boys by Robert W. Hedgecock who owned a brickyard there. The elder Black returned to Liberty and he and his sons Will and George walked the fifty miles from Liberty to Winston, spending the night with friends in Greensboro on the way. They spent the next night on East Fourteenth Street at Isaac and Sally Hairston's house, not far from George Black's later home and brickyard on Dellabrook Road.²

Arriving at the brickyard the next day, they found it closed for the winter and were forced to look for other work. When the warm weather returned, however, the three worked there at the Hedgecock & Hime Brickyard on Mickey Road. George was about ten years old. "My daddy fed the mud mill, and me and my brother off-bore" (an off-bearer carried away the molded brick to dry). George's mother soon came to Winston and the twelve-member family rented a room in a two-room house in Blumtown for fifty cents a week. His father died that first year in Winston. George continued his work at the Hedgecock and Hime brickyard during the summers and got a job in the winters milking cows, butchering hogs, and cutting ice for Julius and Lovenia Mickey. According to family members, he lived with the Mickeys in Salem near the old coffee pot and rode their horse each day to Mickey's Mill on Mickey Mill Road where Frank Mickey, Julius's brother, managed a farm, butcher shop, and feed mill.³

George's and his brother's work at the brickyard at first was limited to loading and hauling bricks, but they soon took on additional jobs and learned each step of the brickmaking process.⁴

²Emily Wilson's research in Liberty Township census records for 1880 shows George Henry Black's age as one year, placing his birth year as 1879. There has been some question whether his birth year was 1877; however, his older brother Will was born in 1877, according to both the 1880 census and his age at death. Dr. Black earlier had owned as slaves George Black's grandmother Brena Black and her young son George Marlan Black, who was freed when still a child. Wilson, *GHB 100 Years*, from Black's recorded recollections. From Evelyn Terry: George Marlan Black (George H. Black's father) was buried at the first Evergreen Cemetery outside of Winston-Salem; when the cemetery was overtaken by expansion of the Smith-Reynolds Airport, a new Evergreen Cemetery was created on Old Walkertown Road and most graves were moved there. However, Black's grave was moved to Oddfellows Cemetery.

³Hime is spelled Hime, Hine, and Hines in various records; the spelling Hime was used in his obituary and is used in this nomination. Quotation from Wilson, *GHB 100 Years*, p. 17. Oppermann, "A-A Neighborhoods:" Blumtown was a "suburb" of Winston northeast of the 1908 city limits. Early tax maps put it between 13th and 14th streets, a part of the Mickey Mill Road/East 14th Street neighborhood.

⁴Sentinel 10/11/1980; Delta flyer; family interviews. Will later married and moved to Columbus, Ohio, worked in an iron works, and died in an accident in 1907 at age thirty. The two brothers had agreed they wanted to be good at the trade so that someday people would call them "Mr. Black."

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In 1897 George married Martha Jane Hampton Black and they in time had eight children. City directories first list George and Martha Black in 1902-1903 and indicate he worked at Southern Chemical Company and lived at 1204 High Street (today's Highland Avenue near East Twelfth Street), although directories are frequently incomplete and inaccurate. In the 1904-1905 directory, however, he is shown working at Hedgecock and Hime Brickyard. Also in 1903, George Black bought five lots that made up the entire north side of East Eleventh Street between Hattie and Gray avenues. For the next few years, directories give his residence as Mickey Road in 1906, in New Richmond in 1910, in Northeast Winston in 1911, and in Eastern Heights in 1912. These four names probably refer to the same location. In 1915 his residence is given as E. Byerly's Alley, an earlier name for today's Gray Avenue, and the next year more specifically placed his residence on Byerly at the corner of Eleventh. This indicates that he was living on the property he bought in 1903 by 1915, and possibly as early as 1905. Emily Wilson's booklet of George Black's life reports that he built a large house on Gray Avenue in 1929, and a granddaughter believes the house was built in 1926 or 1927. It is clear from several records, however, that he was living at this address for more than a decade by then, though perhaps in a different house.⁵

Black worked for many years at Hedgecock and Hime Brickyard. Family members report that when Hedgecock tore down his old mud mill to build a new one, he offered the pieces to Black for firewood. Black accepted the pieces but did not burn them. Instead, he rebuilt the mud mill and began making bricks on his own in the afternoons after leaving work. Despite his brother Will's earlier admonition that no one would buy from a "colored man," Black ultimately began his own brickyard.⁶

Among George Black's co-workers at Hedgecock's brickyard was Richard D. Crosby, who lived a block or two north of Black. By 1925 George Black, then forty-six years old, was operating his own brickyard on Cameron Avenue at the corner of East Tenth Street, and by 1926 he and Richard Crosby had formed Black and Crosby Brickyard at 1210 Gray Avenue, apparently next door to and behind Crosby's residence towards Hattie Street. (One directory places the brickyard on Hattie near Fourteenth.) In 1924 Richard Crosby had bought a lot on Twelfth Street, and in 1926 sold it to his son Arthur, then twenty-six years old and a brickmaker at Black and Crosby. This is of importance because that same year or the next saw Richard Crosby form Crosby, Walker, and Lowe Brickmakers, perhaps behind the Crosbys' house at 1208 Gray, while his son

⁵Early tax map; Deed book 72/196: seller was Mary S. Steiner. New Richmond was "a colored suburb of Winston NE of city limits, S. of Baltimore;" Eastern Heights was "a settlement on Hill east of city near E. 14th." Sanborn Maps are of no help in determining construction date as they jump from 1917 to 1950.

⁶Family interviews; Wilson, GHB 100 Years.

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Arthur became the Crosby of Black and Crosby. Several of George Black's sons, Willie (the oldest), George junior, and Raymond (the youngest) also worked at the brickyard. George junior could build the kilns, lay the green brick into the arches, and burn the kilns. He was sought after by other brickmakers to burn their kilns.⁷ When mechanization became the norm, Black ignored it and his business thrived. His only modernization was a truck for delivering brick to job sites.

