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National Register of Historic Places
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See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

Historic West End Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number See verbal boundary description and map

not for publication

city, town Winston-Salem

vicinity of

state North Carolina

code 037

county Forsyth

code

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Over fifty

street & number

city, town

vicinity of

state

5. Location of Legal Description

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

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 of Forsyth County
has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1981 federal state county local

department for survey records Survey & Planning Branch, N. C. Division of Archives & History

city, town Raleigh

state North Carolina

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved	date <u>See criteria exceptions</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			and inventory list

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The West End is one of the most fully-realized and intact examples of a turn-of-the-century streetcar suburb in North Carolina, retaining to a remarkable degree the integrity of its primary period of significance, 1887-1930. The late nineteenth-early twentieth century urban neighborhood is defined by its picturesque landscape features--including a system of curvilinear streets, terraced lawns with stone retaining walls and steps, and parks--which take full advantage of the dramatic hilly topography of the site, and by its rich and varied collection of architecture reflective of the West End's period of development.

Originally situated on the western edge of the town of Winston, the continued westward growth of the city has left the district a center-city neighborhood on the western edge of Winston-Salem's central business area. The crescent-shaped district is bounded roughly by West End Blvd. on northeast and north, Peter's Creek through Hanes Park on the northwest and west, Sunset Dr. along the west and southwest, West End Blvd. and Interstate-40 along the south, and W. Fourth St. along the southeast and east meandering in a northeastwardly direction back to Fifth St., Broad St., Sixth St., and to the junction of West End Blvd., Chatham Rd. and Buxton St. in the northeast corner. The boundaries include that part of the original West End development which retains its integrity, as well as small areas of associated property along some of the original borders. While all was originally known as the West End, the area today includes what is commonly called the West End, West End South (south of First St.), and Crystal Towers (east of Broad St.). (For further definition of the boundaries and their justification, refer to Section 10.) Within the district the system of curving and straight streets, which respond to, rather than resist, the topography of the land, establishes a collection of irregularly-shaped blocks. Major streets include West End Blvd., which winds its way through the district from the northeast corner to the southwest edge, and Summit St., Brookstown Ave., Glade St., and Fourth St. The district is composed of forty-six whole or partial blocks with 610 recorded properties and their accompanying outbuildings. While the West End is, and always has been, primarily residential in character, there are some commercial buildings, churches, and miscellaneous structures such as the YWCA (335) and the YMCA (281).

As an entity distinguished from its surroundings, the West End today remains much as Jacob Lott Ludlow designed it in 1890: a picturesque residential neighborhood which emphasizes the natural qualities of its landscape through the use of curving streets and occasional parks. Into this idyllic setting were built some of the finest houses in Winston-Salem between 1887 and 1930, representing the most popular architectural styles of the day, along with a collection of less sophisticated yet well-built and representative examples of the same styles. Other man-made components of the district include numerous outbuildings associated with the houses, four architecturally significant churches, several commercial buildings and apartment buildings from the West End's primary period of development, and post-1930 structures including a variety of houses, apartments, and commercial buildings along with the YWCA, the YMCA, and an arrowhead-shaped granite memorial marker to Daniel Boone (610). In addition to its distinctive plan and architecture,

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the West End is definable from its surroundings due to noticeable changes in land use and building type beyond its boundaries, such as more recent commercial buildings and parking lots to the east and southeast, later and/or lesser quality housing to the southeast, an interstate highway (I-40) along the south and southwest, later schools and parkland to the west and northwest, and small-scale commercial and industrial development to the north.

Of central importance to the character of the West End is its landscape plan as designed by Jacob Lott Ludlow, Winston's first city engineer. Influenced by the picturesque concept of suburban planning as promoted on the national level by Frederick Law Olmstead, the West End plan, which remains largely intact today, takes advantage of the dramatic topography of the area.

Curving streets, with West End Blvd. a prime example, meander through the neighborhood along with some straight streets, creating an assortment of irregularly-shaped blocks. Physical remains around the intersection of Brookstown Ave. and Fourth St. reveal that at least some of the streets were paved with granite blocks, but all are now covered with asphalt. To provide convenience for houses located on steeply sloping lots, many of the blocks are divided lengthwise by narrow, unpaved, service alleys. West of the Summit St. ridge, the land generally slopes downward from east to west, and the house lots are frequently terraced to accommodate the changes in elevation. In a sense the street system itself is terraced, with, for example, Jersey Ave., Carolina Ave., and West End Blvd. alligned in descending order from Summit St., with Pilot View St., Brookstown Ave., and Clover St. intersecting in a steeply downhill direction and terminating at low-lying Hanes Park in the Peters Creek flood plain. This terraced arrangement of streets is repeated south of Glade St., with Piedmont Ave., West End Blvd. and Sunset Dr. in descending order from Fourth St. and in this case intersected by the steeply sloping Forsyth, First, and Jarvis Sts.

The typical West End street is lined with granite curbs and has one or two narrow grassy strips, often tree-planted, dividing it from the sidewalks. (Original brick sidewalks remain along two stretches of N. Spring St., but the rest were built or replaced since the 1920s with cement or concrete.) Responding to the landscape, many of the house lots have retaining walls which separate the front yards from the sidewalks. These are usually of granite, with noteworthy examples being those at the Apartment Building at 72 West End Blvd. (28), at the J. J. Gentry House (48), at the Thomas-LeDuc House (88), and at the W. B. Hawkins House (219). Other walls are constructed of other types of stone or brick, as exemplified by the handsome brick wall with granite cap at the Webb-Reece House (47). Yards, if not terraced, are usually at least sloping and frequently have granite or other steps leading to the level of the house. Yards are lushly landscaped with numerous trees and shrubs. While the individual lots, because of their limited size, are not for the most part park-like in and of themselves, the cumulative effect of the total neighborhood landscaping creates a park-like atmosphere. Adding to this effect are several of the few vacant lots which have been converted to "green spaces" (41 & 50) as well as the landscaped triangles found at eight of the street intersections. An important part of Ludlow's plan for establishing a picturesque landscape setting for the West End was the creation of several parks. At the center of the district is Grace Court (161), a bowl-shaped park bounded by Fourth St., Fifth St., Glade St., and an alley. Strategically located originally in front of the Zinzendorf Hotel, Grace Court remains a focal point for the neighborhood (especially since its ca. 1980

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rehabilitation) as the scene of many social gatherings and summertime music events. Ludlow's plan also delineated Springs Park (80), which remains intact as a quiet, wooded ravine retreat. (Ludlow's Little Louise Park at the northeast corner of the West End appears never to have been developed.) Along the northwestern boundary of the West End, Ludlow indicated a stretch of land along Peters Creek which he labeled "lawn." In 1919 P. H. Hanes donated this land to the city for a park. Hanes Park (276), with its impressive stone entrance at the foot of Clover St., its avenue of maples, footbridges over Peters Creek, and recreational areas, remains a source of pleasure for residents of the neighborhood and the city at large as well as serving as an appropriate closure for a large section of the northwestern edge of the West End. Also in the district are two post-1960 pocket parks (29 & 65), a memorial garden (108) associated with St. Paul's Church, and several vacant lots and parking lots.

In the West End the lush landscape establishes a complementary environment for the architecture which it surrounds. Steep lots with terraced front lawns and flights of steps provide impressive settings for similarly impressive houses. Particularly close relationships between the landscape and the architecture are seen when a material such as granite is used both for retaining walls and steps and for house foundations and porch elements, as at the W. Kerr Scott House (493), or when a garage with a terrace above is built into the hillside adjacent to the house, as at the W. Ernest Dalton House (323). Another close relationship between the houses and the environment can be seen in the use of front porches. The West End is a neighborhood of porches, with most of the houses built during the primary period of development (1887-1930) having front porches and sometimes rear porches. These provide today, as they did originally, an easy transition from public (exterior) to private (interior) living spaces. They, like the sleeping porches found on the rear second story of many of the houses, also provide places for taking advantage of the cooling breezes often present in the hilly West End (as touted in an 1892 advertisement for the Zinzendorf Hotel).

The built environment of the West End consists primarily of residential structures and associated outbuildings, but also includes a few commercial buildings, four churches, and several miscellaneous structures. For the most part, buildings in the West End are densely arranged on narrow but deep lots with shallow front yards. Most are one-and-a-half or two-stories in height. Although frame structures predominate, there is a rich variety of building materials present. Frame buildings include weatherboarded structures like the Jacquelin P. Taylor House (74), the Rosenbacher House (163), and the P. Oscar Leak House (318); wood shingled dwellings such as the G. F. Hinshaw House (205), the Byrd-Justice House (206), and the W. B. Hawkins House (219); and numerous bungalows like the Hollenback-Garner House (516) and its mate, the Harry A. Cunningham House (517), which are weatherboarded on the first story and wood shingled on the upper story. Though fewer in number, some of the most impressive dwellings are brick, as exemplified by the B. J. Sheppard House (106), the John E. Coleman House (110), the Charles M. Thomas House (305), and the Rowhouses (423-426) on W. Fourth St. Many of the brick structures, such as the William B. Taylor House (160), are detailed in granite or another material. Full-fledged use of stone is found with the monumental St. Paul's Episcopal Church (111) and Augsburg Lutheran Church (168). Other popular building materials in the West End include stucco and pebbledash. Prime examples of stuccoed houses include the Taylor Houses (180, 181, & 182) in the 1000 block of W. Fifth

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St., the P. Huber Hanes House (336), and the Kerner E. Shore House (487). Good examples of the rougher pebbledash treatment include four back-to-back houses on West End Blvd. and Sixth St. (81, 87, 203, & 204), and the Charles M. Taylor House (174) where pebbledash is used in conjunction with mock half-timbering. Rusticated concrete block construction is also found in the West End, used primarily for outbuildings, but also for a pair of houses on Glade St, the Aaron Cook House (342) and the W. Thomas Smither House (343). Post 1945 materials such as brick veneer, asbestos shingles, aluminum siding, and vinyl siding are present in the West End, but their impact on the overall character of the district is far less than that of the rich variety of pre-1930 building materials. Throughout the West End, from the most elaborate mansion to the simplest bungalow, the quality of design and workmanship is generally excellent. While the majority of buildings are reserved in their use of exterior ornamentation, some nearly explode with richness of detail. Among the best examples are the John E. Coleman House (110) and the Charles M. Thomas House (305), both brick Colonial Revival dwellings; the G. W. Orr House (124), a frame Colonial Revival dwelling; the J. Cicero Tise House (159), a brick Neo-Classical Revival structure; the Edgar D. Vaughn House (371), a Queen Anne frame residence; and the Harry H. Davis House (314), a frame Craftsman style dwelling.

Building activity has occurred throughout the history of the West End, but it has been most heavily concentrated between the years 1900 and 1929. An analysis of the 610 surveyed properties reveals that 4% [23] were built prior to 1900, 33% [202] were built between 1900 and 1917, 34% [206] were erected between 1918 and 1929, only 4% [27] were constructed between 1930 and 1945, and 22% [131] were built after 1945. While the surviving pre-1900 buildings are congregated along N. Spring St., Fifth and Summit Sts., and Fourth St., structures representative of the subsequent building periods are mixed throughout the district. There does appear to be a tendency, however, for the oldest buildings to be located along the highest elevations, with later development filling in the gaps and continuing along the lower-lying streets.

Between 1887, when Jacob Lot Ludlow's own house (107) was built, and 1929, when the Depression hit, the West End witnessed a continuum of mainstream stylistic expressions, including examples of the late Victorian Queen Anne style, the Neo-Classical Revival, the Colonial Revival, the Craftsman style, and a variety of other styles which made brief appearances, among which were the Tudor Revival, the Spanish Mission style and the Gothic Revival. Together these establish a richly varied architectural environment in the West End. It should be noted that while there are fairly high style examples in each stylistic category, more of the buildings in the neighborhood exhibit somewhat simpler and therefore more popular interpretations of the represented styles. In addition, many of the houses reflect a cross-over of styles, the most common of which is the Colonial Revival-Craftsman combination. Regardless of the style or the level of sophistication, however, most buildings erected during the West End's primary period of significance exhibit well thought-out design, good use of materials, and quality craftsmanship.

The oldest houses in the West End are products of the late Victorian period and reflect to a large degree the visual variety associated with the Queen Anne style. Emphasizing irregularity of plan and massing and combinations of texture and ornamentation, the style provided a visually rich beginning for the architectural character of the neighborhood. Jacob Lott Ludlow's own house (107), poised at the prominent intersection of Summit and Fifth Sts., is representative of the style.

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Erected in 1887 by Fogle Brothers builders, the house features a decorative wrap-around porch and center bay balcony, sawnwork gable ornamentation, and stained glass windows. Next door to, and across the street from, the Ludlow House are the B. J. Sheppard House (106) and the R. E. Dalton House (105), both impressive two-story brick dwellings from the 1890s. The Sheppard House is a particularly striking, if unusual, example of the Queen Anne style with its parapeted gables with peak finials and ornate wrap-around porch with groups of bulbous colonettes with tobacco leaf capitals. The most elaborate examples of the style in the West End are the H. D. Poindexter House (32) and the Jacquelin P. Taylor House (74), both built in the 1890s. Both are massive two-story frame dwellings with particularly irregular configurations, multiple decorated gables, fancy windows, and broad wrap-around porches with decorative balustrades, turned posts, sawnwork brackets, and open-work friezes. The Poindexter House also boasts a projecting corner tower. Tradition claims that architect Hill Linthicum designed the house. He was also the architect of the well-preserved 1892 Edgar D. Vaughn House (371), one of the most handsome of the Queen Anne dwellings in the West End. The distinguishing features of this two-story frame house are its left front and right side polygonal bays with carved sunburst panels, elaborate gable ornamentation, and a wrap-around porch and entrance bay balcony with arcaded balustrades and, on the main porch, a spindle frieze. The interior retains many period details, including plaster cornices and ceiling medallions and embossed wallpaper. The ca. 1892 Miller-Galloway House (177) is a smaller version of the style, but it is one of the most richly detailed and best preserved examples in the West End. This house emphasizes variety in texture and ornamentation with its brick first story, wood shingled upper story, gable peak fan ornaments and corner porch with turned posts and balustrade, sawnwork brackets, and spindle frieze. Less elaborate, yet well detailed, versions of the style are more frequent in the West End. Good examples are the two-story frame Dr. Robert H. Jones House (46) and its neighbor on Spring St., the James J. Norman House (51), as well as the one-story frame Andrew D. Mickle House (178). Each achieves its primary stylistic character through the use of decorated porches and gables.

Though few in number, some of the most impressive houses in the West End were built during the early years of the twentieth century in the Neo-Classical Revival style. Characterized by monumentality, the style lent instant prestige to the houses of this mode. The most grandiose and best preserved examples of the Neo-Classical Revival in the West End are the Rosenbacher House (163) and the J. Cicero Tise House (159). The Rosenbacher House is a large weatherboarded dwelling dominated by a two-story central portico with Corinthian columns and a full pedimented entablature. The portico is complemented by flanking one-story quarter-circle porches with Ionic columns. The interior of the Rosenbacher House is as impressive as the exterior with an arcade of Ionic columns, segmental-arched sliding pocket doors, numerous leaded glass windows, and other high-quality details. The nearby Tise House is one of the largest in the West End. It is a massive two-and-a-half-story brick structure with a granite foundation ornamented with segmental arches filled with ironwork grills. Like the Rosenbacher House, the Tise House is dominated by a two-story central Corinthian portico. Here a one-story Ionic porch wraps around three sides of the house. An impressive double-leaf entrance with leaded and beveled glass sidelights and transom leads to the generously proportioned and richly detailed interior, whose primary features are a grandiose stair with a double balustrade and bronze Classical figures atop spiral newels and a high paneled

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wainscot. Somewhat smaller-scaled examples of the Neo-Classical Revival style in the West End are the Farish-Glenn-Bitting House (353) and the S. E. Hall House (362), both of which carry the central feature of the style, a two-story Classical portico.

One of the two most widely represented architectural styles in the West End is the Colonial Revival, popular throughout the first quarter of the twentieth century when the West End experienced its greatest period of building activity. Interpreting the architectural forms and details of the American colonial period, this traditional style was used for seemingly countless buildings in the West End and ranged from the richly ornamental to the chastely simple. At the top end of the spectrum are the 1902 John E. Coleman House (110) and the 1920 Charles M. Thomas House (305). Both are large two-story brick dwellings. The Coleman House is one of the most sophisticated houses of its period in Winston-Salem. The symmetrically-designed house has pedimented cross gables and dormers, a garland frieze, dark brick lintels and corner quoins which contrast with the light brick body of the house, a Palladian window, and a wrap-around Ionic porch with a balustraded upper deck. The interior contains an incredibly rich collection of details such as a paneled closed string stair, a paneled wainscot and paneled ceiling in the hall, sliding pocket doors, multiple Colonial Revival mantels, and both leaded and beveled glass and jeweled glass. The Thomas House exhibits the typical Colonial Revival symmetry in its five-bay facade and is distinguished by Flemish bond brickwork, a chaste Federal Revival entrance, a balustraded terrace, a Palladian window, and on the interior, a Doric colonnade, molded cornices, and delicate Federal Revival mantels, among other details. The William B. Taylor House (160), designed by the architectural firm of Blauvelt and Gates, is a more simple yet boldly monumental example of the style. The severely formal two-story brick house features symmetry of design, granite trim, a slightly projecting pedimented center bay, and a Palladian window. One of the most handsome of the many examples of the style is the Robert S. Galloway House (380), designed in 1918 by prominent local architect Willard C. Northup. With its white stuccoed walls and green tile roof, the two-story house suggests the influence of Charles Barton Keen's design for Reynolda House. The Galloway House is detailed with blind arches over the first story windows, a modillioned cornice, and matching front, side, and rear porches with Tuscan columns, a full entablature with triglyph-and-metope frieze, and a balustraded upper deck. The interior is designed with a variety of Federal Revival details. Next door, the two-story brick Bess Gray Plumly House (381) is another good example of the Colonial Revival, with a symmetrical five-bay facade, pedimented dormers, a modillioned cornice, and a Doric entrance porch. On a slightly smaller scale, the ca. 1915 G. W. Orr House (124) is one of the most correctly detailed Colonial Revival houses in the neighborhood. The two-story wood shingle house has among its features a symmetrical five-bay facade with pedimented dormers, a dentiled and modillioned cornice, a Palladian window, and a Doric entrance porch with a pedimented entablature and a barrel-vaulted, coffered ceiling.

The Colonial Revival was treated in a variety of ways in the West End, and one of the most popular was the form that utilized as its primary feature the gambrel roof. Examples such as the ca. 1917 Stockton-Tatum House (373) designed by C. Gilbert Humphreys, the ca. 1915 Fletcher-Blackwell House (126), and the ca. 1922 Jones-Heath House (457) used the side gambrel roof, while other houses such as the 1905 Joseph E. Alexander House (359) and the 1911 Roberts-Leman House (530) used the cross gambrel roof. Stucco and wood shingles, often in combination, as well as

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weatherboard siding were popular building materials for these houses.

While there were many elaborate examples of the Colonial Revival style in the West End, there were even more examples that were correct but simple. The 1912 Gregg House (388), with its hipped roof, hipped dormers, and wrap-around porch with Tuscan posts and slightly projecting central entrance bay is one good example. Another is the Matton-Carmichael House (211), designed in 1922 by architect Harold Macklin. This two-story wood shingled house has a three-bay facade, a gable roof with a gable end chimney, and a one-story front porch with plain Tuscan posts.

Other building types were designed in the Colonial Revival style. Prime examples are the 1927 Friends Meeting House (83) and the 1924 First Church of Christ, Scientist (293). Designed by the firm of Northup and O'Brien, the Friends church exhibits a Federal Revival Classicism with its pedimented two-story Doric portico which enframes three double-leaf entrances with fanlight transoms. Round-arched windows line the sides of the church. The Christian Science church is a much smaller building which also expresses a chaste Federal Revival Classicism. It has a pedimented facade and a pedimented entrance porch, and is encircled by fifteen-over-fifteen sash windows with round-arched, keystone lintels. Apartment buildings erected in the 1920s also chose a simple version of the style for their design, as exemplified by the the Summit Apartments (120). This handsome three-story brick building has a Classical entrance, a balcony with a round-arched sash window, other windows with keystone lintels, and a parapeted cornice.