In 1928, Black sold four of his five lots on Eleventh Street, retaining the corner lot at 1100 Gray Avenue where he lived. Unfortunately, the timing was bad. The price of bricks dropped during the Depression, as low as eight or nine dollars a thousand, and often there were no buyers.⁸ As a result of the Depression, in February 1934 the Blacks sold their Gray Avenue property to Realty Purchase Corporation, and in October that same year bought the property at 111 Dellabrook Road and moved in, although Martha Black was unhappy about the small house. Black purchased the house from Miss Della L. Byerly who owned most of the land in the area. At her death in 1938, her niece, Sudie B. Stafford, inherited much of her estate, including the Blacks' loan. Black reduced the payments owed on his Dallabrook house by making bricks for Sudie Stafford's construction of two rental houses next door to the west.⁹ Black's work picked up as the continued demand for cigarettes protected many in Winston-Salem during the Depression, and many buildings were built. By 1940 Black was working with Alex L. Walker in a company named Black and Walker, located on the west side of Hattie Avenue between Twelfth and Fourteenth streets. Walker had earlier been vice president of Crosby, Walker, and Lowe, working with Richard Crosby. He lived on East Twelfth Street between Highland and Woodland avenues. Walker had a strict business sense and was known as "Judge" to his friends. He was associate pastor of his church, and one of George

⁷City directories and correspondence with Ralph Black. Directories include Orville among those working at the brickyard; however, according to grandson Ralph Black, Orville did not work in the yard. Arthur Crosby built a six-unit apartment house on 12th Street between Hattie and Gray avenues, made with brick from the brickyard. This is the land acquired from his father in 1926. It remained in family ownership until 1988 when acquired by the City for its continued urban renewal program (block 412, lots 201 & 104). Source: tax mapping records, Inez Crosby and Brenda Crosby Hill interviews.

⁸Wilson.

⁹Evelyn Terry and Ralph Black interviews. The Grey Avenue house was purchased in the 1960s by the City Redevelopment Commission, vacated, and demolished in the early 1970s urban renewal program. Dellabrook purchase at deed book 369/235; seller was Della L. Byerly who lived in a house (now gone) where Dellabrook Presbyterian Church is today. Dellabrook Road was then known as the extension of E. 14th Street off Mickey Mill Road; it was later named for Della Byerly.

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Black's grandsons remembers "...devotions, really a small service, soon after work started each morning as Judge Walker along with my grandfather and others joined in or took turns."¹⁰

Meanwhile, George Black had begun a brickyard on his Dellabrook property and in 1945 left Black and Walker Brick Company when the Hattie Street property was sold. His reputation for producing good quality handmade bricks was by that time well established. In 1931 when George Black was fifty-two and a master brickmaker, he was hired by Colonial Williamsburg to make bricks for reconstructions and restorations in the then-new museum village, established in 1926. Several of his workers, including his cousin Scobie, his son George, Will Scales, Will Petree, as well as Richard Hedgecock and workers from his company, spent the summer in Williamsburg. Black's nephew drove Black's old Dodge to Virginia. One grandchild remembers when "Poppa" (George Black) returned to his house on East Eleventh Street upon his return from Virginia; another grandchild had been born that summer and he first saw her upon his return.¹¹

Black's bricks were used in major buildings as early as the 1923 construction of the five-story building for the original Baptist Hospital, "Old Main." Working with Frank L. Blum Construction Company in the 1930s and 1940s, Black made the bricks for many of the fine private houses built in Winston-Salem at that time.¹² Blum was considered the best residential contractor of the time. Several houses were designed by architect William Roy Wallace and built by Blum's company using George Black's bricks. It is said they "just went together." Among those who could afford Wallace and Blum, George Black's bricks were the *thing* in the Depression and through the 1950s; people requested his brick.¹³

Old Salem was chartered in the 1950s and soon began its restoration and reconstructions. Frank L. Horton, former director of restoration for Old Salem, said, "George Black's bricks were used from the beginning at Old Salem. They had the quality we wanted. They were good and solid,

¹⁰City directories; Ralph Black interview. According to Alex Walker's 1964 obituary, "he was owner and operator of a brick making company and was former pastor of Mt. Pleasant Methodist Church." *W-S Journal*, 4/14/1964, p. 8 Negro News.

¹¹City directories. Ralph Black and Dolores McGee interviews. Black changed the name on his truck from "Black and Walker" to "George Black, Brickmaker." "Scobie's" real name was Roscoe Springs. Note: CW's personnel records go back only to WW II.

¹²Hancock and Davis interviews. When "Old Main" was demolished in 1978 to make room for a new hospital, George Black was invited to pose for photos holding one of the bricks he had made.

¹³Hancock interview. Hancock believes the Ralph Stockton House on Kenleigh Circle, built in 1958, was the last house built by Blum using George Black's bricks.

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they stood the test of time. They are in the market fire house on the square, the library, all of the bricks in the sidewalks are his."¹⁴

Black made the bricks for the Salem College Library (1937) and perhaps the addition to RJR Factory 256 (built between 1900 and 1915). His bricks were used by Wachovia bank in their "logo" branch banks built in Hayes Barton in Raleigh (1947), Biltmore branch in Asheville (1948), West End branch in Winston-Salem (1950), Winston South (1951), Winston North (now Black-Phillips-Smith Government Center), North Asheville branch (1953), Waughtown Street in Winston-Salem, and branches in Durham and Chapel Hill. In interviews conducted for this project, builders and architects who had used his bricks said "he made a good brick."¹⁵ Builder Frank Blum told a client in 1949, "they lay up well and they're wonderful brick." James Conrad, an architect who was Roy Wallace's partner, remembers, "George Black's bricks were sought after. Mr. Wallace would recommend George Black's brick over anybody's. When buildings that used his brick were demolished, people would try to salvage his brick--clean them up and re-use them. His were good bricks, not like earlier salmon bricks that disintegrated. His would hold up." In 1994 when a mid-1950s building was demolished, the demolition contractor said "Those bricks are durable; they don't crack. The bricks today are nowhere as good as those made by him."¹⁶ Handmade bricks stand out from mass-produced bricks in several ways. Because they are thrown by hand, they are less compressed than regular bricks, allowing natural air pockets to form. These air pockets permit moisture to freeze and thaw without cracking the bricks or causing the brick faces to pop off.