While the Colonial Revival continued, the formality of that style began to give way to the informality of the Craftsman style--with the Colonial Revival the second of the two most frequently expressed architectural styles in the West End. Many houses reflected the influence of both styles, such as the impressive J. J. Gentry House (48), built in 1917 according to the design of C. Gilbert Humphreys, the ca. 1917 Maslin-Tudor-Martin House (357), also a C. Gilbert Humphreys design, and the 1912 P. Oscar Leak House (318). But many others more fully embraced the Craftsman ideal, which included simplicity, informality of plan, and emphasis on the natural qualities of building materials so as to be in better harmony with the natural surroundings. The Craftsman influence was reflected in the design of many two-story houses, but it was even more closely aligned with the one or one-and-a-half-story bungalows. Good examples abound in the West End. One of the better examples of the two-story variety is the ca. 1926 Ray B. Diehl House (210). The two-story frame house has a low hip roof with widely overhanging eaves, groups of casement windows, and a heavy granite front porch. The well-preserved interior features boxed beam ceilings, high paneled wainscots, and built-in dining room cupboards. The ca. 1922 Nicholas Mitchell House (311) is typical of many of the two-story Craftsman-inspired dwellings in the West End. It has a stuccoed first story, a wood shingled second story, the ubiquitous low hipped roof with widely overhanging eaves, grouped windows, and a porch with wood posts on granite plinths and a plain balustrade. Up the street from the Mitchell House, the Harry H. Davis House (314) is one of the most outstanding examples of the Craftsman style in the neighborhood. The 1923-1924 one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling has a combination of weatherboard and wood shingle siding, a multi-gable roof with overhanging braced eaves and plain bargeboards, grouped windows, stained glass, and a porch with tapered wood posts on brick plinths and a solid brick balustrade.

The West End possesses a wealth of 1910s and 1920s bungalows in a wide range of types. Many are classic examples of the Craftsman style. Two of the best are the

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W. B. Hawkins House (219) and the W. Kerr Scott House (493). The Hawkins House is a wood shingled example with bargeboarded gables, an offset porch, and granite foundation, steps, and chimney. The Scott House is a pristine example with coursed wood shingled siding, overhanging gables with bargeboarded eaves, battered and crosssetted door and window surrounds, and a granite front porch, chimney, and front steps. Other bungalows which make good use of granite are the J. D. Slawter House (418) and the Philip T. Hay House (519). In the West End many bungalows appear identical, or nearly so, to others in the neighborhood. A striking example is the Hollenback-Garner House (516) and its next door mate, the Harry A. Cunningham House (517). These houses exhibit a common bungalow form. Each is a one-and-a-half-story frame structure with a weatherboarded first story, a coursed wood shingle upper story, a broad gable roof with widely overhanging eaves, a matching front dormer, grouped windows, and an engaged front porch with paired posts on brick plinths and a plain balustrade. One of the most interesting groups of bungalows in the West End is the row of five houses at 1316 to 1334 W. First St. (439-443). These closely knit and recently renovated houses together display a wide variety of bungalow forms, materials, and details.

Other revival styles made brief appearances in the West End, adding to both the visual variety and the romanticism of the neighborhood. The most popular of these was the Tudor Revival of the 1910s and 1920s. Probably the most classic example of the style is the 1925 Robert S. Tilley House (246). It displays many hallmarks of the style, including stuccoed walls with mock half-timbering, multiple steep clipped gables with overhanging eaves, a second floor overhang, grouped windows, and an entrance porch of matching design. Other prime examples include the large, "half-timbered" Joseph L. Graham House (118) built around 1910, and the row of three Taylor family houses (180, 181, 182) along W. Fifth St. which were erected in 1916. One of the pivotal buildings in the district, the P. Huber Hanes House (336), is an eclectic adaptation of the style. Built ca. 1915, it is a large two-and-a-half-story stuccoed dwelling with a steep truncated hip roof and steeply-pitched front, side, and rear bracketed gables. In typical eclectic manner, the interior of the Hanes House is handsomely detailed in the Colonial Revival style.

The Spanish Mission style is rare in the West End, but its two main examples are both prominent buildings. The major example is the ca. 1921 Kerner E. Shore House (487), a large two-story stuccoed house which displays a green tile hip roof with matching front dormer, overhanging eaves with shaped rafter ends, balconied windows, arched openings, and parapeted wings. In the spirit of eclecticism, the interior contains Colonial Revival and Gothic Revival details. The 1920s Apartment Building (28) at 72 West End Blvd. is a more simple, yet nicely detailed, version of the style. Primary features of the white stuccoed building include a green tile pent eave at the roofline with a shaped parapet above, scrolled brackets, and a round-arched balconied window above the central entrance. A grand entrance to the building is provided by the split flights of granite steps which rise from the street corner.

Two monumental Gothic Revival churches in the West End add significantly to the dignified character of the neighborhood. The grandest of these is St. Paul's Episcopal Church (111), one of the most outstanding Gothic Revival structures in the region. Magnificently sited on one of the highest elevations in the city, it was designed by the distinguished ecclesiastical architect, Ralph Adams Cram of Boston, with Harold Macklin assisting as local architect. The 1928-1929 church is a granite

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structure with sandstone trim modeled after thirteenth century Gothic architecture, complete with lancet stained glass windows, lancet portals, buttresses, and a tower which rises ninety-three feet above the transept crossing. The fully-developed Gothic interior is characterized by bold simplicity and excellent craftsmanship. The slightly earlier Augsburg Lutheran Church (168) was designed by architect Hall Crews in 1926. This fortress-like structure with twin towers flanking the arched portal, a steeply pitched gable roof, side buttresses, and stained glass windows is built of stone from the Bald Mountain Quarry, now covered by High Rock Lake.

While most of the buildings in the West End are residential structures, there are others which make a positive contribution to the architectural fabric of the district. In addition to the churches already described, there are several commercial buildings of particular merit, along with several outbuildings significant apart from their houses which no longer stand. Joyner's West End Grocery (145), one of the oldest buildings in the district, is a two-story brick, flat-iron shaped structure with a parapeted roofline and a heavy bracketed cornice along the Fourth St. facade. Across Burke St. from Joyner's is the well-preserved ca. 1915 Drugstore (427) attached to the west end of the row of four brick townhouses (423-426) of the same date. The two-story brick Drugstore has an angled facade and a modillioned wood cornice. At the northwest edge of the West End, the 1928 Summit St. Pharmacy (99) is one of the most architecturally unusual buildings in the district. The two-story structure of vaguely Mediterranean style influence is characterized by a rough stucco facade with applied slate blocks, an arcaded first story, and an engaged porch across the second story facade with a red and yellow tile shed roof.

Significant outbuildings which remain despite the loss of their associated houses include the ca. 1890 Frank Miller Carriage House (176) and the ca. 1910 former garage or stable (365) associated originally with the Hanes-Hill House. Both are substantial brick structures. The Miller Carriage House has a steep gable roof, a row of stalls, and a cupola-like ventilator, while the Hanes-Hill House outbuilding has a steep hip roof and cross gable.

The general condition of the buildings in the West End is good. Since the late 1960s many have been sensitively rehabilitated or restored, while others never fell into disrepair in the first place. Alterations have most frequently involved the addition of new siding (see inventory list for specifics on alterations), but in most cases the alterations, siding or otherwise, have not destroyed the significance of the buildings and therefore the district as a whole has retained a large degree of integrity.

Of the 260 noncontributing resources in the district, relatively few are actual intrusions. Most are either post 1930 outbuildings or residential structures built after the district's primary period of significance which might simply be labeled "fill". Good examples are the rows of small post WWII houses along Pilot View and Sixth Sts. (186-192, 197-202), the beautifully-detailed YWCA (335) which was built in 1942, the John W. Pack House (395) which is the only example of the Art Moderne style in the West End, and the 1982 Blackwell-Chapman House (232), a modern dwelling which nevertheless relates well to the West End in scale, form, material, and site placement. Intrusions consist primarily of unsympathetically designed and placed two-story motel-like apartment buildings such as the Summit Square Apartments (119), the Brookshill Apartments (306), the three-story West Hill Apartments (393), and the Apartments (490) at 123 Piedmont Ave. Other types of intrusions include the one-

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story brick veneer office building (164) at 854 W. Fifth St. with its front-facing kicked-gable roof and front parking lot which looks as if it belongs on "franchise row" and the massive YMCA (281), erected in 1976 and enlarged ca. 1985. Because the intrusions are not great in number and are scattered, they have not destroyed the West End's ability to convey its architectural and historical significance.

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Inventory List

The inventory list contains brief descriptions of all 610 properties in the proposed West End Historic District, based on an inventory conducted between October, 1985 and March, 1986. The properties are numbered sequentially as they were recorded in the field, starting in the northeast corner of the district and moving in sections to the southern end. The following is an outline of the order in which the streets were recorded, all in a block-by-block manner:

Chatham Rd. (southwest side then northeast, moving toward Buxton)
Buxton St. from Chatham to Plum (west side)
West End Blvd. from Chatham to Spring (north side then south)
Spring St. from Sixth to Eighth (east side then west)
West End Blvd. from Spring to Sixth (west side then east)
Broad St. from West End to Fourth (west side)
West End Blvd. from Broad to Reynolda (south side)
Summit St. from Fourth to West End (east side then west)
Fourth St. from Burke to Glade (south side then north)
4 1/2 St. from Broad to Brookstown (south side)
Fifth St. from Broad to Glade (south side then north)
Pilot View St. from Broad to West End (south side then north)
Sixth St. from Broad to Summit (south side then north)
Manly St. from Summit to West End (east side then west)
Jersey Ave. from Summit to Clover (east side then west)
Carolina Ave. from Summit to West End (east side then west)
West End Blvd. from Reynolda to Glade (east side then west)
Burke St. from Fourth to Brookstown (southeast side)
Brookstown Ave. from Burke to West End (northeast side then southwest)
Glade/Clover Sts. from Fourth to West End (northeast side then southwest)
Glade St. from Clover to Peters Creek (north side then south)
Fourth St. from Glade to First (southeast side then northwest)
West End Blvd. from Glade to First (east side then west)
Sunset Dr. from Glade to First (east side then west)
Forsyth St. from Fourth to Sunset (north side then south)
First St. from Fourth/Burke to beyond Sunset (north side then south)
Fourth St. from First to I-40 (east side then west)
Piedmont Ave. from First to Fourth (east side then west)
West End Blvd from First to Fourth (east side then west)
Sunset Dr. from First to Jarvis (east side then west)
Jarvis St. from Piedmont to Sunset (north side then south)
Crafton St. from West End to I-40 (east side then west)
Taylor St, from West End to I-40 (west side)

Exceptions in the numbering system occur because of deleted properties resulting from boundary refinements and added properties resulting from changes in the "counting" and listing requirements. Instead of revising all numbers late in the inventory process, only the affected properties received number changes, meaning

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that these properties are not located where they normally would be in the numbering sequence. Affected properties are #86, 144, 150, 151, 162, 209, 235, 296, 378, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 438, 451, and 593-610.

Each entry in the list contains the following components: the inventory number keyed to the inventory map, the name of the property based whenever possible on the first known occupant or on one or more owners of significance, the statewide inventory computer number given in parentheses, the address of the property, the date or approximate date of construction based on historical documentation and/or physical evidence, an assesment of the contributing (C) or non-contributing (N) status of the property, a brief physical and (when possible) historical description of the property, a list of documentary sources given by abbreviations in parentheses, and where applicable a brief description of accompanying outbuildings with their contributing or non-contributing status. (Note: Vacant lots and parking lots do not carry a construction date or an assesment of contributing or non-contributing status.) For each inventoried property there is a survey file with additional information, including the statewide inventory form, photographic proof sheets, and various types of historical documentation. These files are maintained at the Survey and Planning Branch, Division of Archives and History, 109 E. Jones St., Raleigh, North Carolina 27611.

These defintions of "contributing" and "non-contributing," as developed by the National Register, were used to assess the individual properties and property components within the district:

A contributing building, site, structure, or object adds to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations, or archeological values for which a property is significant because a) it was present during the period of significance, and possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is capable of yielding important information about the period, or b) it independently meets the National Register criteria.

A noncontributing building, site, structure, or object does not add to the historical architectural qualites, historic associations or archeological values for which a property is significant because a) it was not present during the period of significance, b) due to alterations, disturbances, additions, or other changes, it no longer possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is incapable of yielding information about that period, or c) it does not independently meet the National Register criteria.

The "period of significance" used for the West End was 1887-1930. No properties beyond that time period are listed as contributing, with the exception of the 1815 Zevely House (153), which is listed individually in the National Register.

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The following is a statistical analysis of the contributing and noncontributing properties in the West End, organized by resource type.

	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
<u>Buildings-</u>		
dwellings (houses, apts, condos, servant's houses)	426	140
commercial/office bldgs.	7	25
churches (and church-related bldgs.)	4	1
garages/carriage houses/stables	71	74
sheds/storage buildings	0	11
other (YWCA, YMCA)	0	2
Total	508	253
<u>Structures-</u>		
parks	3	3
park elements	4	3
Total	7	6
<u>Objects-</u>		
Daniel Boone memorial marker	0	1
Total	0	1
<u>Sites-</u>		
Total	0	0
Total Resources	515	260

The following is a brief list of sources used with the inventory list:

- SM Sanborn Maps
- TR Tax records
- CD City directories
- OS Owner/occupant survey
- D Deeds
- ER Estate records
- I- Interview with person named thereafter
- BEV Bird's Eye View (1891)
- WEPM West End plat maps
- OP Original plans
- NRN National Register nomination
- WSJ Winston-Salem Journal

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S The Sentinel (Winston-Salem)
UR Union Republican (Winston-Salem)
PP People's Press (Salem, NC)
WSCI Winston-Salem, City of Industry (1918)
AW Art Works of the Piedmont Section of North Carolina (1924)
AG Architectural Guide of Winston-Salem Forsyth County (1978)
HNC History of North Carolina, Vol. III & Vol. IV (1919)
NCAC North Carolina, Rebuilding an Ancient Commonwealth (1928)
BHNC Biographical History of North Carolina
FCM Forsyth, The History of a County on the March (1976)
SH "A Short History of the West End" (Jane S. Hill, 1975)
HFM "History of Winston-Salem Friends Meeting" (1962)
SPEC St. Pauls Episcopal Church, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, 1876-1976
HFCCS Typed history of First Church Christ Scientist
CH "Church History" (Augsburg Lutheran)
HF "Hanes Family" (Jo White Linn)
GNRE "Graylyn, A Norman Revival Estate in North Carolina" (Thomas A. Gray, 1974)

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1. Duplex (FY 1522)
730-732 Chatham Rd.
ca. 1950
N

This simple one-story frame duplex has a gable roof, asbestos shingle siding, and entrances sheltered by bracket-supported gabled hoods.

2. House (FY 1523)
712 Chatham Rd.
ca. 1955
N

This low-lying one-story frame house has a broad gable roof, board-and-batten siding, and a front picture window. It stands on the intended site of Little Louise Park, a small park designated on the original West End plat map which apparently never was developed. (WEPM)

3. Vacant Lot (FY 1524)
NE side Chatham Rd.

The vacant lot consists of a small open field.

4. J. W. Yokely House (FY 1525)
705 Chatham Rd.
1917
C

The Yokely House is a two-story frame dwelling which retains its original Colonial Revival appearance. Its simple but formal exterior is characterized by a symmetrical three-bay facade, a low hip roof with a small wood shingled gable in front, and a hip-roofed front porch with chaste Tuscan columns and a plain balustrade. J. William Yokely, a farmer, and his wife, Joyce, were the original owners of the house and occupied it for more than twenty years. (SM, TR, CD)

5. Vacant Lot (FY 1526)
NW cor Chatham Rd. & Buxton St.

This treeless lot was once occupied by a one-story frame dwelling with a wrap-around porch. (SM)

6. Cash-Wall House (FY 1527)
654 Buxton St.
1917

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C

The Cash-Wall House is a basic one-and-a-half-story frame bungalow typical of many built in the 1910s and 1920s, including some of those found elsewhere in the West End. Salient features include the broad gable roof which continues well beyond the front and rear elevations of the house to shelter engaged porches and the shed dormers on the front and rear roof slopes. Although the house has been sheathed in aluminum siding during the past decade, its overall integrity remains strong because the original form and majority of the detailing have been well preserved. Frank B. and Pauline Cash were the original occupants, who lived in the house until it was purchased by the Dinin family in 1925. Maude and William Wall were the longest occupants, owning the house from 1944 to 1979. (SM, CD, TR)

7. Maude D. Miller House (FY 923)

54 Buxton at Chatham

ca. 1900

C

The Miller House is one of the most fully developed and best preserved of the Queen Anne style cottages in the West End. The one-story weatherboarded frame house has a boldly projecting right front polygonal bay; front and side shingled gables with gable peak spindlework; a front porch with a pedimented entrance bay, turned posts and balustrade, and sawnwork brackets; and a double-leaf glass and wood paneled entrance with a bull's-eye cornerblock surround. The 1917 Sanborn Map shows that the rear ell porch has since been enclosed and slightly enlarged (probably in the mid-twentieth century). The house had numerous owners and occupants during its early years. The longest occupant appears to have been Maude Miller, an inspector for P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., who lived in the house from at least 1939 to 1965, although she actually owned it from 1944 to 1973. (SM, D, TR, CD)

Garage

N

Immediately behind the house is a one-car cinderblock garage with a shed roof, probably built in the mid-twentieth century.

8. John V. Pardue House (FY 1528)

101 West End Blvd.

ca. 1915

C

The Pardue House is a one-story weatherboarded frame cottage characterized by left front and right side gables and a hip-roofed facade porch with Tuscan columns and a plain balustrade. Its asymmetrical form and Classical detailing make it a part of the collection of late Victorian-Colonial Revival houses in the West End. After

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having a string of owners and occupants during its early years, the house was purchased by John Virgil and M. Ethel Pardue in 1936 and was occupied by them for the next forty-five years. Pardue was a grocer. (SM, TR, CD)

9. House (FY 1529)
105 West End Blvd.
ca. 1916
N

This one-and-a-half-story frame bungalow is probably the house shown on the 1917 Sanborn Map at this location. It had a broad gable roof and an engaged front porch. Various alterations which date from the mid-twentieth century to the present, including the asbestos shingle siding, the upper story front deck, and probably the front gabled dormers, have compromised the architectural integrity of the house. (SM)

10. Apartment Building (FY 1530)
109-115 West End Blvd.
post 1945
N

This low two-story brick veneer quadraplex with central exterior stair leading the second floor apartments is architecturally out of character with the West End.

11. Messick House (FY 1531)
119 West End Blvd.
ca. 1916
C

The Messick House is representative of some of the smaller dwellings built in the West End during the first two decades of the twentieth century. The one-story weatherboarded frame cottage reflects stylistic elements of the transitional late Victorian-Colonial Revival period in its asymmetrical form, central hip roof with front and side gables, and wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns. The Leonard J. Messick family occupied the house for more than fifty years after purchasing it in 1919. Messick operated a wholesale feed business. (SM, TR, CD)

12. Barkley-Huffman House (FY 1532)
123 West End Blvd.
ca. 1915
C

Located on a pie-shaped lot, the Barkley-Huffman House is designed to address two sides of the sharp curve in West End Blvd. The transitional late Victorian-Colonial Revival cottage is one of the most handsome of the smaller houses in the West End.

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Irregularity of form is the primary characteristic of this one-and-a-half-story frame house which shows the influences of both the late Victorian and Craftsman periods. The roof is an unusual combination of steep pyramidal, gable, and shed forms. The recessed entrance is sheltered by a corner wrap-around porch with tapered wood posts, stuccoed plinths, and a solid shirt. Windows on the projecting left front bay are paired and tripled. Aluminum siding has been added since 1950, but the house remains an unusual architectural expression which contributes to the visual and historical character of the street. The J. W. Wadsley family was the longest owner-occupant, from 1933 to 1973. (SM, TR, CD)

16. Duplex (FY 1536)
141-143 West End Blvd.
ca. 1950
N

This one-story brick veneer duplex has a broad gabled front section facing the street, a hip-roofed rear section, and shed entrance porches at each front corner.

17. House (FY 1537)
147 West End Blvd.
late 1920s
C

This one-story brick veneer house was probably built in the late 1920s and is another expression of the bungalow house type in the West End. It is characterized by a gable-on-hip roof and an engaged front porch with tapered wood posts set on brick plinths and a plain balustrade.

18. Duplex (FY 1538)
151-153 West End Blvd.
post 1945
N

This one-story gable-fronted duplex is sided with asbestos shingles and formstone and has a front porch with modern ironwork posts.

19. Jeff D. King House (FY 1539)
157 West End Blvd.
ca. 1927
C

The King House is a straightforward, two-story frame, four-square house tied to the architectural character of the district by its scale, use of materials, and simple Craftsman detailing. The weatherboarded dwelling is characterized by a low

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pyramidal roof with widely overhanging bracketed eaves, paired bungalow windows, and a front porch with tapered wood posts on brick plinths and a heavy plain balustrade. First owner-occupant Jeff D. King was a tobacco buyer. (SM, TR, CD)

20. House (FY 1540)
161 West End Blvd.
ca. 1930s
N

This simple bungalow with broad front gable may have been built in the 1930s, if not earlier, but alterations which include replacement ironwork porch posts and railing, changes in the fenestration, and wide aluminum siding have compromised its architectural integrity.

21. House (FY 1541)
167 West End Blvd.
1930s-1940s
N

This simple late Colonial Revival house is a two-story brick veneer dwelling with a gable roof and a small gabled entrance porch with a vaulted ceiling. A large wooded side yard is on the southeast side of the house.