George Black was never a wealthy man. Blum and Wallace would pay him for the bricks in advance. They said his bricks were "...too cheap; he could have gotten a whole lot more money for his brick if he had just asked. His brick were about the same price or cheaper than good machine-made face brick from Pine Hall Brick [in Winston-Salem], but not cheaper than hard common brick. They were excellent brick; his bricks were also larger than most. He had plenty of business, he just didn't charge enough." At that time Black's brick sold for thirty or forty dollars for 1,000, about three or four cents each.¹⁷ When architect Roy Wallace died, his

¹⁴Wilson, p. 15.

¹⁵Interviews, Conrad and Hancock, quoting Frank Blum and Roy Wallace.

¹⁶African-American Tymes. Paul Patterson, owner of the company that demolished the Mayberry Restaurant building on S. Stratford Road. The bricks were salvaged by Delta Arts Center and are in storage.

¹⁷Conrad and Hancock interviews.

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daughter cleaned out his office and home library and threw out his records, which may have contained valuable information on Black's practice.¹⁸

In 1970 when George Black was ninety-one years old, Charles Kuralt spotlighted him for his "On the Road" television series as a special story that captures the essence of America. As a result of the "On the Road" story, the State Department asked Black to travel to Guyana to teach the people, village by village, to make bricks. After governmental stalling over Black's advanced years, finally he made a successful visit to South America. He was accompanied by his helper Thomas Brabham and his granddaughter Evelyn Terry who with other grandchildren had helped in his brickyard as a child. Black was in Guyana for several months; under his direction, the villagers in Guyana learned to make 10,000 to 24,000 bricks per day, six at a time. In 1971 four Guyanan representatives came to Winston-Salem to be trained by Black. Black became something of a folk hero; he visited the White House, the governor gave him special recognition, and Nixon used his picture in a re-election advertisement. Black was invited back to Williamsburg in the 1970s, four decades after his first visit, this time as a consultant to help set up a brickmaking exhibit there.¹⁹ He died in 1980 at the age of 101. Black was featured again in *Reader's Digest* as Kuralt's favorite story in his May 1987 article entitled "The Last Brickmaker in America." Black was also recognized when the city dedicated George Black Street, formerly the 1100 block of Gray Avenue where Black had lived.

Industry Context: The Brickmaking Process

There are several distinct stages in the production of brick: preparation of the clay or "mud," molding the brick, preliminary drying of the green brick, stacking the kiln, low firing or "steaming" the bricks, final firing, and off-bearing. Some of these tasks have left archaeological features at the George Black brickyard.

George Black learned his brickmaking technique in the 1890s and continued the traditional method into the 1970s. Black owned land near today's Bowen Boulevard where he employed one or two workers to dig the brick clay and load it into trucks for hauling to his brickyard. The "mud mill" was used to prepare the raw clay. Black added water and a small amount of topsoil to the clay; the mud mill removed air pockets to provide the correct consistency for molding the

¹⁸Conrad interview.

¹⁹*W-S Journal*, 7/11/1997; obituary; Delta flyer; *Sentinel*, 10/11/1980; Wilson, p. 15. According to family members, Earl Soles was Black's contact at Williamsburg; Black's daughter Madeline accompanied Black on this second trip to Williamsburg

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bricks.²⁰ George Black built his mills with undressed logs forming the foundation, held to the ground with spikes. The mill was built of boards forming a container about thirty inches in diameter for the clay and a stirring shaft. Black would fill the mill with clay and add water, getting the proper consistency by look and years of experience. Power was supplied by a horse or mule, often blindfolded, who walked a continuous circle around the mill to turn the shaft. The shaft had strikers, or mixing blades, to mix the mud and push it down and out towards a door at the bottom of the mill. In front of Black's mud mill was a two-foot-deep hole where the molder would stand, using his hands to pull the proper amount of clay from the door, sand it from a sandbox on his right and throw it into one sanded compartment of a brick mold on his left. The sand kept the clay from sticking to the forms.²¹ At one time George Black and Alex Walker had three mud mills at the Hattie Avenue location although most of the time they operated only two of them.²²

Brick molds are wooden box-like objects about two feet long and a foot wide. George Black did not make his brick molds, but ordered them from a company in New York that made the molds to Black's dimensions, divided into six compartments slightly larger than the finished brick. Black also had molds for curved bricks, corner bricks, paving bricks, and others. After all six compartments had been filled, the excess clay was struck by pulling a board or some other straight edge across the top of the mold. (The removal of the excess clay from the top of the mold is called a strike.) This process leaves distinctive parallel lines and sometimes deep gouges where small pebbles in the mud were pulled across the struck surface. An "off-bearer" then carried the mold to the pallet yard and slapped the wet bricks out onto wooden pallets to air dry. Workers stacked the pallets seven high. Much of the space of Black's brickyard was dedicated to the open area where hundreds of pallets were stacked. Bricks produced by this method can vary greatly in size due to variations in mold size and the gradual wearing away of wooden molds by abrasion.²³

²⁰Often called a pug mill elsewhere; however, the term was never used by the Black family. Evelyn Terry and Ralph Black interviews.

²¹One or two of GB's old molds are on display at St. Paul's United Methodist Church at 2400 Dellabrook Road.

²²Ralph Black correspondence.

²³Family interviews. *Journal* 7/11/1997. Hockensmith, pp. 134, 156-7.

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Forsyth County, NCSection number 8 Page 12*The firing process*

After a few days to air dry, depending on the weather, the process of building a kiln began. The kiln was a rectangular structure built anew for each firing. George Black's was a nine-arch kiln, meaning bricks were stacked to create nine firing tunnels running laterally across the kiln, and at the same time allowing ventilation around each brick. The kiln was built permanently to a height of about two feet, just tall enough to hold the cast iron doors at each end of each tunnel. To set the kiln for firing, workers would roll wheelbarrow loads of green brick, perhaps sixty to eighty brick per load, to the kiln. Black, Walker, or his son George would first make a flat layer of green bricks for a floor, then dry-lay the bricks on their sides a half-inch apart building them up into a long pyramid to create each arched tunnel. Workers would toss brick to the kiln builder, often two at a time. As the kiln grew taller, the art of tossing, catching, and setting the brick in alternating directions on top of the tunnels to create arches would last well into the evening. When completed, each tunnel wall was three or four feet in width with the tunnel opening about eighteen inches across.²⁴ The outside of the stack was daubed with clay. When filled, the kiln would contain 90,000 bricks, reach a height of eight to ten feet, and have a flat roof with a layer of soft, previously-burned brick as the cover. Covering this, to keep rainwater from spoiling the brick before they were burned, was a shed roof made of boards laid on a simple post-and-beam frame of small felled trees. Mr. Black generally constructed two kilns, each taking about two days to build. Kilns were torn down after each firing as the finished bricks were removed.²⁵ The number of bricks produced depended not only on the number of workers but on their skill. Some of the fastest brick molders of that time were George Black and his helper Jim Gwyn, who could mold 5,000 brick in a day. The better kiln setters were Black and his former partner, later employee, Alex Walker. In busy times Black would fire his kilns every two weeks or so.²⁶