22. Apartment House (FY 1542)
171 West End Blvd.
1930s-1940s
N

This late Colonial Revival two-story brick veneer house has a gable roof, a front porch with Tuscan colonettes set on brick plinths connected by an openwork brick balustrade, and a curved ironwork stair leading from the front walk to the ironwork balustraded second story deck.

Garage
N

Behind the house is a delapidated two-car brick garage with a gable roof.

23. House (FY 1543)
175-177 West End Blvd.
post 1945
N

This one-story brick veneer duplex has a gable roof, a pair of facade picture windows, and a shed-roofed pair of central entrances.

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24. Vacant Lot (FY 1544)
NE side West End Blvd. bet. 177 & 187 West End Blvd.

This vacant lot was the site of a two-story duplex in the 1950s. (SM)

25. Lewis F. Brown House (FY 918)
187 West End Blvd.
ca. 1920
C

The Brown House is a simple but boldly detailed Colonial Revival dwelling. The two-story weatherboarded frame house is distinguished by its gable roof with wood-shingled, pedimented gable ends, its two-story center bay portico with wood-shingled pedimented gable and square Classical posts, and its two-story bay window to the right of the portico. Lewis F. Brown, chief engineer at R. J. Reynolds Tobacco, was the original owner-occupant. His family held the property from 1919 to 1937. (TR, CD)

Storage building
C

The small weatherboarded frame storage building with wood shingled gables matching those of the house appears to be contemporary with it.

26. N. P. Stone House (FY 912)
195 West End Blvd.
ca. 1893, ca. 1915
C

This delightful Queen Anne cottage was built ca. 1893, while its unusual porch probably dates from ca. 1915. Typical of its period, the house has an asymmetrical configuration, a pyramidal roof with decoratively shingled cross gables (the front gable with a curvilinear bargeboard), novelty siding, and Queen Anne style sash windows. Adding to the fanciful character of the house is the wrap-around front porch, treated as an "arcade" sheathed in square-cut wood shingles and connected by a plain balustrade. The property includes a wooded lot on the east and a stone-terraced lot on the west. Ownership and occupancy changed frequently during the early years of the house. In 1912 it was purchased by wholesale grocer Norman P. Stone. He occupied the property for approximately a decade and then rented it until selling the house in 1963. (OS, CD, SM)

27. E. Wright Noble House (FY 1545)
66 West End Blvd.
ca. 1917

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C

The two-story stuccoed Noble House is a handsome Colonial Revival dwelling characterized by a gable roof with gabled dormers, gable end brick chimneys, and heavy stuccoed columns supporting the three-bay facade porch. The sun room on the east side appears to be an early addition. The wooded and terraced front lawn which terminates in a granite retaining wall complements the house. The white stuccoed walls and the heavy porch columns suggest an early influence of Charles Barton Keen's Reynolda, the R. J. Reynolds residence which was constructed between 1912-1917. Indeed, there may have been a direct connection between the two houses, for this property was also owned by R. J. and Katherine S. Reynolds and was sold to E. Wright Noble, a department manager at R. J. Reynolds Tobacco, in 1919, in accordance with a 1915 agreement between the Reynolds and Noble. Noble lived in the house until 1929 but continued to own the property until 1947. (SM, TR, CD)

Garage

N

On the alley behind the house is a six-car brick garage with a hip roof, probably dating from the 1930s or 1940s.

Garage/apartment

N

Also behind the house stands a two-car brick garage with an apartment at the second floor level, probably dating from the 1930s or 1940s.

28. Apartment Building (FY 1546)

72 West End Blvd.

1920s

C

This Mediterranean style apartment building is one of the most handsome of the early apartments in the West End. The two-story building is characterized by white stucco walls interrupted by paired windows, a green tile pent eave at the roofline with a shaped parapet above and groups of scrolled brackets decorating the soffit, and a round-arched balconied window above the central entrance. Contributing to the significance of this property are the granite retaining wall separating the elevated yard from the sidewalk and the three flights of curved granite steps which lead from the street corner to the building. The apartment building may have been erected by E. Wright Noble, who owned the property between 1923-1933 and lived next door. (D, TR, SM)

29. Downtown Church Playground (FY 1547)

S. side West End Blvd. bet. 72 & 116 West End Blvd.

ca. 1970

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This small playground is surrounded by embankments on the non-street sides and contains a variety of modern play equipment.

30. House (FY 922)
116 West End Blvd.
ca. 1913
C

This two-story frame house is characterized by its simplicity and is a good example of some of the less elaborate, though soundly built, houses erected in the West End during the 1910s. The house features a gable end two-bay facade, a hip-roofed front porch with square Classical posts and a plain balustrade, two-over-two sash windows, and a small one-story rear ell. It has been covered with vinyl siding in recent years, but this has not seriously affected its integrity. The house was probably built by contractor Henderson H. Riddle as investment property. His wife, Ida, owned it from 1912 to 1939, but they lived at 601 Spring St. (SM, D, TR, CD)

31. H. D. Poindexter Cottage (FY 12)
124 West End Blvd.
ca. 1874
C

The Poindexter Cottage is a one-story weatherboarded frame dwelling with a gable roof, a pair of interior chimneys, a front porch with chamfered posts and a plain balustrade, and a rear ell. It was the home of local merchant Henry Dalton Poindexter and his family from 1874 to ca. 1894 when the family moved to their large Queen Anne house next door (see #32). The Poindexter Cottage is listed on the National Register along with its companion house. In order to save the houses from the expansion plans of the Integon Corporation, both were moved in 1978 from their original site at the southwest corner of Spruce and Fifth Sts. to their present locations one quarter mile away at 124 and 130 West End Blvd. Still situated next to each other, the houses complement their new neighborhood, occupying a gap in the streetscape created some years ago, and in turn are complemented by the company of houses of compatible period, material, scale, and character. (NRN)

32. H. D. Poindexter House (FY 11)
130 West End Blvd.
1892-1894
C

Listed in the National Register along with its companion cottage next door, the Poindexter House is one of the most outstanding examples of the Queen Anne style remaining in Winston-Salem. It is a large two-story frame dwelling of irregular massing, with a combination of German siding and decorative wood shingle work,

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projecting bays, a corner tower, a fanciful wrap-around porch, a second floor balcony, and a variety of ornamentation typical of its style. Built in 1892-1894 for merchant Henry Dalton Poindexter, the house was originally located at the southwest corner of W. Fifth and Spruce Sts. It was moved to its present site in 1978 in order to save it from the planned expansion of the Integon Corporation. (See #31 for more information.) Since its move, the house has been undergoing a sensitive rehabilitation, which has included a return to what are believed to have been the original exterior paint colors -- rust with cream and green trim. (NRN)

33. Duplex (FY 1548)
136-138 West End Blvd.
1930s-1940s
N

This boxy two-story frame duplex has a broad gable roof with two small gabled dormers, offset interior end chimneys with exposed faces, paired windows, a pair of central entrances with a small entrance porch, and matching side porches. It has been sheathed with aluminum siding. The property ownership changed frequently until Bruce Lewis Jr. owned the duplex between 1942 and 1977. (TR)

34. William T. Myers House (FY 1549)
142 West End Blvd.
ca. 1911
C

The Myers House is a simple but imposing late Victorian-Colonial Revival dwelling set on the hillside above West End Blvd. The two-story weatherboarded frame house is primarily decorated by its fanciful roof -- a central pyramid enlivened by multiple large and small gables with Palladian windows or lunettes. The house also features a wrap-around porch with square posts and a pedimented entrance bay. (The south side section was enclosed, probably in the mid-twentieth century.) The house was likely built by William T. Myers, a Hitchcock-Trotter Co. department store employee, who owned the property from 1910 to 1926, occupying it from at least 1912. (D, CD, SM, TR)

Apartment
N

Behind the house stands a German-sided frame apartment with a broad gable roof, dating from the mid-twentieth century.

35. J. F. Jeffries House (FY 921)
148 West End Blvd.
ca. 1900
C

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The Jeffries House is among the oldest and most fanciful of the Queen Anne style houses in the West End. Typical of the style, the two-story frame dwelling has an asymmetrical configuration with boldly projecting right front and left side bays, shingled gables with simple bargeboards, and a wrap-around porch with a spindle frieze, turned posts with brackets, and a turned balustrade. Above the pedimented entrance bay is a small second floor porch with matching detail. Windows have stained glass borders, and the handsome double-leaf doors have glass and wood panels and applied ornamentation. The history of the house includes numerous owners, many of whom did not occupy the house. However, in the 1920s it was occupied by owner J. F. Jeffries, a salesman. (TR, D, CD, SM)

36. B. V. McKenzie House (FY 920)
152 West End Blvd.
ca. 1906
C

Similar to the Jeffries House next door, the McKenzie House is a Queen Anne style dwelling with an asymmetrical configuration; shingled gables with simple bargeboards; a wrap-around porch with a spindle frieze, turned posts with fancy sawnwork brackets, and a turned balustrade; and a single bay second floor porch with the same detailing. A steep flight of balustraded steps leads to the porch and the double-leaf entrance. Although the two-story frame house was sided with asbestos shingles in mid-century, the original form and detailing remain largely intact. Braxton V. McKenzie, an employee at R. J. Reynolds Tobacco, purchased the property in 1906, and presumably built the house soon thereafter. The McKenzie family occupied the house until at least 1965, and they retained ownership until 1973. (D, TR, CD, SM)

37. Roland C. Taylor House (FY 919)
156 West End Blvd.
ca. 1905
C

The Taylor House is an example of one the more simple Queen Anne-influenced houses built in the West End in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It is a two-story frame dwelling with a right front projecting bay. Exterior decoration is found only in the fish scale-cut wood shingles and in the front porch with its turned posts and balustrade (which continues down the front steps) and sawnwork brackets. Aluminum siding has been added in the last decade, but does not detract from the overall character of the house. Roland C. Taylor, a bookkeeper for Marler Dry Goods Co., purchased the property in 1904, and he and his wife, Eleanor, were listed at this location by 1906. They, or she (after his death), continued to occupy the house until the late 1930s, and retained ownership until 1945. (D, TR, CD, SM)

38. Duplex (FY 1550)

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158-160 West End Blvd.
post 1945
N

This is a one-story brick veneer duplex with a broad gable roof and a pair of central entrances sheltered by a small shed porch with ironwork posts and balustrade.

39. Apartment Building (FY 1551)
162-164 West End Blvd.
ca. 1940s
N

The apartment building is a large two-story frame block with asbestos shingle siding, six-over-one sash windows, a central pedimented entrance, and a low hip roof with widely overhanging eaves. A stone retaining wall separates its front yard from the sidewalk.

40. Apartment Building (FY 1552)
168-174 West End Blvd.
ca. 1920s
C

This is one of several good examples of the Craftsman style utilized for apartment buildings in the West End. It is a nearly square two-story frame building with asbestos shingle siding, a low hip roof with widely overhanging eaves and a matching front dormer, and two hip-roofed front porches with tapered wood posts set on brick plinths and a shingled balustrade. A stone retaining wall separates the front yard from the street.

41. Green Space (FY 1553)
NE cor. N. Spring & Sixth Sts.

The 1917 Sanborn Map shows at that time there were two two-story frame houses of irregular configuration on this site. Both have been gone for some years, and the vacant land is now maintained by the city as a green space, with magnolia and cherry trees having been planted during the last decade. (SM)

42. Apartment Building (FY 1554)
615 N. Spring St.
ca. 1955
N

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This two-story brick veneer apartment building has a gable-on-hip roof, picture windows, and an ironwork stair leading to the second floor entrances. It is set at an angle to the street in order to fit its lot.

43. Calvin M. Miller House (FY 1555)
621 N. Spring St.
1923
C

The Miller House is a simple but stately example of the Colonial Revival style. The two-story weatherboarded dwelling features a hip roof with widely overhanging bracketed eaves, a matching front dormer, a glass and wood paneled entrance with plain sidelights and a broad fanlight transom, and an off-center front porch with clustered Tuscan columns and a plain balustrade. A small porch of matching detail shelters the side entrance. C. M. Miller, an engineer with the Forsyth County Highway Dept., purchased the property in 1923, and he or his heirs resided there through 1956, thereafter renting the house until 1973, when they sold it to the present owner. (TR, CD, OS)

Garage
C

Behind the house stands a three-bay weatherboarded garage with a hip roof, which appears to be contemporary with the house.

44. McGehee-Rierson House (FY 903)
633 N. Spring St.
ca. 1904
C

The McGehee-Rierson House is a two-story frame, Queen Anne style house characterized primarily by its irregular configuration, multi-gabled roof (the main front gable clipped), and its bow fronted porch with turned posts and balustrade and fancy sawnwork brackets. The 1917 Sanborn Map shows that the porch originally wrapped around the right corner of the house. It appears to have been enclosed in the 1920s or 1930s. During the last decade, the house was covered with aluminum siding, replacing the asbestos shingle siding which had earlier covered the original weatherboards. Because it matches in width the original siding and does not obstruct any details, the aluminum siding does not significantly diminish the architectural integrity of the house. The house was built at the northwest corner of Spruce and Second Sts. for W. H. McGehee, an employee of Brown-Rogers Co. His family resided there until 1917, when Maggie Rierson, a teacher at West End School, purchased the property. She lived in the house and retained ownership until 1978. When in that year the house was threatened with demolition, John P. Ozmun purchased and moved it to the present site, a double lot which had stood vacant for some years. (It was originally the site of the R. P. Sartin House, a ca. 1900 two-story

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frame dwelling of irregular configuration.) Because of its compatible scale, material, period, and style, the McGehee-Rierson House makes a positive contribution to its new West End environment. (SM, TR, CD)

Workshop

N

Behind the house stands a weatherboarded frame workshop, the size and plan of a two-car garage, built in 1984.

45. Moir-Salmons House (FY 904)

637 N. Spring St.

ca. 1898

C

The Moir-Salmons House is a turn-of-the-century dwelling of late Victorian irregular massing but sparse ornamentation. At present it is a two-story weatherboarded frame house with a multi-gabled roof, left front and right side projecting polygonal bays, and a wrap-around porch with chamfered posts and sawnwork brackets. Physical evidence reveals that the house grew in several stages between its original construction and 1917, when the present configuration is shown on the Sanborn Map. In mid-century, the house was divided into four apartments. Significant interior detailing remained largely intact, though the front porch was removed. The present porch, following the configuration of the earlier porch and of a design appropriate to the late nineteenth-early twentieth century period, was added in 1979. The house has been returned to a single family dwelling. Virgil P. Moir, a wholesale grocer with J. J. Norman Co., was the original occupant. He and his wife, Minnie, lived in the house until Lee R. Salmons, a physician, purchased the property in 1919. The Salmons family occupied the house until selling it in 1938. The Siceloff family owned the house from 1944 to 1974, but for many of those years it was rented. (CD, TR, SM, OS)

Garage

N

Behind the house stands a former two-car garage, now used as a storage building, with weatherboard siding and a tin shingle pyramidal roof. Probably dating from the 1920s, it was originally located behind 638 N. Spring St. and was moved to its present site in 1979 when threatened with demolition.

46. Dr. Robert H. Jones House (FY 907)

643 N. Spring St.

ca. 1893

C

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The Jones House is not only one of the oldest houses in the West End, but is also one of the most architecturally intact from its period. It is a two-story weatherboarded frame house with a left front projecting bay and a gabled roof. Fanciful ornamentation is achieved through bracketed eaves; gables with wood shingles, a sawnwork kingpost, and a patterned wood frieze; and a front porch with turned posts and balustrade and sawnwork brackets. The house also retains its louvered window shutters and its double-leaf glass and wood paneled entrance with transom and applied and incised decoration. Dr. R. H. Jones is listed at this location in 1894/95, and he remained here until at least 1910. The T. D. Newton family owned and occupied the house from 1925 to 1945. (BEV, CD, TR, SM)

47. Webb-Reece House (FY 908)
655 N. Spring St.
ca. 1893
C

The Webb-Reece House is one of the largest of the Queen Anne houses in this section of the West End. The two-story frame dwelling of irregular configuration has a projecting octagonal bay on each side; a hipped, gabled, and polygonal roof (with a decoratively shingled front gable); and a large wrap-around porch with turned posts and sawnwork brackets, frieze, and balustrade. A handsome brick retaining wall with a granite cap separates the front yard from the sidewalk. During the third quarter of this century the house was sheathed with aluminum siding, and at some unknown date the rear porch was enclosed. Neither of these changes has detracted significantly from the architectural integrity of the house. Garland E. Webb, of the firm of Webb and Kronheimer, publishers of the Southern Tobacco Journal, was the original owner. He and his wife, Addie, lived in the house from ca. 1893 to 1920, when Risdan P. Reece purchased the property. Reece was assistant chief engineer at R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., and his family occupied the house until selling it to the present owners in 1977. (BEV, CD, TR, SM)

Garage
N

Behind the house stands a two-car frame garage with vertical board siding and a shed roof, which appears to have been built post 1930.

Servant's house
C

Also behind the house stands the small weatherboarded former servant's house with a gable roof. It appears to have been built at the same time as the main house or shortly thereafter.

48. J. J. Gentry House (FY 909)
661 N. Spring St.
1917

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C

The Gentry House is one of the most architecturally significant houses in the West End. The massive two-story brick dwelling was designed in an eclectic combination of the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles by prominent local architect C. Gilbert Humphreys. Only minor changes, mostly on the interior, have altered the original appearance of the house. The exterior is characterized by Flemish bond brickwork; a clay tile-covered hip roof with widely overhanging boxed and bracketed eaves; matching dormers; and a heavy front porch and matching north side porte-cochere with paired Roman Doric posts, brick plinths, a solid brick balustrade, and a cornice repeating that of the main roof. The main entrance has side lights and a broad fanlight transom. Balancing the porte-cochere is a sun porch on the south side of the house. It includes an unusual interior fish pond. Many details, such as the cement flower boxes supported by heavy brackets and attached to the front porch, emphasize the sophistication of this house. The interior expands upon the sophistication of the exterior with such features as parquet floors, high paneled wainscots, wood beamed ceilings, molded plaster cornices, a variety of wood, brick, and tile mantels -- the one in the stair hall having an inset metal relief sculpture of a Classical scene -- a Colonial Revival stair which encircles the perimeter of the stair hall, and a simple yet glorious stained and leaded glass triptych window at the stair landing. Like many of the houses in the West End, the Gentry House has a second floor rear sleeping porch. Complementing the massive but refined character of the house is the granite retaining wall with ramped top which borders the front yard and turns up the driveway and front walk steps. During the early 1910s Julius J. and Lula Gentry purchased several lots at this location, and in 1917 their house was shown on the Sanborn Map "from plans." Gentry was president of Jones and Gentry Co., a shoe store. The house stayed in the Gentry family until 1941 when it was purchased by R. W. and Matie Ellen McDaniel. Several owners followed, and in 1962 the house became the Fellowship Home, a halfway house for recovering alcoholic men, its present use. (SM, D, TR, CD, WSCI)

49. Spring Garden Apartments (FY 1556)

665 N. Spring St.

post 1960

N

The apartments consist of a large, two-story, brick veneer, L-shaped building with a gable roof and a double tier front porch. Its scale, materials, and design are inappropriate to its surroundings. Parking areas are found on either side of the building.

50. Green Space (FY 1557)

NW cor. N. Spring & Sixth Sts.