Fires were built by hand inside each tunnel and at each tunnel opening, with careful attention to their size and location. The firing was a two stage process, the first phase actually being a thorough drying of the clay using a low temperature fire to steam off the bricks for two days, drying off remaining moisture from the clay. Were this not done, the bricks could crack, shatter, or even explode as the trapped moisture turned to steam and expanded. On the second or third day, smoke would rise from the top indicating this preliminary procedure was completed. The boards were then removed from above the kiln and the kiln fires were brought up to firing

²⁴Davis interview.

²⁵Family interviews, Davis interview.

²⁶Ralph Black correspondence.

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temperature. The smoke and heat would filter up through the stacked bricks until the bricks became red hot. Firing continued for several days using thirty-five to forty cords of wood to fire each kiln. The cast iron doors were used to control draft and maintain the proper temperature inside the kiln as the fires burned. Black and his workers kept the fires going night and day for up to a week or more, using long poles to manipulate the fires and push more wood in. One of George Black's granddaughters recalls that it was her job to take food to the men at the kiln at night, and that Black would play his "harp," a harmonica. Black taught his workers to know when the bricks were ready by looking for a depression in the top of the stack. The best were black and his son George junior.²⁷ Handmade bricks may vary not only in size but also in hardness and color because of the uneven heat in different areas of the primitive up-draft kiln. Glazed areas of brick are those areas between the stacked bricks that received more heat. Bricks also often show cross-wise and length-wise depressions caused by the weight of other bricks, or raised areas which are fused portions of other bricks that were stacked length-wise.²⁸

An example of a brickyard

In 1948 when his new house was being faced with George Black's bricks, Egbert L. Davis, Jr., visited Black's Dellabrook brickyard in full swing. He remembers there was no building, no foundation, no fence, just a level piece of ground. Two kilns were set up, each measuring about ten to twelve feet wide and sixteen to twenty feet long, and seven to ten feet high in the middle with a makeshift shed roof above the kiln on four corner posts. The mud mill was the only permanent structure. Family members report there was also a shanty to store tools, brick molds, and other small equipment.²⁹ Although Sanborn Insurance Maps of Winston-Salem do not include George Black's brickyard property, a 1907 map of a brickyard in Kentucky gives a view of such a yard. The complex in Kentucky consisted of two rectangular kilns, about twenty-five feet by forty-five feet and thirty feet by fifty feet, with shed roofs attached to the front and rear of one kiln. Nearby, drying pallets ranged over an area measuring about eighty feet by 150 feet. Immediately adjacent to the drying pallets was a one-story drying shed about twenty feet by 150 feet. A small (twelve by fifteen) one-story office was located in the center of the complex. Two additional smaller drying racks, a one-story pallet storage shed, and a small, unlabeled one-story structure were also shown. A major difference between the 1907 yard and George Black's yard, however, is a small structure shown on the map containing a brick machine and steam engine.

²⁷Wilson, *GHB 100 Years*; family interviews; Davis interview.

²⁸Hockensmith p. 143.

²⁹Davis and Black interviews.

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The only aspect of brickmaking that George Black mechanized was the hauling, modernizing from a mule and wagon to a truck.³⁰

Two types of machine-made bricks were commonly used in most brickyards while George Black continued his traditional procedure. Machine-made soft-mud bricks were produced in machines that forced the wet clay into molds and then struck the excess clay. Like handmade bricks, machine-made specimens have distinctive strike lines on the surface, and can vary depending on the type of machine used. Stiff-mud bricks, also called wire-cut bricks, were produced by machines extruding a continuous stiff column of clay which was cut into individual bricks by wires stretched over a frame. These machines were introduced in the late nineteenth century.³¹

Industry Context: Winston's Early Brick Industry

Our knowledge of individual brick yards and their products in Winston-Salem is sketchy. It appears from research conducted for this nomination that several smaller companies were successors to earlier companies and that proprietors were active in unrelated businesses as well. Locations for most brickyards listed in city directories were general, and with the passage of time many locations are no longer known. Also, some properties may have been rented or leased to the brick makers making precise locations difficult to obtain. Nevertheless, city directories remain our best, and often only, source for early brickmakers; they are later supplemented by significant oral tradition and at times by obituaries. As in all research, the history of African-American craftsmen is more difficult to trace than that of their white counterparts.

The earliest reference to a brickyard in directories is the 1884 listing for Spaugh and Miller (William Spaugh and J.F. Miller). Five years later, A. Fogle is listed in Belews Creek Road in Salem, apparently next door to the long-lived Fogle Brothers contractors. In 1891-1892, Henry (not William) Spaugh is listed as a mason, while J.R. Miller is a carpenter. The list that year included A. Fogle, Piedmont Brick Works (never listed again), and Winston Brick and Tile, whose president Benjamin J. Shepard had as his chief employment a tobacco company. Winston Brick and Tile continued until 1910 and during those years advertised in the directories. Research for newspaper advertisements was not conducted for this nomination.

Hedgecock and Hines (*sic*) on Mickey Road, where George Black got his start with Robert Hedgecock and Lucian Hime, is first listed in 1902-1903, although Hedgecock's company was

³⁰J.S. Collins Brickyard, Frankfort, Kentucky. Source: Hockensmith.

³¹Hockensmith, pp. 156-157.

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established some years before. Of note is a listing for James E. Hedgecock whose yard was also on Mickey Mill Road. Sanford A. Snyder was first listed that year as a brick manufacturer who lived and worked in Fairview, a "suburb end of Liberty Street." Snyder's company employed at least one family member (Fred L. Snyder), and, like Winston Brick and Tile, is not listed after 1910.