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The city maintains this lot as a green space, planted with magnolia and cherry trees. Although it has been vacant for some years, the 1917 Sanborn Map shows that in that year a two-story frame house occupied the site. (SM)

51. James J. Norman House (FY 902)
614 N. Spring St.
ca. 1893
C

The Norman House is a little-altered vernacular Queen Anne dwelling built at the same time as 643 and 655 N. Spring St. Its asymmetrical plan includes a two-story L-shaped section with a one-story north side wing and rear ell. The weatherboarded frame house is ornamented with wood shingled gables (the peaks of which project slightly) and the ubiquitous wrap-around porch with turned posts and balustrade and sawnwork brackets. The city directories first list James J. Norman at this location in 1894/95, and the tax records list him as the only owner until the present owners purchased the property in 1975. Norman was a principal in the wholesale grocery business, J. J. Norman Co., whose other principals were V. P. Moir (# 45) and R. I. Dalton. (BEV, CD, TR, SM)

52. Spring Hill Apartments (FY 1558)
618 N. Spring St.
ca. 1980
N

This is a long, one-story, brick veneer, twelve-unit apartment building with a gable-on-hip roof. Parking is located on the north side of the building. Although the front lawn with its tall oaks helps to diminish the impact of the building, its scale, materials, and style are still incompatible with the rest of the street. The 1917 Sanborn Map shows that at that time there were two two-story houses and a vacant lot at the site. (SM)

53. Luther L. Campbell House (FY 905)
634 N. Spring St.
ca. 1921
C

The Campbell House is a two-story frame, boldly-detailed Colonial Revival house. Broad, pedimented gables are shingled and bracketed, while the main roof cornice features widely overhanging eaves with large paired brackets and a paneled frieze. Windows are nine-over-nine sash, and the main glass-paneled entrance has plain sidelights and a broad fanlight transom. One of the primary stylistic elements of the house is the front porch, which extends on the south side to form a porte-cochere. It has Roman Doric columns set on brick plinths, a plain balustrade, and a projecting pedimented entrance bay with full columns and a vaulted ceiling. In the last decade the house was aluminum sided, but this has had little effect on

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its overall architectural integrity. Luther L. Campbell, an employee of Maline Mills, purchased the property in 1920, and by 1923 was listed in the city directory at this location. The property remained in his family ownership until 1940, after which it had a long succession of owners. (TR, CD, SM)

54. Thomas S. Douglas House (FY 906)
638 N. Spring St.
1907
C

The Douglas House combines late Victorian irregular massing with Colonial Revival detailing. The two-story frame house has a multi-gable roof, with some of the sparse ornamentation seen in the Palladian window of the smaller front gable and in the trefoil attic vent of the larger gable. The present front porch features Tuscan columns and a slightly projecting pedimented entrance bay. However, the 1917 Sanborn Map shows only a corner wrap-around porch. The porch was probably altered in the 1910s or 1920s, when the south side porch was converted to a sun room. In the last decade the house was sheathed with aluminum siding, but this was done without obstructing any of the detailing and has had little effect on the overall architectural integrity of the house. The interior includes a closed string Colonial Revival stair and several typical Colonial Revival mantels. Thomas S. Douglas purchased the property in 1907 and was listed at this location in the 1908 city directory. He was a traveling salesman. The Douglas family retained ownership until 1955. One of T. S. and Fannie Douglas' sons, Wilson, experimented and made the first Douglas storage battery in the garage (no longer standing) on Spring St. Later he and his brother, Thomas Jr., built the Douglas Storage Battery Co. into the large industry which it is today. (TR, CD, SM, I-Susan Douglas Elster)

55. Linville-Hastings House (FY 1559)
640 N. Spring St.
ca. 1909
C

The Linville-Hastings House is a large, two-story frame, Colonial Revival dwelling with relatively simple form but interesting detail. The truncated hip roof has small hipped dormers and a larger center front gabled dormer which exhibits a rare and delightful example in the West End of colored glass and rock objets trouve work. The front porch has clustered Tuscan columns set on granite-capped brick plinths. The glass paneled entrance with beveled and leaded glass sidelights and transom leads to a well-developed Colonial Revival interior with a closed string stair, a high paneled wainscot, sliding pocket doors, and mantels with mirrored overmantels and decorative tile work. Changes to the house include the addition of aluminum siding (mid-twentieth century), the removal a balustrade above the center bay of the porch (date unknown), and the recent addition of a wooden fire stair at the north end of the porch. Despite these changes, and the fact that during the mid-twentieth century the house was sensitively converted to four apartments, it retains its basic

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form and most of its significant details and therefore stills contributes to the architectural character of Spring St. and the West End. Original occupants were Dr. W. Clinton Linville and his wife, Fannie. By 1920, Linville's sister, Bettie, and her husband, Gideon H. Hastings, an attorney (later a judge), were living in the house. They purchased it in 1922 and retained ownership until 1941. (CD, TR, SM, OS)

56. Thomas J. Wilson House (FY 910)
644 N. Spring St.
ca. 1901
C

The Wilson House is one of a group of Queen Anne cottages in the West End. The one-story weatherboarded frame house is characterized by a steep hip roof with a small front shed dormer, brick chimneys with decorative caps, a left front octagonal bay, an engaged front porch with turned posts, sawnwork brackets and a plain balustrade, and a handsome glass and wood paneled Colonial Revival front door. The ca. 1901 house had two brief occupants (John A. Miller and J. S. Easley) prior to 1909, but between that year and 1946, the house was owned and occupied by the Thomas J. Wilson family. He was district agent for Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. as well as a justice of the peace and a notary. (CD, TR, SM)

Servant's house
C

Behind the house is a weatherboarded servant's house with a pyramidal roof and a side shed room. It appears to have been built prior to 1930.

57. Davis House (FY 911)
660 N. Spring St.
ca. 1907
C

The Davis house is a large, two-story frame house with the kind of late Victorian irregular massing but Colonial Revival detailing frequently found in the West End. It has a combination of pyramidal and gabled roof, small pedimented dormers, and a porch with Tuscan columns which follows the broken outline of the facade. The house was sheathed with asbestos shingles during the mid-twentieth century, but this has not destroyed its architectural integrity. From 1908 to 1925 various members of the Davis family were listed in the city directories at this location, including J. Neal Davis, who operated a dry goods business, Hattie F. Davis, a stenographer, and her husband, J. Bruce Futrell, secretary-treasurer of The Vogue, and Egbert L. Davis, a salesman for R. J. Reynolds Tobacco. In 1927 J. O. Wagoner purchased the house, and it has changed hands frequently since then. (CD, TR, SM)

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Garage
N

Behind the house is a one-car rusticated block garage with a pyramidal roof which appears to have been built post 1930.

Garage
N

Also behind the house is another one-car concrete block garage with a pyramidal roof which appears to date from the mid-twentieth century.

58. Apartment Building (FY 1560)
664 N. Spring St.
late 1920s
C

This handsome Colonial Revival apartment building was well designed to complement the residential scale and set-back of the rest of the street. It is a two-story brick structure with a truncated hip roof with widely overhanging bracketed eaves, paired six-over-six sash windows, slightly recessed side wings, and matching central entrance and side porches with paneled Classical posts and balustraded decks.

59. Griffith House (FY 1561)
666 N. Spring St.
ca. 1920s
C

The Griffith House is one of a small group of pebbledash houses found in the West End. It is a simple two-story Craftsman style dwelling with a low hip roof, a low hipped dormer, and a hip-roofed front porch with paired square posts set on brick plinths connected by a solid pebbledash balustrade. Windows are six, eight, or twelve-over-one sash. The Johnathan F. Griffith family owned the property from 1905 to 1944, but Oscar F. Griffith, a bookkeeper and clerk (and probably the son of Johnathan), was the family member who actually occupied the property, beginning in 1915. The 1917 Sanborn Map shows that a two-story house of irregular configuration and a wrap-around porch was on the site at that time, but it was heavily remodeled or replaced by the present structure soon thereafter. (TR, CD, SM)

60. James M. Lentz House (FY 1562)
668 N. Spring St.
ca. 1906
C

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The Lentz House is a one-and-a-half-story frame bungalow with a broad gable roof with overhanging, braced eaves, three hipped dormers across the front, a south side bay window, nine or twelve-over-one sash windows, and an unusual wrap-around engaged porch with paneled posts set on brick plinths. In recent years the house was aluminum-sided, but this has not significantly affected its overall integrity. A cement and stone retaining wall begins at the front walk and wraps around the east and north sides of the property. James M. Lentz, Forsyth County's Register of Deeds for twenty-nine years, purchased the property in 1913, although city directories list him at this location as early as 1907. Lentz's family owned the house until the present owner purchased it in 1975. (CD, TR, SM)

Garage

N

Built into the slight hill behind the house is a two-car concrete garage with a gable roof, built post 1930.

61. William H. Chance House (FY 1563)

807 N. Spring St.

ca. 1917

C

The house is a simple one-story frame bungalow characterized by a broad gable roof with overhanging braced eaves, paired windows, and an engaged porch across half the facade. A small bay window replaced the original windows on the front ca. 1980. The house appears on the 1917 Sanborn Map and was owned and occupied by Annette W. Chance and her husband, W. H., a stockbroker, in the 1920s. (SM, TR, CD)

62. Chatham Mfg. Co. House (FY 1564)

811 N. Spring St.

1917

C

The 1917 Sanborn Map shows this house "from plans." The one-and-a-half-story weatherboarded frame bungalow has a broad gable roof with widely overhanging braced eaves, a front shed dormer, a shallow bay window projecting from either side of the house, and an engaged front porch with simple Classical posts and a plain balustrade. One of most interesting features is found at the rear of the house, where the main roof extends to cover an enclosed shed room and an open shed, or "false porch." The open shed is much like the front porch, except that there is no floor or ceiling. Chatham Manufacturing Co., which was located downhill from the house, purchased the property in 1915 and built the house not long thereafter, owning it until 1944. From then until 1964 the house was owned by Ernest F. and Mattie M. Ayers. (SM, TR, CD)

63. House (FY 1565)

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812 N. Spring St.
ca. 1920s
c

This one-story frame house is typical of some of the more simple bungalows built during the 1910s and 1920s. It features a broad gable roof with its gable end facing the street, paired or tripled six-over-one sash windows, and a hip-roofed front porch with square Classical posts and a plain balustrade. In recent years the house has been sheathed with aluminum siding, but this has not seriously affected its overall integrity. The house was probably built as a rental dwelling by Norman P. Stone, who owned the property from 1917 to 1948. He never lived here, however, but did live for several years up the hill at what is now 195 West End Blvd. (# 26). Since 1955 the house has been owned by the Dewey H. Greer family. (TR, CD, SM)

64. Chatham Mfg. Co. House (FY 1566)
806 Eighth St.
ca. 1924
C

This little-altered bungalow is a one-story weatherboarded frame house with a broad gable roof with widely overhanging eaves, a front shed dormer, and a partially engaged offset front porch with tapered wood posts set on brick plinths which extend to the ground. Like 811 N. Spring St., this was apparently rental property operated by nearby Chatham Manufacturing Co. Between 1917 and 1944 the property was owned either by Mattie T. Chatham or by the Chatham Mfg. Co. The company sold it on the same day in 1944 that it sold 811 N. Spring. (TR, CD, SM)

65. Park (FY 1567)
W side West End Blvd. just N of 227-229 West End Blvd.
ca. 1979
N

This "pocket park" was established by the city and landscaped to include graded terracing and several park benches and picnic tables on the wooded hillside site. Though vacant for some years, the 1917 Sanborn Map shows that in that year the site was occupied by both a one-story and a two-story house. (SM)

66. Duplex (FY 1568)
227-229 West End Blvd
1930s-1940s
N

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This one-story brick veneer duplex is symmetrically designed with a steep gable-on-hip roof, two projecting wings at the front corners with gable ends and chimneys facing the street, and an engaged front porch connecting the two wings and supported in the center by a tapered brick post. The neat duplex appears to have been built in the 1930s or 1940s.

67. Efird House (FY 913)
231 West End Blvd.
ca. 1906
C

The Efird House has some of the most unusual late Victorian detailing found in the West End. It is a narrow, two-story frame house of side hall plan with a pyramidal main roof. A porch with a pedimented entrance bay, a plain balustrade, and latticework arches between the square posts wraps from the entrance around the south side of the house. A second floor porch, originally shingled, is located above the entrance bay. The right front projecting bay of the house features a spindlework sunburst decoration in the gable peak and below that Stick style ornamentation prevails. The two upper windows are connected by horizontal boards with bull's-eye cornerblocks, and these windows are connected to the central window below by fan spandrels. Additionally, the upper windows have small panes of stained glass in the upper diagonal half of each upper sash. The north side of the house features one of the most fanciful details in the district. It is a second floor balcony supported by large triangular braces. The triangles formed by the sides of the shed roof are covered with a checkerboard pattern of plain and bull's-eye blocks. The balustrade of the balcony is decorated by a row of large concentric circles related to the smaller bull's-eye blocks. In the late 1970s the house was sheathed in aluminum siding, but most of the original detailing was left exposed so that the house still looks much as it did originally. The house was owned by Francis B. Efird, a grocer, and his heirs from 1906 to 1976, when it was purchased by the present owner. Apparently the Efirds lived in the house for only a few years and then rented it for the remaining years. (TR, CD, OS, SM)

68. Duplex (FY 1569)
235-237 West End Blvd.
ca. 1917
C

Now housing four apartments, this building was originally a duplex. It is a large two-story frame structure of simple Colonial Revival design. The house is characterized by a hip roof with an intersecting front gable, a pair of central entrances, and a porch with Tuscan columns and a plain balustrade which carries across the front and wraps around the southeast corner. (The 1917 Sanborn Map shows that the porch originally wrapped around the northeast corner as well.) The glass and wood paneled entrances with applied garland ornamentation, sidelights, and

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transom lead to halls with simple late Victorian-Colonial Revival stairs and beaded board wainscots. Probably during the third quarter of the century, the house was sheathed with aluminum siding, but this has not destroyed its architectural integrity. Prior to 1949 the duplex had numerous owners and occupants. In 1949 it was purchased by J. Frank and Mary S. Mock, the present owners. (SM, TR, CD)

69. House (FY 1570)
202 West End Blvd.
post 1945
N

This is a small, simple one-story frame house with a broad gable roof and a plain front porch. Originally located on Buxton St. just outside the district, the house was moved to its present site in the late 1970s, where it is poorly sited on its lot and is architecturally incompatible with its surroundings.

70. Maynard House (FY 1571)
212 West End Blvd.
ca. 1917
C

This plain but handsome two-story, two-bay wide, pebbledash house has a hip roof, twelve-over-one sash windows with louvered wood shutters, a bay window on either side (the one on the north side added ca. 1979), and a hip-roofed front porch with paneled posts and a plain balustrade. The house was originally located at 506 Second St., where its longest association was with the Maynard family, whose various members occupied it from at least 1925 to 1950. When threatened with demolition by encroaching commercial development, the house was moved to its present site in 1978, where it once again complements and is complemented by its surroundings. (SM, TR, CD,)

71. Apartment House (FY 1572)
220-226 West End Blvd.
ca. 1924
C

This large, two-story frame, Craftsman style apartment house has a broad gable roof with overhanging braced eaves, wood shingled gables and front shed dormers, paired sash windows, and matching front entrance porches with square posts, plain balustrades, and sidelighted doors. The apartment building boasts a granite retaining wall and granite front steps. Recently applied vinyl siding and added gable end balconies do little to enhance the architectural qualities of the building, but do not destroy its overall integrity. Residents are first listed in the city directory at this location in 1925. J. F. Griffith and family owned the property from 1907 to 1948, and from 1948 to 1980 it was owned by Manuel and Hilda Valetos and Woodrow J. Williams. (SM, TR, CD)

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72. Samuel B. Knight House (FY 1573)

230 West End Blvd.

ca. 1917

C

The Knight House is a one-story frame bungalow with wood shingled gables and front dormer and a long porch across two-thirds of the facade with tapered wood posts set on brick plinths. In recent years the weatherboarding was sheathed with aluminum siding, but this change has had minimal effect on the integrity of the house. Like many of the houses in the West End, this one is complemented by a granite retaining wall which curves inward to border the granite steps of the front walk. The house appears on the 1917 Sanborn Map, and the first owner-occupant, not recorded in the tax records until 1919, was Samuel B. Knight, a painting contractor. The Knights retained ownership until 1962. (SM, TR, CD)

Garage

N

Behind the house is a one-car garage/shed with vertical board siding and a shed roof which appears to date from mid century.

73. Blumenthal-Goodman House (FY 914)

234 West End Blvd.

ca. 1900

C

The Blumenthal-Goodman House is a well-preserved vernacular Queen Anne house. The two-story weatherboarded frame dwelling has a gabled and hipped roof, with the flush sheathed front gable having a gable peak ornamentation; sixteen-over-two sash windows; a front porch with turned posts, a turned balustrade, and sawnwork brackets; and a decorative entrance with a stained glass and wood paneled door and a transom. The house was originally located at 714 Buxton St., just outside the district. It was first listed in the 1902 city directory, and there were several occupants until 1918, when Maurice M. and Rose Blumenthal and Morris Goodman were first listed. Both Blumenthal and Goodman were associated with the Washington Cash & Credit House. Blumenthal and Goodman owned the house from 1916 to 1935, though they continued to live there until at least 1939. When the preservation of the house was threatened by adjacent industrial expansion and other incompatible developments, the house was moved in 1977 to its present location by Jones C. and Martha Abernethy. At its present site, the house filled unattractive vacant land and was once again able to complement and be complemented by its architectural surroundings. (CD, TR, SM)

Garage

N

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Behind the house is a 1980s one-car weatherboarded frame garage/storage building with a gable roof.

74. Jacquelin P. Taylor House (FY 915)
236 West End Blvd.
ca. 1896
C

The Taylor House is one of the largest and most elaborate of the Queen Anne houses in the West End. It is a two-story weatherboarded frame dwelling of irregular massing; multiple gables, each with decorative shingle work and both pointed and segmental arched stained glass windows; a corner polygonal bay which suggests a tower; and a large wrap-around porch with a spindle frieze, turned posts, sawnwork brackets, and a balustrade with vertical balusters connected by alternately high and low horizontal connectors. The front door features sidelights and a transom. The handsome interior has paneled and vertical board wainscots, multiple Colonial Revival mantels including one in the front hall, four sets of sliding pocket doors, a spindle frieze separating the front hall from the rear stair hall, and a stair with a curved handrail and paneled newel. The house was originally located at 865 W. Fifth St. and was the long-time home of Jacqueline P. and Sarah D. Taylor and their family, who owned the property from 1895 to 1978. Jacquelin Taylor and his brother, William B. Taylor (#160 - 915 W. Fourth St.), were partners in the Taylor Brothers Tobacco Co., a prominent local industry. Jacquelin Taylor was an active member of the Socialist party and worked for the betterment of the working class. Putting words into action, Taylor Brothers increased wages and reduced working hours in its own factories. Upon his death on December 9, 1916, a factory worker and fellow member of the Socialist Party wrote that "Comrades, our Elijah has gone to claim his reward." In 1978 Summit Communications purchased the Taylor property to build a parking lot adjacent to its office building on W. Fifth St. (# 172). In order to preserve the house, it was moved to its present site several blocks away by James Humphries. In moving, the house went from one to another of the West End's oldest sections, where it continues to make a positive contribution to the architectural character of its environment. (D, TR, CD, SM, WSJ, UR)

75. House (FY 1574)
252 West End Blvd.
ca. 1907
C

On a hill overlooking the convergence of West End Blvd. and Broad St. is this small vernacular Queen Anne cottage. It is a one-story weatherboarded frame house with a right front projecting bay, wood shingled gables, and a front porch with slender turned posts, sawnwork brackets, and a plain balustrade. The house is a mirror image of 256 West End Blvd. next door (#76). It was owned by Judge Erastus Beverly Jones and his heirs from 1907 to 1978 and was used as rental property. (TR, CD, SM)

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76. House (FY 916)
256 West End Blvd.
ca. 1907
C

This house is a mirror image of 252 West End Blvd. (#75), and like the other house, it was owned as rental property by Judge Erastus Beverly Jones and his heirs from 1907 to 1978. The vernacular Queen Anne cottage is a one-story weatherboarded frame dwelling with decorative wood shingle gables, a left front projecting bay, and a porch with turned posts, sawnwork brackets and plain balustrade which follows the irregular outline of the facade. The houses at 256 and 252 West End Blvd. are good examples of some of the more modest early twentieth century dwellings in the West End, which are smaller than some of the houses, but which are still architecturally compatible because of their form, material, and detail. (TR, CD, SM)

77. House (FY 917)
615 N. Broad St.
ca. 1905
C

Except for its roof type, this late Victorian one-story frame cottage is very similar to 252 and 256 West End Blvd. (#75 & 76) adjacent to it. The house is characterized by a steep hip roof intersected by the gable of the right front projecting bay. A porch with slender turned posts, sawnwork brackets and a plain balustrade follows the irregular outline of the facade. During the past decade the house was covered with vinyl siding, but its form and detail still confirm its early twentieth century origin. Like the adjacent houses along this stretch of Broad St./West End Blvd., this house was for years rental property of Judge Erastus Beverly Jones and his heirs, who owned the property from 1902 to 1978. (TR, CD, SM)

78. House (FY 1575)
613 N. Broad St.
ca. 1905
C

This type of I-house is a common late nineteenth-early twentieth century house form in piedmont North Carolina, but is rare in the West End. It is a simple two-story frame house, three bays wide and one room deep, with a hip roof, a hip-roofed front porch with turned posts, a plain balustrade, and a plain frieze, and a one-story rear ell. In recent years the house was covered with aluminum siding, but this change has not greatly affected its architectural integrity. Like #75, 76, and 77, this house has been, for most of its years, rental property of Judge Erastus Beverly Jones and his heirs. They owned it from 1902 to 1978. (TR, SM)

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79. Duplex (FY 1576)
609-611 N. Broad St.
ca. 1924
C

This four-square Craftsman duplex is similar to several others built in the West End during the 1920s. It has a truncated pyramidal roof with a front hipped dormer, asbestos shingle and wood shingle (on the second story) siding, and two front gabled entrance porches (one recently enclosed). The house is complemented by a handsome stone retaining wall and stone front walk steps. From 1910 to 1976 the land on which the duplex stands was owned by Dr. William J. Conrad, a dentist who lived at 620 Spring St., and by his heirs. The first city directory listing for the duplex was in 1925, when Rev. Lawson Campbell, pastor of Pfafftown Christian Church lived at 609 and James A. Roscoe, a tailor at Norman Stockton's, lived at 611. (TR, CD)

Studio
N

Behind the house stands a 1980s cinderblock artist's studio with an attached open shed.

80. Springs Park (FY 1577)
W. side Broad St. N. & E. of West End Blvd.
ca. 1890
C

Springs Park consists of a wooded ravine with walking paths and a small creek fed by springs. It was designated on the original plat map for this section of the West End development. Prior to the West End, when the land was part of the farm of Johann Christian Wilhelm Fries, the springs supplied water for Fries' main house and slave house, which are believed to have stood near the present-day junction of Summit and Manley Sts. (WEPM, SH)

81. Sharp-Graves-Spaugh House (FY 1578)
612 N. Broad St.
ca. 1913
C

This one-story pebbledash cottage retains late Victorian irregular massing while it incorporates Colonial Revival detailing. It is virtually identical to 258 West End Blvd. (#87), the next house around the curve in the street. The house has a central pyramidal roof with intersecting gables corresponding with the front and side projecting bays. The wrap-around porch has Tuscan columns and a plain balustrade. W. P. Sharp, of the W. P. Sharp Monument Company, was living in the house in 1915, but in 1919 Lila J. Graves and Beatrice G. [Graves?] Spaugh purchased the property. Lila and Charles F. Graves were listed at this location in the 1920

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city directory, and by 1925, Beatrice and Arthur A. Spaugh were also living here. This dual occupancy continued until at least 1950, and Lila and Beatrice retained ownership until 1976. (CD, TR, SM)

Garage
C

On the alley behind the house stands a one-car rubblestone garage with a gable roof which appears to have been built prior to 1930.

82. Michael A. Angelo House (FY 1579)
606 N. Broad St.
1916
C

The Angelo House is a two-story Craftsman style dwelling with simple but strongly stated details. The house has a truncated hip roof with wood-shingled, hipped dormers, a shallow bay window on the north side, a sun room on the south side, and an upstairs rear sleeping porch. Typical of its period, the front porch has a pedimented entrance bay, groups of tapered wood posts set on brick plinths, and a plain balustrade. The front entrance and the large front windows all have leaded glass transoms. Michael A. Angelo, of the Angelo Brothers grocery firm, purchased the property in 1916 and immediately thereafter built the house. It is still owned and occupied by his descendents. (TR, CD, SM)

Garage
N

On the north side of the house is a mid-twentieth century one-car cinderblock garage with a gable roof.

83. Friends Meeting House (FY 927)
502 N. Broad St.
1927
C

In December, 1925 the Trustees of the Winston-Salem Monthly Meeting of Friends, a congregation which had been established in 1912, purchased property at the southwest corner of Broad and Sixth Sts. The meeting house was built in 1927 according to plans by prominent Winston-Salem architects Northup and O'Brien. It is a stately Federal Revival style building with unusually refined detailing. The long rectangular red brick block with low hip roof is graced with brick corner quoins, large round-arched sash windows lining each side, and a facade dominated by a tetrastyle portico with heroic Tuscan columns and a full Classical entablature with a modillion-lined pediment. Typical of Federal style churches, the three bays formed by the columns enframe three sets of handsome double-leaf, paneled entrances with Classical surrounds and fanlight transoms. Balcony-level sash windows are

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positioned above the three doorways. Set on a raised basement, the meeting house is rendered more monumental by the two-tiered flight of steps leading from the sidewalk to the front entrance level. The two-aisle interior features simple Classical details. In 1958-1959 a compatible two-story brick education wing with a hip roof and sash windows was added to the rear, according to the sensitive designs of local architects Wallace and Wallace. On the south and west sides of the church are grassy lawns and a small, well-kept playground. (HFM)

84. (former) Gas Station (FY 1580)
500 W. Broad St.
ca. 1950
N

This is a small brick veneer gas station with a truncated hip roof, a two-bay service area, and a front canopy. Behind it is a paved parking area. (SM, HFM)

85. Parking Lot
1985

This is a recently built paved parking lot. The 1917 Sanborn Map shows that at that time a two-story frame house of irregular configuration was on the site, facing Fifth St. (SM)

86. Gray Court Apartments (FY 1582)
450 N. Broad St.
1928-1929
C

This is the center of the three buildings which compose the handsome and well maintained Gray Court Apartments. (See also #428 and #429.) The three buildings face Broad St. and are formally arranged with the central building recessed behind the facade lines of the other two, forming a court in the center. A brick retaining wall separates the buildings from the sidewalk. Although the central and south buildings are three stories and the north building is four, they maintain a level cornice line. Each of the brick buildings has a slightly projecting central entrance bay, a parapeted cornice which is stepped above the center bay, cornerblock window detailing, and a cement quoined surround defining the main entrance. Parking is located in the rear. This was the site of the ca. 1883 house of Eugene E. Gray, an attorney and mayor of Winston-Salem in the 1890s. In 1928 Charles Frank Benbow purchased the Gray property, and by 1930 the apartments were listed in the city directory. (TR, CD, SM)

87. Murphy-Edmunds House (FY 1583)

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258 West End Blvd.
ca. 1913
C

This house is virtually identical to 612 N. Broad St. (#81), and the two appear to have been built at the same time. The house is a one-story pebbledash cottage characterized by irregular massing, a central pyramidal roof with intersecting gables which correspond with the various projecting bays and wings, tall interior chimneys, and a wrap-around porch with slender Tuscan columns and a plain balustrade. Typical of the setting of many West End houses, this one is located on a slight hill above the street and has a terraced yard with a handsome cut granite retaining wall and front walk steps. In 1913 James B. Murphy, an employee of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., purchased the property and was listed at this location in the 1915 city directory. By 1926 Phoebe, Virginia, and Willie Edmunds were living in the house, and Virginia Edmunds Skeeter still resides here. (TR, CD, SM)

88. Thomas-LeDuc House (FY 1584)
260 West End Blvd.
1923
C

A granite retaining wall borders the front yard of the Thomas-LeDuc House, and a monumental flight of granite steps with a ramped and curved granite balustrade leads from the sidewalk to the upper level of the yard. The house is a one-and-a-half-story stucco dwelling with a clipped gable roof, shed dormers, and three sets of French doors (the central one emphasized by an arched hood mold and small flanking windows) which open to the front terrace. William R. Thomas, a cement contractor, purchased the property in 1923 and was listed at this location in the 1924 city directory. The Thomases sold the house in 1951 to Norman E. LeDuc, whose family owned it until 1981. (TR, CD)

Garage
C

Behind the house is an unusual rubblestone garage with a clipped gable roof which matches the house and was probably built at the same time.

89. Blanton House (FY 1585)
276 West End Blvd.
ca. 1912
C

The Blanton House is a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling which is architecturally striking because of its unusual bellcast clipped gable roof, giving it a pagoda-like feeling. The house has a large hipped front dormer and a full facade porch. In mid-century the house was sheathed with asbestos shingles, but it still plays a contributing role in the architectural character of the neighborhood. Like many

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Brown family at this address. The Browns owned the house until 1938. The longest owners were John W. and Marie Foster, from 1951 to 1971. Foster was a physician with the Veterans' Administration. (TR, CD, SM)

92. Oscar Efird House (FY 1588)
300 West End Blvd.
ca. 1924
C

The Efird House is a simple but stately two-story frame Colonial Revival house with a gable roof, weatherboard siding, paired sash windows, and a north side porch with slender Tuscan columns. The paneled entrance with sidelights and broad fanlight transom is sheltered by a pedimented Classical porch with Tuscan columns and a vaulted ceiling. The house has a stone retaining wall and steep stone steps to the terraced yard. Oscar O. Efird, an attorney and judge, and his wife, Frances, purchased the property in 1922 and were first listed in the city directory at this location in 1925. The Efirds owned the house until 1974. (TR, CD, SM,)

Garage
C

Behind the house is a two-car brick garage with a steep gable roof which appears to have been built soon after the house.

93. Everett Matthews House (FY 1589)
336 West End Blvd.
1924
C

The Matthews House is a two-story brick veneer Colonial Revival dwelling characterized by a Classically detailed gable roof, a three-bay facade with ten-over-one sash windows and sidelighted entrance, and a Classical entrance porch with Tuscan columns, a dentiled cornice, and a balustraded deck. The sun room on the south side of the house repeats the detailing of the entrance porch. Typical of this stretch of West End Blvd., the Matthews House has a stone retaining wall and a flight of stone steps leading to the upper level of the yard. Everett D. Matthews, an employee of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., purchased the property in 1919 and built the house in 1924. The Matthews owned and occupied the house until 1957, when they sold it to present owners Robert B. and Jane Hill. (TR, OS,)

Garage
C

Behind the house stands a two-car brick garage with a pyramidal roof, probably built shortly after the house.

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94. Patterson-McMahan House (FY 1590)
340 West End Blvd.
ca. 1926
C

The Patterson-McMahan House is a handsome one-and-a-half-story Craftsman style bungalow with wood shingle siding. The house has a broad gable roof with bracketed eaves, full-length front and rear shed wall dormers, and an engaged front porch with heavy Tuscan columns. The house is complemented by a terraced front yard with a brick retaining wall and corner brick steps. The property was purchased by Thomas P. Patterson, an employee of Wachovia Bank and Trust Co., in 1925, and the house was built soon thereafter. In 1955 James E. and Helen McMahan purchased the house, which remains in their family ownership. (TR, CD)

95. Ben Sheppard House (FY 1591)
346 West End Blvd.
1951
N

This small one-story modern house with vertical wood siding, expanses of glass windows, and a flat roof is beautifully integrated with its wooded hillside setting, but is unrelated to the architectural character of the West End. The land in front of and on either side of the house is terraced with stone retaining walls and winding brick steps. The house was designed by Lamar Northup and was built in 1951 for Ben Sheppard, owner of Sheppard Veneer Company. (OS)

96. Commercial Building (FY 1592)
418 West End Blvd.
ca. 1950
N

This small, one-story commercial building with stuccoed walls, large plate glass windows across the front, and a flat roof was in its early days the office of Gallin Vending Co. (I-Robert P. Whaling)

97. Karumit Building (FY 1593)
440 West End Blvd.
post 1945
N

This modern two-story brick veneer office building was constructed so that its rear abuts the cliff behind it. The first story of the facade is consumed by four bays of plate glass shop and office windows, while the second story has a narrow horizontal band of windows.

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100. House (FY 1596)
496 West End Blvd.
late 1920s
C

This two-story frame, foursquare house exhibits the Craftsman style influence typical of its period in the West End. It has a weatherboarded first story (aluminum-sided in the last decade), a square-cut wood shingle second story, paired sash windows, and a pyramidal roof with a wood shingle hipped dormer. Chalmers R. Call, who lived next door, owned the property from 1920 to 1950 and apparently used the house as rental property. (TR, CD)

101. Johnson House/Summit School (FY 1004)
405 Summit St.
ca. 1918
C

Local architect C. Gilbert Humphreys designed this unusual two-story frame house with wood shingle siding and handsome Classical detailing. The house has a low hip roof with widely overhanging eaves and a pedimented dormer, multiple bay windows, and a heavy wrap-around porch with a slightly projecting pedimented entrance bay and paneled Classical posts set on a solid brick skirt. Two tiers of steps lead from the sidewalk to the front entrance. This was originally the residence of Dr. Wingate M. Johnson and his wife, Undine, who purchased the property in 1917 and built the house shortly thereafter. From 1933 to 1946 it served as the first location of Summit School, a prominent local private school. (TR, CD)

102. Dixon House (FY 1005)
407 Summit St.
ca. 1915
C

The Dixon House is a well-preserved, two-story frame, Craftsman-Colonial Revival style dwelling with strong Classical detailing. The house has weatherboard siding, a low hip roof with pedimented cross gables and front dormer, widely overhanging eaves, eight-over-one sash windows, and a central entrance with sidelights and transom. The dominant feature of the house is the Classical front porch with Roman Doric columns and pilasters, a projecting entrance bay, and a dentiled cornice. Irene B. Dixon purchased the property in 1914, and by 1916 she and her husband, Edward W., who was manager of the Imperial Tobacco Co., were living here. The house remained in the Dixon family until 1946. (TR, CD, SM)

Servant's house
C

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Behind the house stands a weatherboarded frame servant's house, which appears to have been built at the same time or shortly after the house. It has a cinderblock rear addition, probably dating from mid-century.

103. House (FY 1597)
409 Summit St.
ca. 1920s
N

This house was probably built in the 1920s as a two-story stucco dwelling with wood trim which made a positive contribution to the architectural character of the neighborhood. However, after mid-century it was drastically remodeled with the enclosure or replacement of the front porch with a brick veneer first story with glass block windows and a fake beaded weatherboard second story with a horizontal ribbon of windows. Instead of the usual stone or brick retaining wall by the sidewalk, this building has one made of round logs.

104. Office Building (FY 1598)
421 Summit St.
1957
N

This award-winning two-story brick and glass office building was designed by the architectural firm of Lashmit, James, Brown, and Pollack as their office.

105. R. E. Dalton House (FY 938)
431 Summit St./870 W. Fifth St.
1890
C

The Dalton House is one of the oldest houses in the West End and is one of the most architecturally prominent, even with its recent alterations. It is a two-story brick structure with facades addressing both Summit and W. Fifth Sts., a gabled roof of patterned slate with a bracketed cornice and a paneled frieze, segmental-arched windows, and a wrap-around porch with chamfered posts, sawnwork brackets, and a turned balustrade. Double-leaf entrances lead to an L-shaped hall with a handsome late Victorian open string stair, plastered walls, and a beaded board wainscot with wide chair rail. The house retains a variety of fancy mantels with handsome woodwork and ornate tiles. In 1985-1986 the house underwent some unsympathetic alterations for its new use as the offices of a local advertising firm. Changes have included replacement of the sash windows with casements, removal of a third of the porch from the Fifth St. facade, the removal of a one-story section which fit within the rear ell and was present at least as early as 1907, and the addition of a two-story Post-Modern glass section in the rear which fills the space created by the two brick wings of the house. These and other more minor

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changes have adversely affected the integrity of the house to the point where it is difficult to label it a "pivotal" property in the district, and yet the house still retains enough positive architectural and historical aspects to be considered a "contributing" property. R. E. Dalton purchased this lot on August 1, 1889, and the following year his imposing two-story residence was constructed by the prominent Fogle Brothers building firm. In the 1890s Dalton worked for Blackburn, Dalton & Co., a tobacco manufacturer, but by 1916 he and his brother, W. E. Dalton, were operating Dalton-Tucker Hardware Co., changing its name in 1918 to Dalton Brothers. R. E. Dalton died in 1932, and this property was sold out of the family in 1938. (D, CD, WSCI, PP, BEV, SM)

106. B. J. Sheppard House (FY 940)
420 Summit St.
1893
C

The Sheppard House is an imposing two-story brick dwelling whose eclectic design is unique in Winston-Salem. The main stylistic features of the asymmetrical house include a parapeted gable roof with finials crowning each gable peak; Tudor labels over the windows; and a richly detailed wrap-around porch with a modillioned cornice, groups two or three bulbous colonettes with tobacco leaf capitals set on high brick plinths, a turned balustrade, and a paneled ceiling. The interior features a small vestibule with a high paneled wainscot which leads into the well-developed front stair hall with its heavy late Victorian closed string stair, high paneled wainscot, heavily molded wood cornice, paneled doors, and Colonial Revival fireplace mantel. Other rooms are more simple, but contain a variety of handsome mantels. Benjamin J. Sheppard, a native of Richmond who moved with his wife, Rosa, to Winston-Salem in 1876, purchased this property in 1892 and built the house soon thereafter. From 1876 to 1904 he was a tobacco leaf dealer, and from 1904 until his retirement ca. 1925 he operated Sheppard Veneer Co. Sheppard was a charter member of the Twin City Club, served as treasurer of the Y.M.C.A., and was an elder in First Presbyterian Church. He died in 1939. (CD, WSJ, OS)

Garage
C

Behind the house stands a two-car, pyramidal-roofed, brick garage which appears to pre-date 1930.

107. Jacob Lott Ludlow House (FY 939)
434 Summit St.
1887
C

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Listed individually on the National Register, the Ludlow House is one of the best-preserved examples of late nineteenth century, Queen Anne style-influenced domestic architecture in Winston-Salem. The two-story weatherboarded frame house features irregular massing, a decorative wrap-around porch and center bay balcony, stained glass windows, and a well-preserved interior with a variety of handsome late Victorian details. Jacob Lott Ludlow (1862-1930) was Winston's first city engineer (1889-1892), and in 1890 he laid out the plan of curving streets and parks for the West End development. 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. (NRN)

Garage

C

Behind the house is a two-car stuccoed garage with a pyramidal roof, which appears to pre-date 1930.

108. Dalton Memorial Garden (FY 1599)
W. side Summit St. bet. Fifth & Pilot View Sts.
1983
N

Located on the site of the late nineteenth century Frank Miller House, a two-story brick Victorian structure which served as the rectory for St. Paul's Episcopal Church between 1948 and 1960, this garden was developed as a columbarium for St. Paul's. The landscaped park is narrow but extends the width of the block and has trees, shrubs, and walkways. (SPEC)

Fence

C

Surrrounding the garden is the Victorian ironwork fence which originally bordered the yard of the Miller House.

Gazebo

N

In the center of the garden stands a 1980s gazebo with iron columns and a polygonal roof.

109. Pepper-McClung House (FY 936)
523 Summit St.
ca. 1910
C

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The Pepper-McClung House is a large, two-story frame, symmetrically-planned Colonial Revival house with a hip roof, a gabled front dormer with a Palladian window, slightly projecting bays on either side of the house, and a large wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns and a deck above the central entrance bay. Alterations include the addition of aluminum siding during the last decade and the replacement of the original Roman Doric columns with Tuscan columns, probably during mid-century, but these changes do not destroy the architectural integrity of the house. The focal point of the exterior is the elaborate front entrance with a glass and wood paneled double-leaf door, leaded and beveled glass sidelights and transom, and a Classical surround with Roman Doric columns and pilasters. Flanking the entrance are large windows with leaded glass transoms. The interior is ornamented with a Roman Doric colonnade dividing the front hall from the rear stair hall, a Colonial Revival stair, parquet floors, a vertical sheathed wainscot, three pairs of sliding pocket doors, and well-developed dining room mantel and cupboard details. Georgia A. Pepper purchased the property in 1895, and she and her husband, Thomas, lived first in a one-story house. Between 1907 and 1912, however, the present house was constructed. It remained in the Pepper-McClung family until ca. 1970. (SM, TR, CD)

110. John E. Coleman House (FY 935)
533 Summit St.
1902
C

The Coleman House is a monumental Colonial Revival dwelling which is one of the most sophisticated houses of its period remaining in Winston-Salem. The two-story brick house has a seemingly endless collection of rich detailing on both exterior and interior. Among the exterior details are a truncated hip slate roof with pedimented cross gables and dormers, a garland frieze, dark brick lintels and corner quoins which contrast with the light brick body of the building, a large Palladian window above the center bay entrance, a wrap-around porch with Ionic columns, a turned balustrade and a full balustraded deck above, and a collection of leaded and jeweled glass window details. Even the rear is handsomely detailed with a two-level porch with Tuscan columns and a latticework screen. The elaborate main entrance has a large glass panel double-leaf door with leaded and beveled glass sidelights and transom. Just through the entrance is a vestibule with fancy tilework floor and its own set of double-leaf glass doors with jeweled glass sidelights and transom. Among the notable interior features are a paneled hall ceiling, a paneled wainscot, a coved cornice, an elaborate Colonial Revival stair with a fireplace opposite it, sliding pocket doors, a variety of mantels (including one in the Art Nouveau style), a particularly well-developed dining room (with a high paneled wainscot, an arcade, and built-in cabinets), original lighting fixtures, and even fancy bathroom tilework and fixtures. The house has been little altered. On November 8, 1901, J. C. and Frances Conrad conveyed to their daughter, Mary Conrad Coleman (Mrs. John), a lot at the corner of Summit and Sixth Sts. and soon thereafter the Colemans erected this house. John

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Coleman was an independent tobacconist in Winston-Salem. After his death in 1929, the house remained in the family until 1935. Since 1954 it has served as the Friendship House, a home for recovering alcoholic women. (D, TR, CD, SM, WSJ, I-Mildred Coleman Marshall)

111. St. Paul's Episcopal Church (FY 937)

520 Summit St.

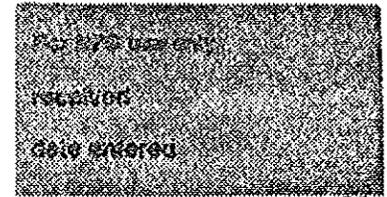
1928

C

In 1876 an Episcopal congregation was formed in Winston-Salem, and in 1879 a Gothic Revival frame church was consecrated at the corner of Pine (now Marshall) and Fourth Sts. This first church was replaced in 1908 by a stone Gothic Revival church designed by prominent local architect Willard Northup and located at the northwest corner of Fourth and Cherry Sts. In 1927 the congregation purchased the house and lot of John Cameron Buxton on Summit St. for the third, and present, building. Ralph Adams Cram, of the Boston architectural firm of Cram and Ferguson, was selected as the architect, with Harold Macklin assisting as local architect. Cram (1863-1942) was a distinguished ecclesiastical architect, philosopher and author, who, in the latter years of his life became America's leading exponent of the Gothic Revival. His highest architectural achievement was the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City. Jacob and Young, the New York contractors who had built St. John's, were chosen as the contractors for St. Paul's. The cornerstone was laid July 8, 1928, and the first service in the new church was held on September 8, 1929. Located on an imposing site with a dramatic western view, St. Paul's is a monumental granite structure with sandstone trim. It is modeled after thirteenth century Gothic architecture, complete with lancet-arched stained glass windows (including clerestory windows), lancet-arched portals, buttresses, and a tower which rises ninety-three feet above the transept crossing. The fully developed Gothic interior is characterized by bold simplicity and excellent craftsmanship. Designed to seat 800, it features marble flooring, a timbered ceiling, a vestibule, a center aisle nave with a rear balcony, arcaded side aisles, and a chancel with elaborate wood-carved detailing. Beneath the sanctuary as well as in the south side wing are a full complement of parish house facilities, including a kitchen, a dining room, classrooms, parlors, and an assembly hall. In 1957 the present education building was completed on the north side of the church. Carefully designed by Luther Lashmit to minimize its actual size, the building appears from Summit St. to be a one-story brick structure with a flat roof. Because of the hillside terrain, however, the rear of the building shows that it is actually three stories. Likewise, its two-story connector with the church can barely be seen from Summit St. The education building stands on the site of the Colonial Revival Clement Manly House, which was bequeathed to St. Paul's at the death of Emily Buford Manly in 1938. It was used as the rectory until 1948. Behind the church is a small parking lot and a playground. (SPEC, AG)

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112. House (FY 1600)

613 Summit St.

ca. 1915

N C - Re-evaluated 2009 AVS.