By 1906, Byerly and Byerly Brick Company was in business on Mickey Mill Road, operated by R. Frank Byerly, proprietor of Brook Farm Dairy, and William B. Byerly. The Byerly family owned much of the land in the Mickey Mill/East Fourteenth/ Dellabrook Road area, and their name was first given to today's Gray Avenue. George Black's family continues today a generations-long friendship with the Byerly family.

Of interest to the general study of brickmaking is the relation of brickmakers to one another, both as neighbors and as family. The 1906 directory includes Charles T. Grubbs, also on Mickey Mill Road. Grubbs advertised in city directories. He was listed only in 1906; however, his family member W.F. Grubbs married Robert Hedgecock's daughter Nancy. Hedgecock's son Nathaniel married one of Frank Byerly's cousins.³²

In 1908 four brick manufacturers were listed, including the R.F. Byerly Co. (Frank and William), Hedgecock and Hine (*sic*) with two Hedgecock sons as employees, Sanford Snyder, and Winston Brick and Tile. Hedgecock also advertised. Frank Byerly remained in the brick business until at least 1929 when he was on "Shady Moon Avenue." He died in 1939.³³

Robert Hedgecock was a significant manufacturer, important also because he trained George Black. Hedgecock's obituary reports that he had operated his brick company since 1874, the year he married, "with plants in Winston-Salem, Walnut Cove, and Old Town."³⁴ At one time he also ran a general merchandise store with his son-in-law W.F. Grubbs. Hedgecock bought several parcels of land from the Byerly family and from Sanford Snyder; from 1877 to 1922 he made about forty purchases of land. His brick business's last listing in city directories was in

³²W-S Journal 11/29/1939 obituary, p. 4.

³³Directories, death record, obituary. Byerly served two terms as register of deeds for Forsyth County and operated the Brookfarm Dairy from ca. 1899 until his death in 1939.

³⁴W-S Journal 2/6/1951, p.7 obituary; and 8/5/1976, p. 12, his son Arthur's obituary.

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1921; however, Hedgecock's business must have remained in operation at least until 1931 when they made the trip to Williamsburg. Hedgecock died late in 1933 at the age of eighty.³⁵

Several makers should be mentioned although there is little information about them. E.C. (Elijah Cornelius) Hester was a brick manufacturer whose yard was on "East Fourteenth extended" in 1918. He is seldom listed but was identified in his obituary as "...formerly a bricklayer and brick manufacturer."³⁶ For several years M. Albert Walker and Company had a brickyard in Walnut Cove and an office in Winston-Salem, at times in the Masonic Temple building and Merchants Bank and Trust building downtown. Another briefly-listed maker was Stimson Brick Company (Roy E. and Robah W. Stimson), listed in 1940 with "yards" at 212 North Liberty Street and "plant" on Waughtown Street.

All of the brickmakers mentioned above were white men. In the 1920s city directories became more inclusive, listing African-American brickmakers and including construction material companies in their lists of "Brick Dealers and Manuf." Orinoco Supply company, Fogle Brothers, W.T. Poindexter, and the Realty Bond Company were frequently listed. In these years also, Pine Hall Brick Company, named for the town in which it had been founded, was listed in 1924 as "manufacturers and dealers in shale, face, and common brick." That company remains in business in Winston-Salem today.

The first African-American listed under the brick manufacturers heading was George Black, first listed in 1925. Later partnerships of African-American brickmakers described earlier are listed in 1925 and later, including Black and Crosby; Crosby, Walker, and Lowe; Crosby and Walker; and Stafford and Troxler (1929, believed to be African American because of their location on Bruce near Diggs Boulevard). The 1940 directory introduces Stowe Brick Company, operated by African-American Emmett Samuel Stowe on Hattie Avenue near East Thirteenth Street. Stowe also sold wood from his Gray Avenue home. Those interviewed remember that there were three brickyards in that area of Hattie Avenue, south of Fourteenth Street and north of Twelfth Street where the Catholic Church was built in 1940. They remember the yards of George Black (later became Black and Walker) and of Richard Crosby, both on the west side of Hattie with Crosby's to the south and Black's near the unopened Thirteenth Street behind Bishop Linwood Kyle's large house and grounds. Black had three mud mills, with two in operation daily and the third in use during busy periods, and two kilns. Across Hattie Avenue was the yard of Emmett Stowe. All these brick companies failed except George Black's. In the

³⁵Death record, obituary.

³⁶*W-S Journal* 9/15/1934, obituary p. 6.

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early- or mid-1940s he moved it to Dellabrook Road behind his house. His brickyard was the first on Hattie, and outlived the others.³⁷

Archaeological Context

Preliminary investigations by archaeologists John Clauser and Dolores Hall in 1998 indicate that this site is an important source of information on brickmaking, containing as yet unretrieved data. The brickyard has the potential to add significantly to our understanding of brickmaking. Nationally, little research has been done on bricks or brickmaking; important questions about the brickmaking process can be answered only by physical material remaining at the property.³⁸ The use of George Black's bricks at Colonial Williamsburg and Old Salem add to the importance of the site. The history of technology in the early preservation movement has yet to be investigated and the George Black kiln would provide an ideal site for such a study. The use of Black's twentieth-century bricks to produce an "old looking" product is an unusual cultural phenomenon and could add significantly to our understanding of the field of interpretation of history.³⁹

Remains of the brickyard are present and evident approximately one hundred feet behind the dwelling. The only above ground evidence of the mud mill is a half-buried 55-gallon drum which served as a water container and remnants of the water line that brought city water from the front of the lot. Also present is a small pile of bricks about fifteen feet west-northwest of the drum. It is likely that below ground investigation will locate the brick kiln. Extensive excavation of the brickyard site also has the potential to reveal details about the construction of the mud mill and the brick molder, as well as information concerning areas used for mold sanding, striking, and mold removal. Investigations could additionally provide evidence about the spatial arrangement of the brickyard components.