This house, which appears on the 1917 Sanborn Map, still shows evidence of having originally been an attractive Colonial Revival dwelling. The two-story frame house retains its gable roof, pedimented and segmental-arched dormers, south side porch and balancing north side room. However, the combination of vinyl siding, fenestration changes, north side addition, and fire escape across the facade to a second floor entrance have seriously diminished the architectural integrity of the house. (SM)

113. William G. Tennille House (FY 1601)

619 Summit St.

1923

C

This two-story, weatherboarded frame, Colonial Revival house is one of several in the West End to use the gambrel roof form. In addition it has a shed dormer across the facade, a pent eave between stories, and a front entrance with a fanlight transom and a gabled hood instead of a porch. The Sanborn Maps suggest that there was originally an engaged porch on the northwest corner of the house, but this has been sensitively enclosed. The house was first owned, and occupied for more than fifteen years, by William G. and Hallie Tennille. He was manager of the Robert E. Lee Hotel. (TR, CD, SM)

114. Penry House (FY 1602)

623 Summit St.

ca. 1916

C

This two-story frame Colonial Revival house is nearly identical to its next-door neighbor, 631 Summit St. (#115). It is characterized by a central hip roof with intersecting front and side gables, a narrow facade with a slightly projecting left bay, and a hip-roofed facade porch with Tuscan columns and a plain balustrade. Although the house has been aluminum sided since mid-century, it still conveys through form and detail a strong sense of its original appearance. During approximately the first decade of its history, the house was occupied by Charles F., Alden B. and Byron A. Penry and their wives. Since 1928 the house has had numerous owners. (CD, TR, SM)

115. Adams-Hines House (FY 931)

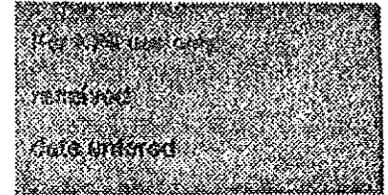
631 Summit St.

ca. 1911

C

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The Adams-Hines House is a simple, two-story frame, Colonial Revival dwelling with a hip roof, left front projecting bay with pedimented gable, and a hip-roofed front porch with Tuscan columns and a plain balustrade. The house is nearly identical to 623 Summit St. (#114). During mid-century it was covered with asbestos shingles, but its form and simple detailing still make a positive contribution to the architecture of the street and neighborhood. A variety of occupants were listed in the city directories at this location between 1912 and 1918, but in 1918 Jesse J. and Fannie Adams and Harvey H. and Julia Adams Hines were residing here. The Adams-Hines family owned the house until 1959. (CD, TR, SM)

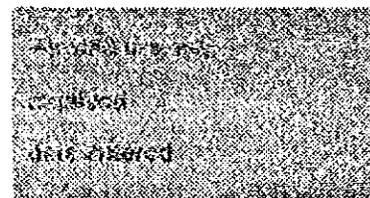
116. Dodson-Wilson House (FY 928)
633 Summit St.
1911
C

This handsome Colonial Revival house designed by architect J. S. Zimmerman appears virtually unaltered from its original appearance, judging from an early photograph. According to the owner, however, by 1973 the porch had been infilled as part of the nine apartments in the house and had to be reconstructed, based on the early photograph. The two-story weatherboarded frame house features a hip roof with overhanging modillioned eaves, a matching dormer, and a wrap-around porch with a pedimented, slightly projecting entrance bay, paired Tuscan columns, and a plain balustrade. The entrance has ornate beveled glass sidelights and transom. The interior is generously proportioned and has elegantly simple Colonial Revival detailing. James C. Dodson, a tobacco man from Pilot Mountain who moved to Winston-Salem to work for R. J. Reynolds, was the original owner of the house. He and his family lived here until the late 1920s, when he built a Colonial Revival mansion on Stratford Rd. From 1935 to 1973 Ludie and Thomas Wilson and their family owned the property, during which time it was converted to apartments. It has been restored as a single family residence. (TR, CD, SM, OS)

Servants' house/garage
C

Behind the house, and between it and 641 Summit St., stands a two-story Flemish bond brick structure with a hipped roof and segmental-arched windows and garage openings. According to the present owner, this building is and always has been a shared outbuilding for the houses on either side of it. Originally servants' quarters and a three-bay garage, the building is now used as apartments. According to the Sanborn Maps, it was erected between 1917 and 1924.

117. Samuel D. Hancock House (FY 1603)
641 Summit St.
1914
C

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Simple refinement characterizes this two-story frame Colonial Revival dwelling, which in scale, material, and detail is similar to many houses of the period in the West End. It has a truncated hip roof with pedimented dormers, a modillioned cornice, and a front porch with a matching cornice, groups of two or three Tuscan columns set on stuccoed brick plinths, a plain balustrade, and a pedimented entrance bay. The ca. 1970s aluminum siding does not overly detract from the character of the house. Behind the house is a former servants' house and garage which is shared with 633 Summit St. (See #116 for additional information.) Samuel D. Hancock, president of Hancock Grocery, purchased the property in 1914 and built the house immediately thereafter. Since Hancock sold the house in 1934, it has had numerous owners. (TR, CD, SM)

118. Joseph L. Graham House (FY 983)
645 Summit St.
ca. 1910
C

This is the largest example of the few Tudor Revival houses in the West End. The two-story dwelling has "half-timber" and stucco walls, multiple gables with overhanging eaves, grouped twelve-over-one sash windows, and a hip-roofed front porch with heavy square posts, simple brackets, and a plain balustrade. A rear side porch has a sleeping porch above it. Joseph L. Graham purchased the property in 1909 and built the house shortly thereafter. He was the traffic manager for R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. and was vice-president of the Board of Trade. The Graham family owned and occupied the house until 1943. (TR, CD, SM)

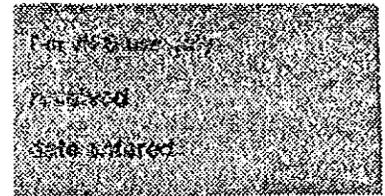
119. Summit Square Apartments (FY 1604)
651 Summit St.
late 1960s
N

This long, L-shaped, two-story brick veneer apartment building with a gable-on-hip roof and a double tier porch is a significant intrusion to the architectural environment of Summit and Manly Sts. It provided a major impetus in the late 1960s for the organization of the West End Association.

120. Summit Apartments (FY 934)
608 Summit St.
1926
C

The Colonial Revival-influenced Summit Apartments building is among the most handsome erected in Winston-Salem's 1920s boom period. The three-story brick building with projecting central facade and slender columns of bay windows on either side is detailed with a Classical cornice and stepped parapet, casement windows and French doors, balconies, and a variety of Colonial Revival refinements. George W.

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Coan Jr., president of the Morris Plan Industrial Bank and of the prominent Twin City Club, purchased the property in 1925 and by the following year the building was under construction. It was built on the side of the Liipfert House (#222), which several years before had been rolled down the hill to Jersey Ave. (TR, CD, SM, I-Ronnie Childress)

121. Lunn-Wolff House (FY 933)

610-612 Summit St.

1892-1893

C

This 1890s vernacular Queen Anne house has detailing typical of its period, though not all of it is original to the house. It is a two-story weatherboarded frame house with a gabled roof, a right front projecting octagonal bay, and a wrap-around porch with a center bay balcony. The detailing of the projecting bay — the shingled gable, the sunburst gable peak decoration, and the fan spandrels under the gable -- are original, but the ornate porch and balcony detailing, with a variety of turned and sawwork ornamentation, is a ca. 1980 replacement of Colonial Revival detailing which included Tuscan columns and a plain balustrade. The Victorian ironwork porch around the front yard is an addition. L. L. Lunn purchased the property on March 15, 1892, and presumably built the house soon thereafter, for in the 1894/95 city directory the Lunnns were listed at this location. L.L. and Lula Agnes Lunn kept the property until 1900, when it was sold to Mable A. Wolff. The Wolff family retained it until 1930. (D, TR, CD)

122. Thomas-Welch House (FY 1605)

618 Summit St.

1923

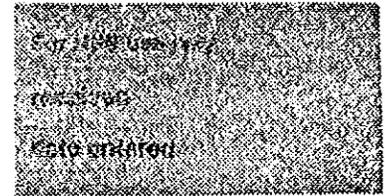
C

The well-designed Colonial Revival Thomas-Welch House was chosen for inclusion in the 1924 publication Art Work of Piedmont Section of North Carolina, a collection of photographs of buildings and parks in Winston-Salem, Greensboro, High Point, and Charlotte. The house is a two-story Flemish bond brick dwelling with a pedimented gable roof with modillioned cornice, pedimented dormers, a Roman Doric entrance porch with a full entablature and ironwork balustraded deck, and a one-story sun room with matching details on the south side. John R. Thomas, a coal and ice dealer, purchased the property in 1922, and by 1924 the house had been completed. Thomas and his heirs owned the property until 1934. Since 1940 it has been owned by John G. Welch and his heirs. (TR, CD, SM, AW)

123. Pegram-Apperson House (FY 932)

622 Summit St.

ca. 1893

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C

The Pegram-Apperson House is one of the oldest in the West End. The transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival style dwelling is a two-story frame structure of irregular configuration, with novelty siding (which in mid-century was covered in asbestos shingles, now mostly removed), a steep pyramidal roof with multiple wood shingled cross gables, a front porch with Tuscan columns and a plain balustrade, and a matching center bay balcony porch with a bowed balustrade. The porch originally wrapped around the south corner of the house, but this was enclosed, probably during mid-century. Most of the sash windows are the nine-over-one Queen Anne variety, but the primary facade window is a thirty-over-one sash. Local tradition claims that the architect Hill Linthicum designed this house ca. 1893 for the Pegram family, and the 1894/95 city directory does list T. H. Pegram, in the real estate and building and loan business, as living on Summit St. In 1899 T. B. Apperson listed the property for taxes, and the house remained in Apperson family ownership until 1938. (OS, CD, TR, SM)

124. G. W. Orr House (FY 930)
626 Summit St.
ca. 1915

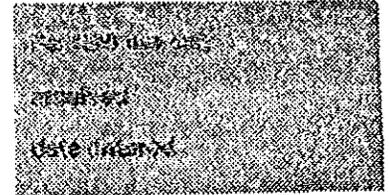
C

The form and rich detailing of the Orr House make it one of the most outstanding examples of the Colonial Revival style in the West End. It is a two-story shingled house with a broad pedimented gable roof, a dentiled and modilioned cornice, Classically-detailed dormers, and a center bay entrance which is the stylistic focal point of the house. The meticulously Classical porch has Roman Doric columns, a full dentiled entablature with a broken pediment, and a barrel-vaulted, coffered ceiling. Above the entrance is a delicately detailed Palladian window. On the north side of the house is a Classically-detailed porch and porte-cochere. G. W. Orr, secretary of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., was first listed at this location in the 1916 city directory. He and his wife, Connors M., owned the property until 1935. It then changed hands several times until 1951, when Kenneth and Helen Hoover purchased the house, retaining ownership until 1985. (CD, SM, TR)

125. Bembry L. Sharp House (FY 929)
634 Summit St.
1914
C

The Bembry L. Sharp House is a typical late Victorian-Colonial Revival frame cottage. The one-story house is characterized by irregular massing, a central hip roof with front and side pedimented gables, and a small pedimented dormer. The front porch features Tuscan columns and a plain balustrade. In the 1970s, the house was sided with aluminum, but this has had little effect on its overall architectural

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integrity. Bembry L. Sharp, secretary-treasurer of the Hancock Grocery Co., purchased the property in 1913, and by 1915 he and his wife, Lena, were listed at this address. The Sharp family retained ownership until 1960. (TR, CD, SM)

Garage
C

Behind the house is a two-car weatherboarded frame garage which appears to have been built prior to 1930.

126. Fletcher-Blackwell House (FY 1606)
640 Summit St.
ca. 1915
C

This Colonial Revival dwelling is typical of many of those built in the 1910s and 1920s, including some of those in the West End. It is a two-story frame structure with a stuccoed first story, a shingled second story, a gambrel roof with long front and rear shed dormers, and a north side sun porch with heavy stuccoed columns and casement windows. The paneled front entrance has a fanlight transom and a gabled hood. Newton G. Fletcher was first listed at this location in 1916. He was with Fletcher Brothers, retail clothing, and was president of The Vogue. The Fetters remained here until the house was sold in 1924 to Thomas W. Blackwell. He was an employee of R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., and in 1940 was Mayor Pro-Tem of Winston-Salem. The house remained with the Blackwell family until 1957. (OS, CD, TR, SM)

Garage
C

Behind the house is a two-car weatherboarded frame garage with a pyramidal roof, which appears to have been built at the same time or shortly after the house.

127. Dr. Arthur DeTalma Valk House (FY 1607)
652 Summit St.
ca. 1920
C

The Valk House is an unusual two-story stuccoed dwelling designed by Richmond architect Charles M. Robinson and constructed by Fogle Brothers. It has clipped gables, gable end chimneys flanked by lunette windows, and a southeast side shed room balanced by a northwest side sun room (originally an open porch) with Tuscan columns. The front entrance is sheltered by a Classical porch with Tuscan columns and a pedimented entablature. The rear of the house, which faces Jersey Ave., has an ell with a sleeping porch and a ground level arcade. Anna L. Valk purchased the

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property in 1916, but she and her husband, Dr. Arthur DeTalma Valk, were not listed on Summit St. until the 1922 city directory. The Valks owned the property until 1975. (OS, TR, CD, SM)

128. McNair House (FY 1608)
701 Summit St.
1911
C

The McNair House is a large two-story frame house with a typical combination of Colonial Revival and Craftsman style influences. It has a steep hip roof with widely overhanging eaves, two unusual polygonal dormers on the front, and a wrap-around porch with square Tuscan posts and a plain balustrade. The typical one-over-one sash windows retain their wood louvered shutters. The narrow aluminum (or vinyl) siding which has been added in recent years detracts little from the overall integrity of the house. Lou McNair, widow of Murphy C. McNair, purchased the property in 1911, and she and her large family were listed at this location in the 1912 city directory. The McNairs retained ownership until 1971. (TR, CD, SM)

129. Apple-Fulp House (FY 1609)
707 Summit St.
1911
C

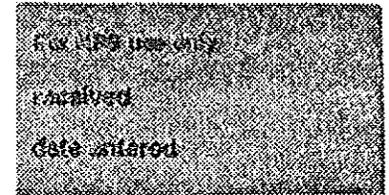
The Apple-Fulp House is a Colonial Revival-Craftsman style house with a pebbledash first story, a weatherboarded second story, a low hipped roof with widely overhanging eaves, and a wrap-around porch and side porch with paired square posts, granite plinths, and Craftsman trim. The recent aluminum (or vinyl) siding which covers the second story has had little adverse effect on the overall integrity of the house. Partially hidden by its surrounding trees, the house is situated on a terraced lot. The Dr. Troy A. Apple estate purchased this property in 1911 and the family was listed there in the 1912 city directory. Apple's widow later married W. Lindsey Fulp, and they continued ownership of the house until 1955. (TR, CD, SM)

130. John W. Shipley House (FY 984)
709 Summit St.
ca. 1925
C

The Shipley House reflects a combination of the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles. Located at the head of Jersey Ave. on a high terraced lot, the house is the most imposing of those on the Summit St. hill. The two-story house has a brick veneer first story, a pebbledash second story, a bellcast hip roof with widely overhanging bracketed eaves, and three pedimented front dormers. Windows are paired

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twelve-over-one sash with keystone lintels, and the central entrance with sidelights and transom is sheltered by a Classical porch with Tuscan columns on brick plinths, a full entablature, and a balustraded deck. On the east side of the house is an open porch, while on the west side is a sun room. John W. Shipley, a harnessmaker, first listed this property for taxes in 1911, and in 1916 Shipley and his wife, and Victor C. Creigen and his wife, Estelle S. [Shipley?] Creigen, were all living at this location. The house remained in family ownership until 1946. (TR, CD, SM, OS)

Garage
N

On the alley behind the house is a one-car weatherboarded garage with a pyramidal roof which appears to have been built, or at least greatly remodeled, post 1950.

131. William H. McGehee House (FY 985)
715-717 Summit St.
ca. 1915
C

This two-story frame structure exhibiting a combination of the Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles is located on an imposing terraced lot on the Summit St. hill. Sheathed in wood shingles, it has a hip roof with overhanging boxed eaves, eighteen-over-one sash windows, a front entrance with sidelights and transom, and a heavy front porch with squat Tuscan columns set on brick plinths with granite caps. Sanborn Maps suggest that originally the porch extended across only the right two bays of the facade, but when and if the porch was altered is not known. William H. McGehee, an employee of the Brown-Rogers Co., purchased this property in 1913, and was listed in the city directory at this location by 1916. The McGehees retained ownership until the present owners purchased the property in 1961. (TR, CD, SM, OS)

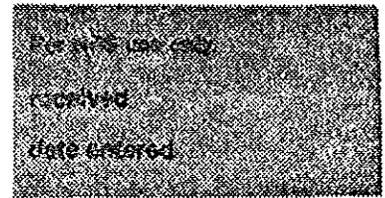
132. Duplex (FY 1610)
721-725 Summit St.
post 1945
N

This is a one-story brick veneer duplex with a gabled roof, a projecting center bay, and small canopied terraces creating front "porches."

133. Buhman House (FY 1611)
733 Summit St.
ca. 1923
C

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This Colonial Revival cottage has a steep gable roof with round-arched dormers, weatherboard siding, and a pedimented entrance porch with square Classical posts. The 1924 Sanborn Map suggests that the sun porch and room behind it on the east side of the house have been added (probably mid-century). Betty Buhman first listed the property for taxes in 1922, and the Buhmans owned the house off and on until 1932. The present owners acquired it in 1959. (TR, Sm)

134. Latham-Lackey House (FY 1612)
735 Summit St.
1911
C

This traditional two-story frame house is stately in its simplicity. It has a gabled roof, a left front projecting bay, twelve-over-one sash windows, and a porch across the right two bays of the facade with square posts and a plain balustrade. Roland H. Latham purchased the property in 1911, and by 1912 he and his wife, Mamie, were listed at this address in the city directory. He was superintendent of the Winston Public Schools. The Latham family owned the house until 1935, when Johnathan R. and Lucy B. Lackey purchased it. They retained ownership until 1963. (TR, CD, SM)

135. House (FY 1613)
737 Summit St.
ca. 1960
N

This unusual house is "hidden," in that it is technically located on Summit St., but cannot be seen from that street. It is found behind the alley on the north side of Summit, perched on the cliff overlooking West End Blvd. It is a two-story stuccoed house with a gable roof, casement windows, and a corner entrance. (SM)

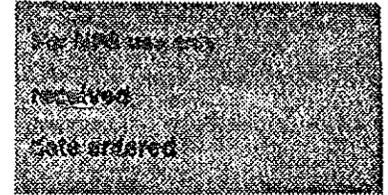
136. Office building
747 Summit St.
post 1960
N

This modern one/two-story office building has a flat roof and a narrow deck along the south side which serves as an exterior walkway. Sliding glass doors are found next to the office entrances. The building is set back from Summit St. with a parking lot (shared with 749 Summit St.) in front.