³⁷Ralph Black and Dolores McGee interviews. James "Mac" Wingate remembers "old man Troxler." The Crosby and Black yards were on land bought by Linwood W. Kyles in 1921 and sold or transferred in 1930 to A. Humbles (perhaps a family member, as L.W. Kyles continued to list for tax records). The west side of the block between 13th and 14th streets (blocks 412 and 834) was sold to Daniel Lyons in April of 1940, and to the order of Friars Minor of the Province of the Most Holy Name in September of the same year (current location of St. Benedict the Moor Catholic Church, built in 1940-1941). Farther north, the west side of the block between 13th and 13½ (today's Andora) (block 833) was sold to H.L. Crotts & wife Almeda S. Crotts in 1944, and to the Sisters of the Third Order Regular of St. Francis of Allegany, NY, (location of Catholic school). The west side of the block between 13½ and 14th streets (block 832) was sold to Cliff Humbles in 1934, to Josephine Humbles Kyles in 1945, and the same year to the same Sisters in 1945. (The Sisters also bought Kyles' large house and used it as a convent.) Across the street where Stowe had his yard, the land was owned by Charles W. Jones and wife until well into the 1950s and later.

³⁸Hockensmith; Clauser.

³⁹Clauser.

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Sanborn maps.

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Winston-Salem Chronicle, "African-American Times," Volume II, September 1994.

Winston-Salem Journal 10/11/1980 (obituary), 5/15/1987, 7/11/1997.

Winston-Salem Sentinel 10/11/1980 (obituary).

Baptist Medical Center newsletter February 1979.

Interviews

Ralph Black, grandson of George Black.

Ken Brown, Wachovia Bank.

James Conrad, architect formerly with Roy Wallace; started 1939.

Inez Crosby, widow of Arthur Crosby, lives in Burlington, NC. Interview conducted with assistance from her niece Brenda Crosby Hill.

Egbert L. Davis, Jr., whose house was faced with George Black's bricks, who photographed George Black in 1948 and 1978, and who invited Black to the demolition of Old Main.

James A. Hancock, retired from Frank L. Blum Co. Started at Blum in 1954. Also great-grandson of the Mickeys of Mickey Mill Road. Hancock's grandmother grew up on Mickey Mill Road and remembered George Black "as a boy" when he came to town with his father to deliver ice to Mickey, who furnished the ice for Salem.

Brenda Crosby Hill, great granddaughter of Richard Crosby, great niece of Arthur Crosby. She grew up in the Crosby house on Gray Avenue and today lives on George Black Lane nearby.

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Dolores McGee, granddaughter of George Black.

Flake Steele, Pine Hall Brick Company.

Evelyn Terry, granddaughter of George Black and member of board of the Society for the Study of Afro-American History in Winston-Salem and Forsyth County.

James "Mac" Wingate, longtime resident. Moved to the area from Darlington, SC, in 1922 when seven years old. He lived in the neighborhood of the Hattie Avenue brickyards and knew them well as a boy and young man. His father was the first African-American butcher at the City Market.

My thanks to Ralph Black and Evelyn Terry for reviewing the draft nomination and making corrections.

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10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the nominated area contain lots 22B and 22D in Block 3194, Forsyth County Tax Mapping Office. The boundaries are shown by the heavy dotted black line on the accompanying tax map at a scale of 1" = 100'.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property represents the land historically associated with George Black since 1934, with the exception of lot 22C which was acquired by the City of Winston-Salem in October 1989 for grading of the Fourteenth Street Extension. Both nominated lots remain in Black family ownership.

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PHOTOGRAPHS:

The following information for #1-5 applies to all nomination photographs, with the exception of photograph F, taken in 1976 by McKelden Smith for the SHPO office. Photo locations are indicated on the two sketch maps accompanying this nomination.

- 1) George Black House and Brickyard
- 2) Forsyth County, North Carolina
- 3) Langdon E. Oppermann
- 4) April 1998
- 5) State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, North Carolina
- 6-7)
 - A. House and front yard from Dellabrook Road. Photographer facing SSW.
 - B. Rear of house. Photographer facing N.
 - C. Detail, shingled front gable. Photographer facing SSW.
 - D. Rear of house showing portion of former brickyard. Photographer facing NNE.
 - E. View from house to north portion of former brickyard. Photographer facing S.
 - F. 1976 documentary photograph, mud mill.
 - G. Remains of water barrel and spigot. Photographer facing NW.
 - H. Brickbats and remains of kiln. Photographer facing E.

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**ADDENDUM: Buildings known to include George Black's bricks.
A very incomplete list.**