137. Dunstan-McNair House (FY 986)
749 Summit St.
ca. 1914
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This one-story pebbledash cottage is typical of the smaller-scale houses built in the West End during the early twentieth century. It retains late Victorian massing while introducing Colonial Revival detailing. Front and side gables intersect the steep pyramidal roof, while the wrap-around porch features Tuscan columns and a plain balustrade. R. L. Dunstan, superintendent of the cigarette department at R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., and his wife, Maude, were the first residents listed at this location in the city directory (1915). F. E. Vogler owned the property during the early 1920s. Grover C. McNair bought the house in 1925, and it remains in family McNair ownership. (SM, CD, TR)

138. Milton B. Cash House (FY 1615)
702 Summit St.
1921
C

The Cash House is a Craftsman bungalow which displays an interesting combination of features: stuccoed walls, half-timbered gables with overhanging braced eaves, and river rock chimney, porch posts and porch balustrade. Milton B. Cash, the vice-president and secretary of the Forsyth Chair Co., purchased this lot in 1921 and built the house immediately thereafter. He and Lucy Cash retained ownership until 1972. (TR, CD, SM)

139. Apartment Building (FY 1616)
718-122 Summit St.
late 1920s
C

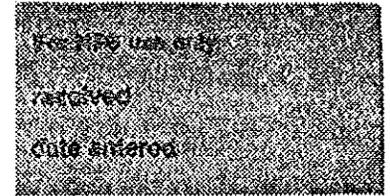
This two-story brick apartment building has a low hip roof with overhanging eaves, exterior end chimneys, a front porch with square brick posts and a plain balustrade, and a balustraded deck. The central French door entrance is accompanied by sidelights. While the four-apartment building appears to have been built in the late 1920s, the shed roofs over the second floor deck may be mid-century additions.

140. J. T. Scott House (FY 1617)
724 Summit St.
ca. 1922
C

The Scott House is a neat one-and-a-half-story bungalow with stuccoed walls, a broad gable roof with overhanging eaves, and small projecting bays on either side. The broad gabled front porch features paneled wood posts set on stuccoed plinths and a stuccoed balustrade. The handsome Craftsman front door suggests the stylistic detailing of the interior. According to the Sanborn Maps, the house was built

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between 1917-1924, but the first tax listing was for J. Transou Scott in 1926. He and his wife, Margaret, occupied the house, which remained in their family until 1978. (SM, TR, CD)

141. Wix-McGehee-Craver House (FY 987)
728 Summit St.
ca. 1916
C

This stately house is an unusual combination of the Neo-Classical Revival and Craftsman styles. The two-story frame dwelling has a hip roof with widely overhanging eaves, matching hipped dormers, and a dominating two-story engaged front porch with heroic paneled posts set on brick plinths and a Tudor-arched frieze with Craftsman planters above it at second floor level. On the southeast side of the house is a porte-cochere, balanced on the northwest side by a two-story octagonal bay window. In recent years the house was aluminum sided, but this has not significantly harmed its overall integrity. The house appears on the 1917 Sanborn map and was listed as the residence of John W. and Helen Wix in the 1918 city directory. In 1921 Laura S. McGehee bought the house and owned it until 1933. At that time S. J. Craver purchased the property, although it was the H. Frank Craver family who occupied the house. The Cravers owned it until 1969. (TR, CD, SM)

Garage
C

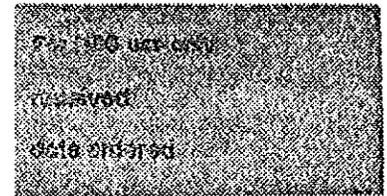
Behind the house is a two-car weatherboarded garage with a hip roof which appears to date from before 1930.

142. Apartment House (FY 1618)
737-738 Summit St.
ca. 1940s
N

This narrow but deep apartment house has a gabled roof, asbestos shingle siding, an engaged screened porch, and no clearly discernable facade.

143. I Can't Believe It's Yogurt! Store (FY 1619)
S. cor. jct. of Summit St. & West End Blvd.
post 1950
N

For years this was a Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurant, but in 1985 it was remodeled and converted to a yogurt store. It is a small, one-story cinderblock building with large glass windows and a flat roof. A paved parking lot surrounds the building.

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144. Condominium (FY 1860)
1302 W. First St.
ca. 1930s-1940s, 1986
N

This is one of four Victorian Revival condominiums being created from a two-story frame apartment building. (For more information, see #438, also #162 and #209.)

145. Joyner's West End Grocery (FY 1008)
858 W. Fourth St.
1892
C

The well-preserved Joyner's Grocery is one of the oldest buildings in the West End and is the most significant of the commercial buildings. It is a flat-iron shaped building, constructed to fill its odd-shaped lot at the corner of Fourth and Burke Sts. The two-story brick structure has a plain, parapeted roofline, a heavy bracketed cornice along the Fourth St. side, four-over-four sash windows with segmental-arched heads, and a shop front with a recessed entrance and a gridwork glass transom. At the west end of the building is the entrance to the second floor stair. The building was probably erected by Frank Miller, a prominent real estate developer, who listed the property for taxes in 1892. It remained in his family ownership until 1971. City directories list J. T. Joyner as a grocer in 1894/95 at 854 W. Fourth St. (the numbers may have changed) and at 858 W. Fourth in the next directory (1902/03). He and his wife, Phoebe, lived in the building as well. In 1916 the building became R. B. Crawford and Co., grocers, and it remained such until the early 1940s. (D, TR, ER, CD, SM)

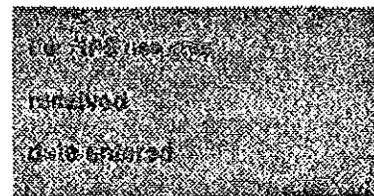
146. Commercial-Apartment Building (FY 1010)
860-862 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1924
C

This eclectic Colonial Revival structure incorporates simple but handsome design. It is a two-story building with a low gable roof, whose details -- Classical dentiled cornice, nine-over-one sash windows, Craftsman window boxes, and hooded entrance -- stand out against the smooth stuccoed walls. Like the next two buildings to the west, this one was built as rental property by the children of prominent real estate investor Frank Miller. They had inherited the property from their father and retained ownership until 1971. The building has held a variety of tenants through the years. (TR, CD)

147. Apartment Building (FY 1011)
864-866 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1924

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C

This Craftsman style duplex is a two-story weatherboarded frame building with a hip roof, overhanging bracketed eaves, a matching pent eave between first and second story levels, grouped six-over-one and eight-over-one sash windows, and matching side entrance porches with grouped posts, a plain balustrade, and a solid balustraded deck. Like its adjacent buildings, this apartment building was constructed as rental property by the children and heirs of prominent early twentieth century real estate investor Frank Miller. They held the property until 1971. (TR, CD)

148. Apartment Building (FY 1012)
868-870 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1924

C

This well-preserved two-story pebbledash duplex shows influences of both the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles, as do many of the houses of the period in the West End. It has a low hip roof with a bracketed cornice, a hipped dormer, six-over-one sash windows, and two front entrance porches, each with Tuscan columns, a bracketed cornice, and an unusual balustrade with balusters varying in width. Like the next two buildings to the east, this one was constructed as rental property by the children and heirs of real estate investor Frank Miller. They retained ownership until 1971. (TR, CD)

149. West End Cafe (FY 1620)
878 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1950

N

This is a typical mid-twentieth century small restaurant with stuccoed walls, a broad gable roof, gable end chimneys, and a plate glass facade. Attached to the rear is a small gabled addition.

150. Condominium (FY 1695)
500 Jersey Ave.
early 1980s

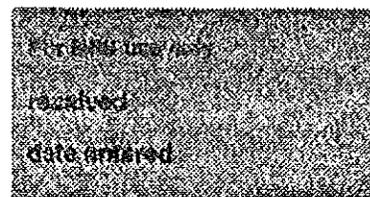
N

This is the southwest unit in a building of two condominiums. (See also #151.) It is a two-story brick veneer structure with projecting bays sheathed in beaded aluminum siding, with a gabled roof and winding flights of steps leading to the main entrances.

151. Condominium (FY 1695)

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504 Jersey Ave.
early 1980s
N

This is the northeast unit in a building of two condominiums. (See #150 for additional information.)

152. Johanna Shober's Restaurant (FY 1623)
871 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1950, ca. 1980
N

This is a one-story brick and weatherboarded building with a flat roof, bay windows, and an exterior end chimney. A brick wall surrounds the building's front patio and fronts the gravel parking lot on the east side. Previous uses include a gas station, a car lot, and a plant store. The building was substantially remodeled when it was converted to a restaurant.

153. Van Nemen Zevely House (FY 23)
901 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1815
C

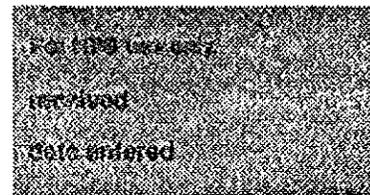
The Zevely House is listed independently on the National Register. Typical of German-influenced North Carolina Moravian structures, it is a two-story, Flemish bond brick house of simple design with a gable roof, interior end chimneys, a slightly asymmetrical three-bay facade, and a three-room plan. Built ca. 1815, it is the oldest house remaining in what became the town of Winston. The Zevely House was moved in 1974 to its present location from its original site at 734 Oak St., where it was endangered. The main block of the house was restored on exterior and interior, and a conjectural front porch and compatible rear shed wing were added. Behind the building is a landscaped gravel parking lot. The relocation and restoration of the Zevely House have had a minimal adverse effect upon its integrity and have insured the preservation of the building, now used as a fashionable restaurant. At the same time, while the Zevely House is of an earlier period than the other buildings in the West End, it both complements and is complemented by its present surroundings. (NRN)

154. Wachovia Bank & Trust Co. (FY 1624)
916 W. Fourth St.
1949
N

The bank is a one-story Moravian Revival building with Flemish bond brickwork, a clay tile roof, and a cupola. Paved parking is found behind the building and on the southwest side.

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155. Duncan-Parnell Inc. (FY 1625)
926 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1955
N

This modern commercial building is a narrow but deep, two-story brick structure with a facade of asymmetrical design. A paved parking lot is on the southwest side.

156. Ligon Electric Warehouse (FY 1626)
S.E. side W. Fourth St. bet. 926 & 936 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1980
N

This is a one-story brick veneer rectangular block with a flat roof, a row of front windows, and a Neo-Colonial Revival entrance with a side ramp leading to it. Paved parking is on the northeast side (shared with #155).

157. Madison D. Stockton House (FY 960)
936 W. Fourth St.
1903
C

This turn-of-the-century house combines late Victorian irregular massing with Colonial Revival detailing, a typical West End arrangement. The two-story frame structure has a slate hip roof with intersecting pedimented gables, dormers, and a modillioned cornice; twelve-over-one sash windows; and a front porch with Tuscan columns, a plain balustrade, a pedimented entrance bay and a modillioned cornice. Alterations include asbestos shingle siding and the enclosure of a small part of the porch to create a vestibuled entrance. Probably dating from mid-century, these changes do not destroy the architectural integrity of the house. Original owner Madison D. Stockton was vice-president of Mock-Bagby-Stockton Co. (men's furnishings), vice-president of Carolina Ice & Coal Col., treasurer of Huntley-Hill-Stockton Co. (furniture and funeral directors and embalmers), and secretary-treasurer of the B. F. Huntley Furniture Co. The house remained in the Stockton family until 1949 and was used for some years thereafter by the American National Red Cross. (TR, CD, SM)

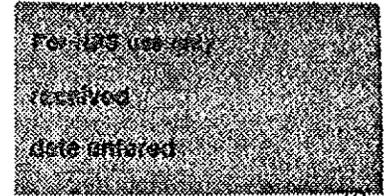
Storage building
N

Behind the house is a ca. 1980 corrugated metal storage building which opens to the rear alley.

158. Wright-Izlar House (FY 961)

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942 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1900
C

The Wright-Izlar House is a two-story frame late Victorian dwelling with characteristic irregular massing, a pyramidal and gable roof, and a variety of ornamentation, including a broad band of wood shingles between the first and second weatherboarded stories and a porch -- with turned posts, simple brackets, and a plain balustrade -- which follows the receding sections of the facade. Unobtrusive alterations from the past twenty years include the partial covering of the weatherboarding with aluminum siding and a small rear shed addition. From ca. 1900 to 1917 the William C. Wright family occupied the house. Wright's business sold "boots, shoes, trunks and valises." From 1917 to 1968 the property was owned by Camille and H. Leroy Izlar. He was a physician and surgeon. (CD, TR, SM)

Garage/apartment
N

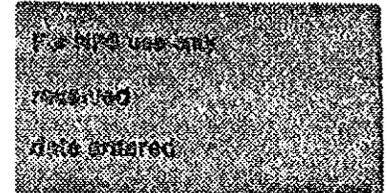
Behind the house is a two-story brick garage/apartment of undetermined date, with a low hip roof and a second floor balcony. A large frame addition appears to post-date 1950.

159. J. Cicero Tise House-Woman's Club (FY 962)
952 W. Fourth St.
1906
C

The Tise House is one of the most outstanding Neo-Classical Revival dwellings in Winston-Salem. The two-story brick structure has a hip roof with pedimented cross gables and dentiled cornice; a one-story wrap-around porch with Ionic columns, battered granite plinths, a granite foundation with segmental-arched ironwork grills, a turned balustrade, and a dentiled cornice; and a monumental two-story Corinthian central portico. Alterations (of unknown date), which include the removal of the shaped parapet from the front gable, the balustrades from the upper decks of the portico and porch, two of the Corinthian capitals from the portico, and part of the west side porte-cochere, have been a definite loss to the building, yet have not not been sufficient to change its status as a highly significant property in the West End. A double-leaf entrance with elaborate leaded and beveled glass sidelights and transom leads to the generously-proportioned and richly-detailed interior. Primary features include an ornate Colonial Revival paneled stair with bronze Classical figures atop the spiral newels, a high paneled wainscot, sliding pocket doors, Colonial Revival mantels, original lighting fixtures, and delicate plaster ceiling moldings. J. Cicero Tise (1855-1917) engaged in several careers, but by the time he built this house he was a prominent real estate developer. He was the owner of the Vade Mecum Springs resort in the Sauratown Mountains of Stokes County. After Tise's death, the Woman's Club of Winston-Salem purchased the house in 1925, and it remains their headquarters. (D, CD, HNC)

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160. William B. Taylor House (FY 947)
915 W. Fourth St.
1900
C

One of the largest brick houses in the West End, the Taylor House is a stately expression of the Colonial Revival style. It is a formal two-story house with a hip roof, multiple hipped dormers, tall interior chimneys, keystone window lintels, and an accented center bay. This bay consists of a paneled entrance with sidelights and fanlight transom, a pedimented entrance porch with Tuscan columns, a Palladian window flanked by brick pilasters, and a pedimented gable. Originally the house had a wrap-around Tuscan porch, but this was replaced by the present Tuscan entrance porch in 1929. Across the rear of the house is a two-story wood shingled addition, probably the enclosure of the original porch, which is relatively unobtrusive. The interior is richly detailed with a Colonial Revival closed string stair, a paneled wainscot, and a variety of handsome mantels. William B. Taylor (1851-1933) moved with his wife, Elizabeth McCaw Boggs, to Winston in 1883 and the following year, with his brother, Jacquelin (see #74), he started a tobacco factory which became known as Taylor Brothers. He and his brother maintained a strong interest in Socialism and worked for reforms to benefit working men and women. Taylor's wife purchased this property in 1900, and the house, which was designed by the architectural firm of Blauvelt and Gates of Greensboro, was built immediately thereafter. It remained in the Taylor family until 1972. (D, CD, AG, HNC, NCAC)

Garage
C

Behind the house is a brick three-car garage which appears to have been built in the 1920s. It has recently been converted to an office.

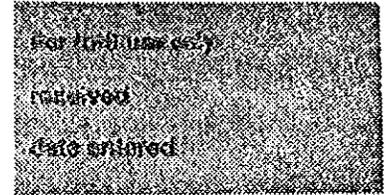
161. Grace Court (FY 1627)
Bounded by Fourth, Glade, Fifth Sts. & alley
1890
C

Grace Court is a small bowl-shaped park with a lawn, scattered trees, and several walkways which converge at the center. Named for the daughter of William A. Whitaker, who was president of the West End Hotel and Land Company, the park was part of J. L. Ludlow's plan for the West End and was prominently situated in front of the Hotel Zinzendorf. In 1905 Grace Court was given to the City, and ca. 1980 it was sensitively rehabilitated, with a gazebo serving as the focal point (see below). (WEPM, VR, I-Mrs. Beth Whitaker)

Gazebo
N

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During the rehabilitation of Grace Court ca. 1980, the Victorian Revival gazebo was erected in the center of the park. It is a handsome octagonal structure with a sawnwork facing around the foundation, a turned balustrade, slender chamfered posts with slender arched brackets, and a copper shingle roof.

162. Condominium (FY 1860)
1304 W. First St.
ca. 1930s-1940s, 1986
N

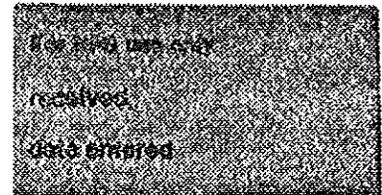
This is one of four Victorian Revival condominiums currently being converted from a two-story frame apartment building. (See #438 for more information, also #144 and #209.)

163. Rosenbacher House (FY 942)
848 W. Fifth St.
1909
C

Standing atop a terraced lawn overlooking Fifth Street, the Rosenbacher House is one of the grandest of the Neo-Classical Revival dwellings in Winston-Salem and is one of only several examples of the style in the West End. The large two-story weatherboarded house is dominated by a monumental two-story central portico with Corinthian columns and a full pedimented entablature. Enhancing the Classical design of the facade are one-story curved porches with Ionic columns, turned balustrades, and modillioned cornices which run from the portico to the front corners of the house. At second story height, a modillioned cornice encircles the house beneath the truncated hip roof. The fenestration of the house is exceptional, with the central entrance boasting double-leaf doors and leaded and beveled glass sidelights and fanlight transom, and the large front and side windows of the first story having beautiful round and segmental-arched leaded glass transoms. The interior of the house is as exceptional as the exterior. The large front hall is separated from the rear stair hall by a grandiose Ionic arcade, and segmental-arched sliding pocket doors serve as openings between the major rooms. The stair is an ornate Colonial Revival one which rises in a transverse manner. One of the most impressive rooms in the house is the dining room, characterized by a handsome Colonial Revival paneled mantel and overmantel, a high paneled wainscot topped by a plate rail, a boxed beam ceiling, and what appear to be original wallpaper borders. At the rear of the house is a large double room divided by an Ionic archway. In 1909 Mrs. Carrie Rosenbacher, widow of Sigmund Rosenbacher, purchased the western half of Mrs. Jennie D. Kerner's lot, and the following year she and Alladin, Fannie, Otto, and Sandel Rosenbacher were listed at this location in the city directory. The Rosenbachers were associated with Rosenbacher & Brothers, a successful clothing store in Winston. By 1946 only Sandel Rosenbacher was living in the house, but the family retained ownership until 1975. (D, CD)

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from "Cherry near First" until ca. 1908. The house remained in Matthews' ownership until 1943, when he sold it to William Maurice and Patsie L. Moore. They owned it until 1977. (SM, TR, CD)

168. Augsberg Lutheran Church (FY 941)
845 West Fifth St.
1926
C

Designed by Winston-Salem architect Hall Crews, Augsberg Lutheran Church is a monumental Gothic Revival stone structure with a steep gable roof and twin towers flanking the central arched portal and large stained glass arched window. The symmetrically-designed church has small projecting side entrances next to the towers, buttresses and pointed-arched stained glass windows along either side, and a rear transept. The interior of the church has center and side aisles, a coffered ceiling, and a vertical board wainscot. Connected to the east side of the rear of the building is a modern two-story classroom building whose impact is lessened by its position at the bottom of the downward slope of the landscaped lawn of the church. Parking is around and behind the addition. Organized in 1891, Augsberg Lutheran was first located at Fourth and Spruce Sts. In October, 1925, the trustees of the congregation purchased a tract of land on W. Fifth St. for a new church. Work began in 1926 and the first services in the new building were held in 1927. Stones used in the construction of the church came from Bald Mountain Quarry, now under the waters of High Rock Lake. The education wing was completed in 1958. (AG, CH, TR)

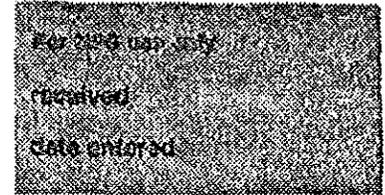
169. H. H. Labberton House (FY 1633)
847 W. Fifth St.
ca. 1905
C

Except for replacement front doors, the exterior of this house is virtually unaltered from its early twentieth century appearance. The vernacular Queen Anne style house is a two-story weatherboarded frame structure with front and side gables (the front one displaying a Palladian window), left front and right side bay windows, and a partial front porch with turned posts, sawnwork fan brackets, and a plain balustrade. Herman H. Labberton, in sales with the Brown-Rogers Co., and his family appear to have been the first occupants of the house (by 1906), but according to the city directories, occupants changed frequently through the years. (SM, CD)