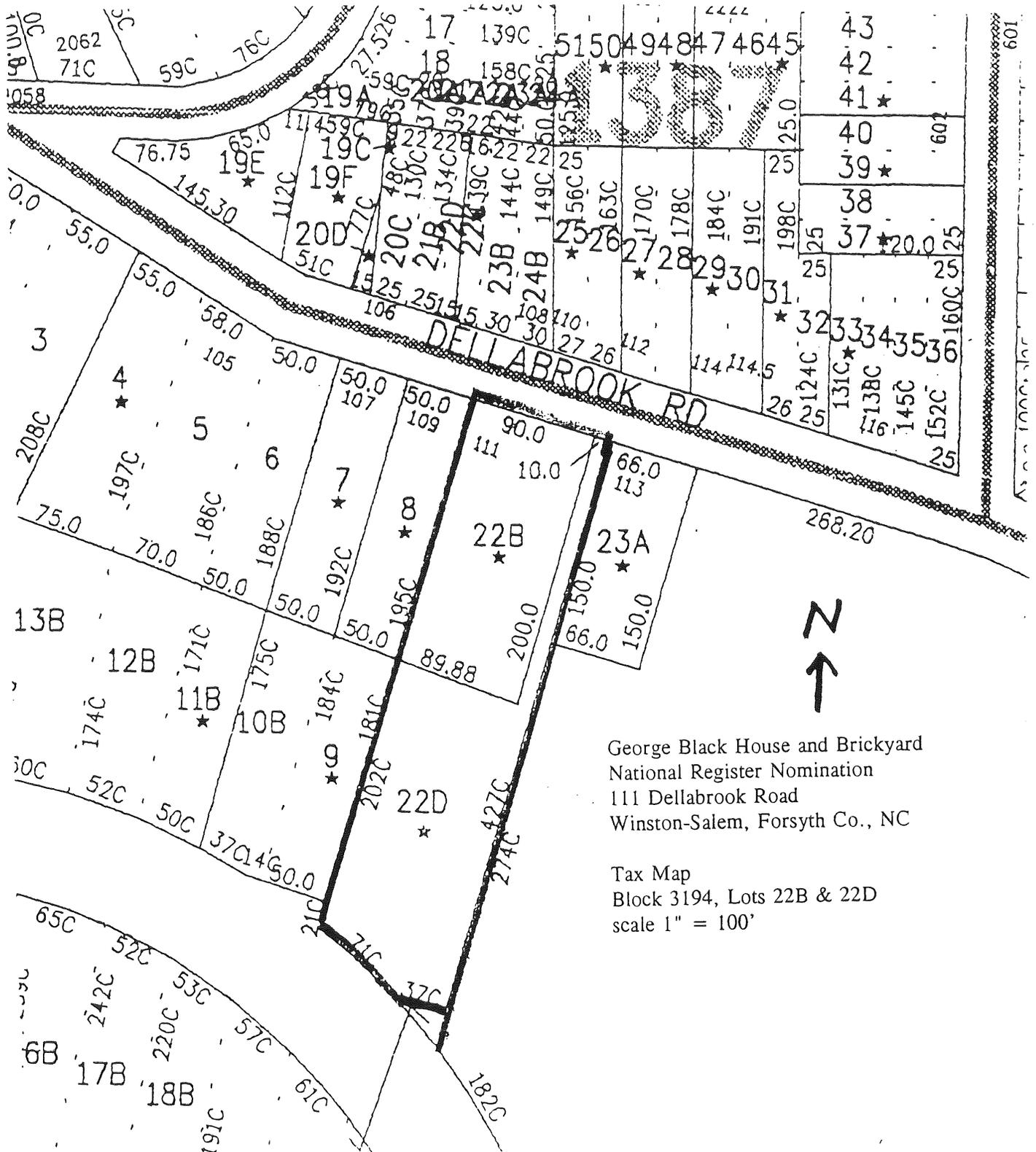
- Addition to RJR Factory 256 (between 1900 and 1915)
- "Old Main" at Baptist Hospital, 1923 (demolished 1978)
- buildings at Colonial Williamsburg, 1931
- 107 Dellabrook Road, ca. 1940
- 109 Dellabrook Road, ca. 1940
- Salem College Library 1937
- A. Robinson Building, 709 Patterson Avenue, 1940-1941
- Fire Station #2
- YWCA, Glade St
- 235 Arbor Road, 1949
- 303 Arbor
- 700 Arbor
- 1000 Arbor
- 2320 Georgia
- 2560 Warwick
- 2580 Warwick
- 2711 Forest Drive
- 1010 Kenleigh Circle, 1958.
- Mayberry's, 117 S. Stratford Rd, 1950s (demolished 1994; bricks donated to Delta Fine Arts Center)
- Mt. Pleasant Methodist Church, Highland Avenue and E. 14th Street, where Black was a member and Alex Walker was pastor or associate pastor.
- Wachovia banks:
 - Hayes Barton, Raleigh, 1947
 - Biltmore branch, Asheville, 1948
 - West End branch, Winston-Salem, 1950
 - Winston South, 1951
 - Winston North (now Black-Phillips-Smith Government Center)
 - North Asheville branch, 1953
 - Waughtown (or Sprague) Street, Winston-Salem
 - Durham
 - Chapel Hill

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

George Black House and Brickyard
Forsyth County, NC

Section number Tax Map Page 24



George Black House and Brickyard
National Register Nomination
111 Dellabrook Road
Winston-Salem, Forsyth Co., NC

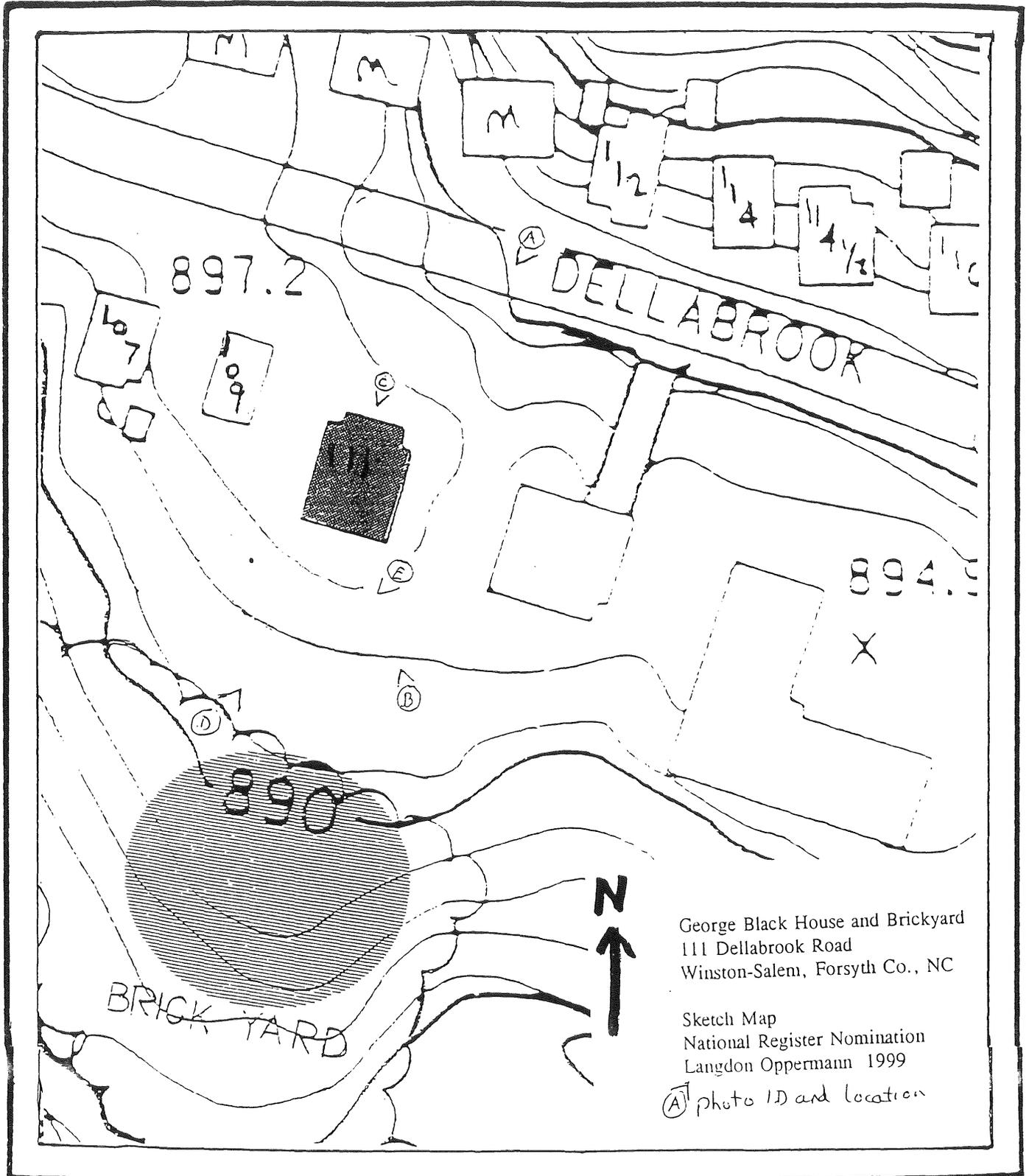
Tax Map
Block 3194, Lots 22B & 22D
scale 1" = 100'

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number ~~Sketch Map~~ Page 25

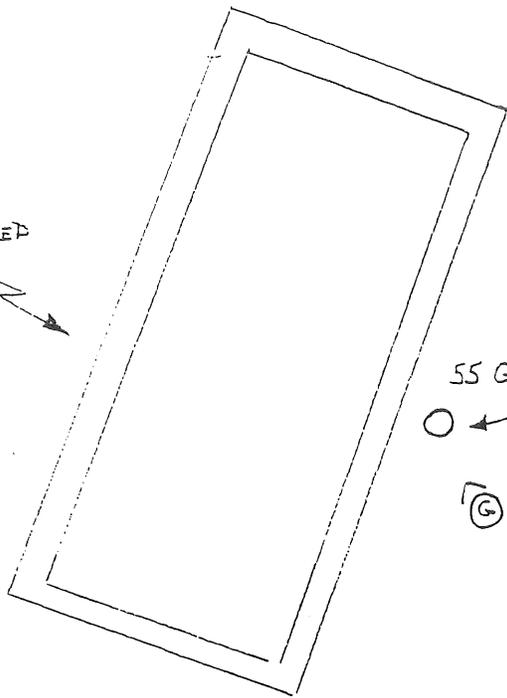
George Black House and Brickyard
Forsyth County, NC



George Black House and Brickyard
111 Dellabrook Road
Winston-Salem, Forsyth Co., NC

Sketch Map
National Register Nomination
Langdon Oppermann 1999

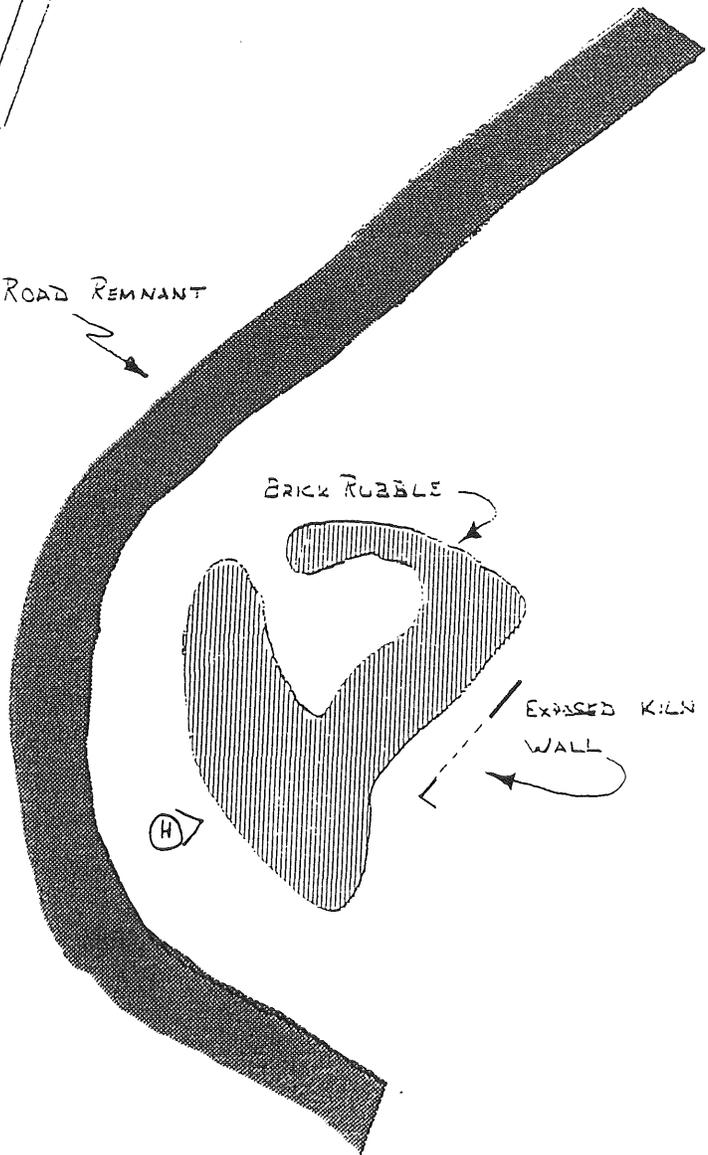
2 FT. DEEP
DITCH



55 GAL. DRUM



ROAD REMNANT



BRICK RUBBLE

EXPOSED KILN

WALL



George Black House and Brickyard
National Register Nomination
111 Dellabrook Road
Winston-Salem, Forsyth Co., NC

Sketch Map
prepared by John Clauser

(G) photo ID and location

SCALE

10'



United States Department of the Interior
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Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 99001683

Date Listed: 1/28/00

Black, George, House and Brickyard
Property Name

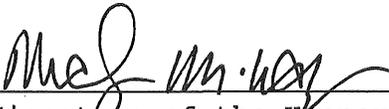
Forsyth
County

NORTH CAROLINA
State

N/A

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

for 
Signature of the Keeper

2/3/00
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Section No. 8

This nomination is amended to end the period of significance in ca. 1955, when Black appears to have ended his active career as a brick maker. There is insufficient information to evaluate his later importance as a mentor training craftsmen in his traditional techniques. This amendment removes the necessity to satisfy the conditions of Criteria Consideration G.

This amendment has been confirmed with the North Carolina SHPO.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