170. J. J. Easley House (FY 1634)
851-855 W. Fifth St.
ca. 1900
C

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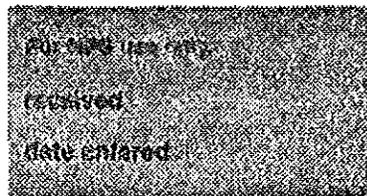
The Easley House is a simple late Victorian two-story frame dwelling with weatherboard siding, clipped gables, and a left front projecting bay with a nicely detailed bay window. The 1907-1917 Sanborn Maps show that the house originally had a wrap-around porch, but it has been reduced or replaced (probably between 1925-1950) with two smaller right front and left side porches, each simply detailed with paneled Classical posts. J. J. Easley, an oil dealer, was the first occupant listed in the city directories (1902/03) at this location. Subsequent directories, however, reveal that occupants changed frequently through the years. (CD, SM)

171. Brock-Horn-Maslin House (FY 1635)
857 W. Fifth St.
ca. 1890s
C

This two-story weatherboarded frame house is one of the fanciest late Victorian dwellings in the West End. Believed to have been constructed by Fogle Brothers builders, it features irregular massing, wood shingled gables with sawnwork gable peak ornaments, a "tower" above the entrance bay with a Palladian window, and an ornate front porch with turned posts and balustrade, a spindlework frieze with sawnwork detailing, and bracketed eaves which match those of the tower. The original porch wrapped around the east corner of the facade, but post 1924 (judging from the Sanborn Map of that year), that portion was enclosed. The original porch had turned posts (some of which can be found on the rear ell porch) like those on the nearby 1887 Jacob Lott Ludlow House (#107), but these were replaced in the early twentieth century by Tuscan columns. The Tuscan columns were replaced in the mid-twentieth century by ironwork posts, and these, in turn, were replaced with the present porch details during the recent rehabilitation of the building. The interior features plastered walls, both paneled and beaded board wainscots, and a handsome open string stair with a ramped handrail and a spiral newel. Most mantels are period replacements. The earliest history of this house remains unclear. The W. E. Brock family, who owned the property from 1895-1903, was the first to be clearly listed at this location in the city directories (1902/03). The Brocks sold the property to Robert B. and Pearl Horn in 1903, and they owned it until 1913. In 1918 W. H. Maslin, Jr. purchased the property, and various members of the Maslin family lived here from at least 1920 through 1950. The Maslins retained ownership until 1985. (D, CD, TR, SM)

172. Summit Communications Inc. Building (FY 1636)
875 W. Fifth St.
1961
N

Originally used by IBM, this modern one-story office building was designed by George Matsumoto. It utilizes a precast band for fascia and watertable to unify two dominant materials of brick and exposed aggregate precast panels. East of the building is a paved parking lot hidden from the street by a low concrete wall and plantings. It was the original site of the Jacquelin P. Taylor House (#74). (AG)

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173. Southland Life Building (FY 1637)

920 W. Fifth St.

1963

N

Designed by Welton Becket, this Miesian influenced office building is a one-story structure of glazed white brick with a flat roof and a glass entrance bay. The building is complemented by flanking rows of pin oaks. A paved parking area is on either side of the building. (AG)

174. Charles M. Taylor House (FY 1639)

934 W. Fifth St.

ca. 1914

C

The Taylor House is one of the few examples of the Tudor Revival style in the West End. All the wall surfaces, including the gables, are "half-timbered" with pebbledash infill. Other features include widely overhanging eaves with shaped brackets, an off-center entrance porch with pebbledash posts and balustrade, a now-enclosed south side porch, and a rear sleeping porch. Minerva Sheppard Taylor, daughter of Benjamin J. Sheppard who lived immediately behind at 420 Summit St. (#106), was the first listed owner of this lot. She and her husband, Charles, an employee at Taylor Brothers Tobacco, were first listed at this location in the 1915 city directory. The house remained in family ownership until 1961. (TR, CD, SM)

175. J. Kent Sheppard House (FY 1640)

938 W. Fifth St.

ca. 1914

C

This large Craftsman bungalow is a one-and-a-half-story house with a pebbledash first story and an aluminum-sided upper story. (The siding does not significantly diminish the integrity of the house.) It has a broad gable roof interrupted by front and rear shed dormers, an engaged front porch with heavy pebbledash columns and balustrade, and an extension of the south side of the porch which forms a terrace. The house is prominently situated on a terraced corner lot. From ca. 1914 to ca. 1956 this was the residence of the J. Kent Sheppard family. The secretary-manager of the Sheppard Veneer Co., he was the son of Benjamin J. Sheppard, who lived immediately behind at 420 Summit St. (#106). (TR, CD, SM)

176. Frank Miller Carriage House (FY 944)

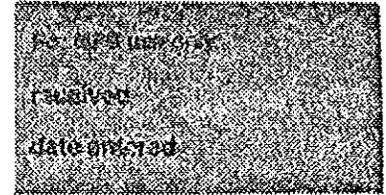
N. side 900 block W. Fifth St., just E. of 923 W. Fifth St.

ca. 1890

C

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The Miller Carriage House is the oldest and most significant outbuilding in the West End. Shown on the 1891 Bird's Eye View of Winston-Salem, it was associated with the prestigious two-story brick Frank Miller House, which stood just uphill on the west side of Summit St. between Fifth and Pilot View Sts., the present site of St. Paul's Church's Dalton Memorial Garden (#108). The well-preserved building is a one-and-a-half-story, common bond brick structure with a gable roof, a central cupola with a pyramidal roof and louvered vents, segmental-arched windows, east side batten doors with iron strap hinges and transoms, a brick shed along the north end, and a projecting shed roof along the east side. The south side now has large garage doors. A. Clinton Miller listed the property for taxes in 1921 after his father's death, and it passed to the Winston-Salem Foundation after Clint Miller's death in 1948. St. Paul's acquired the building in 1974. (BEV, SPEC, TR)

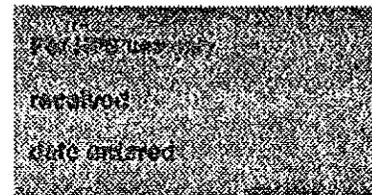
177. Miller-Galloway House (FY 943)
923 W. Fifth St.
ca. 1892
C

Among the oldest and best-preserved houses in the West End, the Miller-Galloway House is an excellent example of a transitional Queen Anne-Colonial Revival dwelling. The pristine one-and-a-half-story house has a common bond brick first story, a wood shingled upper story, a gabled roof with wooden sunburst panels in the gable peaks, a small shed dormer, and windows with the upper sash bordered by small panes of glass. An unusual feature is the way in which the upper story of the gabled facade wing projects beyond the brick first story and is supported by heavy carved brackets. Across the left half of the facade is an engaged porch with turned posts and balustrade, sawnwork brackets, and a spindled frieze. The nicely detailed interior includes a closed string stair and a variety of late Victorian mantels. In 1892 the property was owned by the "Frank Miller Estate." Miller's house and stables adjoined the property to the east (see #108 & 176). During renovation of the house, the inscription "J. R. Miller, Sept. 9, 1892" was found on the back of a door casing. In 1900 S. Linton Leary, a photographer, was listed in the city directory at this address. He and his wife, Iula, were still listed there in the 1904/05 directory, but from 1906 to ca. 1920 (when they moved to a larger house on West End Blvd.—#380) this was the residence of Robert S. and Ida Miller Galloway. She was the daughter of Frank Miller, and he was an accountant at R.J.R. Tobacco Co. and later the president of Smith-Phillips Lumber Co. The Miller Estate retained ownership of the house until 1948, but after the Galloways moved, occupancy changed frequently. (TR, CD, OS)

178. Andrew D. Mickle House (FY 945)
927 W. Fifth St.
1892
C

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The well-preserved Mickle House is a typical late Victorian cottage. It is a one-story weatherboarded frame house with wood shingled gables, a slightly projecting right front bay, and a decorative front porch with the ubiquitous turned posts, sawnwork brackets, and turned balustrade. A handsome double-leaf paneled entrance with transom leads to a surprisingly elegant interior with high ceilings, a beaded board wainscot, and sophisticated late Victorian mantels. The property was acquired by bookkeeper Andrew D. Mickle in 1892, and by the 1894/95 city directory the Mickles were listed at this location. Mickle heirs retained ownership of the house until 1983. (TR, CD, SM)

179. Owens-Nissen House (FY 1641)
929 W. Fifth St.
ca. 1914
C

This unusual house shows a combination of Colonial Revival and Italianate influences. The two-story weatherboarded frame structure has a gable roof with widely overhanging eaves and a slightly projecting center bay tower with a double-leaf entrance with sidelights and transom topped by a pair of nine-over-nine sash with a pedimented surround. The asymmetrical facade features twelve-over-twelve sash windows to the left of the entrance, but no windows to the right, and has a slightly off-center porch with paneled Classical posts and a plain balustrade. Cornelia B. Owens was the original owner (1913-1917), followed by Cora P. Nissen (Mrs. John Francis) until 1935. (TR, CD, SM)

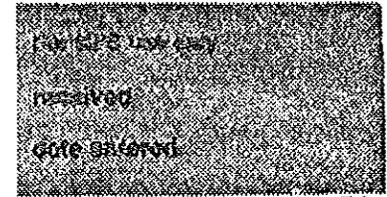
180. Taylor-Northup House (FY 948)
1000 W. Fifth St.
1916
C

The Taylor-Northup House is one of three Tudor Revival-influenced houses in a row built in 1916 by the sons of William B. Taylor on property directly behind the elder Taylor's house at 915 W. Fourth St. (#160). The house is a two-story stuccoed structure with a gable roof, grouped windows, a Craftsman front door, and a projecting center bay whose second story is "half-timbered." On the southwest side of the house is a small porch with fat stuccoed columns. Archibald B. Taylor built the house, but unlike his brothers with their houses, he does not appear to have lived in it. In 1945 the property was sold to Anne N. Northup, the widow of prominent local architect Willard C. Northup. She and her family occupied the house and retained ownership until 1973. (See #292 for related property.) (TR, CD, SM)

181. H. B. Taylor House (FY 1642)
1012 W. Fifth St.
1916
C

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Like the houses on either side, the H. B. Taylor House is a Tudor Revival-influenced dwelling. The two-story stuccoed house has left front and right side gables, grouped sash and casement windows, a pent eave between stories, and a small round-arched entrance porch. It was built by Henry B. Taylor, one of the sons of William B. Taylor who in 1916 built a row of three houses behind the elder Taylor's house (#160). H. B. Taylor was employed by Taylor Brothers Tobacco Co. He and his wife, Rosalie, lived in the house until at least 1925, retaining ownership until 1942. (TR, CD, SM)

Outbuilding
N

This small Flemish bond brick outbuilding, of undetermined original use, was probably built in the 1920s or 1930s. With its greenhouse-like addition, it now functions as an office.

182. William B. Taylor, Jr. House (FY 1643)
1014-1016 W. Fifth St.
1916
C

Like the two related houses to the north, this Tudor Revival-influenced dwelling is a two-story stuccoed structure. It has an unusual cross-hipped roof, a pent eave between stories, horizontal bands of six-over-one sash windows, and a Craftsman front door with a pedimented hood. Along with the other two Taylor houses in the row, this one has a stone retaining wall at the sidewalk. William B. Taylor, Jr. built the house adjoining the rear of his father's property on Fourth St. (#160). Barrett Taylor was a salesman for Taylor Brothers Tobacco Co. He and his wife, Frances, lived in the house until the early 1920s, but apparently used it as rental property thereafter. It was sold out of the family in 1944. (TR, CD, SM)

Servant's house
C

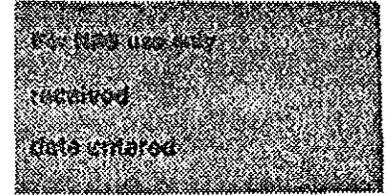
On the alley behind the house stands a one-story stuccoed structure with a gable roof. Now used as an office, it appears to have been originally a servant's house contemporary with the main dwelling.

183. James S. Easley House (FY 1644)
1001 W. Fifth St.
ca. 1912
C

This two-story weatherboarded frame house exhibits the combination of late Victorian irregular massing and Colonial Revival detailing often seen in the West End. It has the typical pyramidal roof with front and side pedimented gables and a wrap-around

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porch with turned posts and a pedimented entrance bay. The house appears to have been designed to face Brookstown Ave. The only significant change has been the post-1945 enclosure of the porch, but this does not appear irreversible and does not destroy the integrity of the house. Bettie Easley purchased the property in 1912, and by 1918 she and James S. Easley and their family were listed in the city directory at this location. They owned the property until 1946, after which it has been owned and occupied by Manuel and Hilda Valetos. (TR, CD, SM)

Garage

N

Behind the house is a post 1950 one-car cinderblock garage with a gable roof.

184. George C. Tutt House (FY 1645)
1017 W. Fifth St.
ca. 1920
C

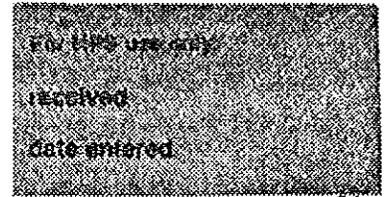
This well-preserved bungalow is a one-and-a-half-story frame structure with a weatherboarded first story, a wood shingled upper story, a very broad gable roof with overhanging braced eaves and a front shed dormer, and an engaged front porch with grouped paneled posts and a lattice-like balustrade. George C. Tutt, Jr., a car salesman, purchased the property in 1919 and probably built the house the following year to replace an earlier one-story house of irregular configuration on the site. By 1921 he and his wife, Maude, were listed in the city directory at this location. They retained ownership until 1965. (SM, TR, CD)

185. Frank W. Perry House (FY 1646)
1019 W. Fifth St.
ca. 1917
C

The Perry House is a two-story frame dwelling which appears to have been built ca. 1917 and enlarged and remodeled later, possibly in the 1920s. The simply detailed but handsome house has a hipped and gabled roof, grouped nine-over-one and six-over-one sash windows, and an entrance porch with square Classical posts on corner brick plinths which shelters a doorway with broad sidelights and transom. A terrace continues from the right corner porch across the rest of the facade. Judging from the 1917 Sanborn Map and the present appearance of the house, the southwest bay may be a sensitive early addition. In recent years the house has been sheathed with aluminum siding, but this has not destroyed its overall integrity. During its earliest years the house had several owners and/or occupants, including Aaron A. Myers, Mitchell S. Lyon, and E. B. Hastings. The longest period of ownership was with the Frank and Elizabeth Perry family, who owned and occupied the property from 1936 to 1954. (SM, TR, CD)

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186. House (FY 1647)
831 Pilot View St.
ca. 1948
N

This one-story frame house is sheathed with asbestos shingles and has a gable roof, a left front projecting bay, and an engaged porch across the rest of the facade. It is part of a row of small houses built shortly after WWII.

187. House (FY 1648)
833 Pilot View St.
ca. 1948
N

This neatly kept one-story frame house has asbestos shingle siding, a gable roof, and a pedimented entrance porch. It is part of a row of small houses built shortly after WWII.

188. House (FY 1649)
835 Pilot View St.
ca. 1948
N

This neat one-story frame cottage is sheathed with asbestos shingles and has a gable roof and a shed-roofed entrance porch. It is part of a row of small houses built shortly after WWII.

189. House (FY 1650)
837 Pilot View St.
ca. 1948
N

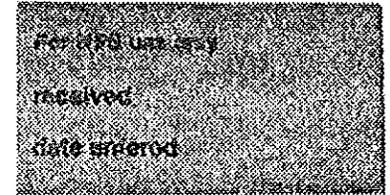
Characterized by asbestos shingle siding, a gable roof, and a gabled front entrance porch with a vaulted ceiling, this one-story frame cottage is part of a row of small houses built shortly after WWII.

190. House (FY 1651)
839 Pilot View St.
ca. 1948
N

This one-story frame house has asbestos shingle siding, a gable roof, and a small entrance porch with a bracketed hood. It is part of a row of small houses built shortly after WWII.

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191. House (FY 1652)
841 Pilot View St.
ca. 1948
N

This one-story frame cottage is part of a row of small dwellings built shortly after WWII. It has asbestos shingle siding with a formstone facade, a gable roof, a slightly projecting right front bay, and a porch across the remainder of the facade.

192. House (FY 1653)
843 Pilot View St.
ca. 1948
N

The last in a row of small houses built shortly after WWII, this one-story frame cottage has asbestos shingle siding, a gable roof with a right front intersecting gable, and a shed-roofed hood sheltering the entrance.

193. Parking Lot (FY 1654)
S. side Pilot View St. between Summit St. & Jersey Ave.

This paved parking lot used by St. Paul's Church, which stands across Pilot View St., occupies part of the site of the Frank Miller estate. The ca. 1890 Frank Miller House stood up hill at the corner of Summit and Fifth Sts. (now the site of Dalton Memorial Garden, #108), and the Miller Carriage House (#176) remains at the southwest edge of the parking lot. (BEV, SM)

194. Vacant Lot (FY 1655)
S. corner Pilot View St. & Jersey Ave.

This is a well-kept, grass-planted vacant lot.

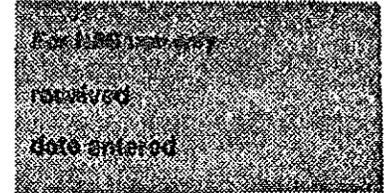
195. Pilot View Apartments (FY 1656)
1403-1405 Pilot View St.
ca 1950
N

This mid-twentieth century apartment building has a low hip roof, vinyl siding, a high brick foundation, and a small hip-roofed entrance porch.

196. C. R. Call House (FY 1657)
1409 Pilot View St.

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1920s
C

The Sanborn Maps suggest that this house began as a one-story stuccoed dwelling. However, probably in the 1920s, it was enlarged to its present two-story appearance. The Craftsman style dwelling has a stuccoed first story, a coursed wood shingle second story, a pyramidal roof, and front porch with a broad gable roof and square posts set on brick plinths. Chalmers R. Call, an employee of Piedmont Furniture Co., purchased the property in 1918, and he and his wife, Nina, lived here for years. They sold the house in 1950. (TR, CD, SM)

197. House (FY 1658)
836 Sixth St.
ca. 1948
N

This one-story frame house is part of a row of small houses built shortly after WWII. It is characterized by weatherboard siding, a gable roof, a small side wing with porch, and a gabled hood over the entrance.

Garage
N

Behind the house is a mid-twentieth century one-car cinderblock garage with a gable roof.

198. House (FY 1659)
838 Sixth St.
ca. 1948
N

This one-story frame cottage has asbestos shingle siding, a gable roof, a gabled entrance porch, and a side shed wing with a porch. It is part of a row of small houses built shortly after WWII.

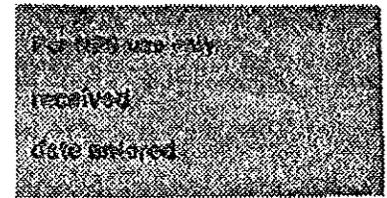
199. House (FY 1660)
840 Sixth St.
ca. 1948
N

This one-story frame house is characterized by asbestos shingle siding, a roof with gable end facing the street, and a corner engaged porch. It is part of a row of small houses built shortly after WWII.

Garage
N

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balustrade, full Classical entablature, and slightly projecting entrance bay topped by a balustraded deck. Beveled glass sidelights and/or transoms add refinement to the front entrances and windows. James E. Kennerly, a contractor, and his wife, Florence, were listed at this location in the 1912 and 1915 city directories. Local tradition claims that Kennerly built this house and three other pebbledash dwellings next to and behind it (#81, 87, 294) and selected this, the fanciest of the four, as his residence for several years. In 1918 Mrs. S. H., George T., and A. H. Shelton, of the Shelton Furniture Co., purchased the property, and the Shelton family continues to occupy the house. (CD, TR, SM)

Garage

C

Behind the house is a one-car pebbledash garage with a hip roof which appears to have been built prior to 1930.

204. Penry-Austin House (FY 1665)

825 Sixth St.

ca. 1911

C

The Penry-Austin House is a two-story pebbledash dwelling very similar to the Maynard House at 212 West End Blvd. (#70). It is a simple but dignified Colonial Revival house with a hipped roof, a two-bay facade, and a hip-roofed front porch with square Classical posts and a plain balustrade. The entrance is highlighted by sidelights and transom. Caleb B. and Camilla Penry occupied the house during the 1910s. In 1920 it was purchased by I. A. and Arrie Bella Austin, and it was their residence through most of the 1920s. Later owners of length include Oscar F. and Mabel Griffith and John T. and Bettie Brown. (CD, TR, SM)

Garage

N

Behind the house is a one-car cinderblock garage with a pyramidal roof which appears to date from the mid-twentieth century.

205. G. F. Hinshaw House (FY 1666)

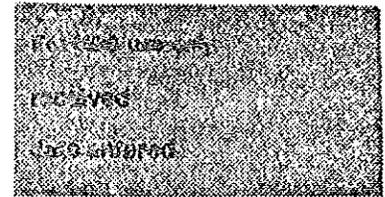
829 Sixth St.

ca. 1912

C

The Hinshaw House is a delightful one-and-a-half-story frame Shingle style dwelling whose primary characteristic is that it is sheathed entirely in fishscale-cut wood shingles. Others features include a steep clipped gable roof, intersecting side gables, and a partially engaged front porch with rectangular posts and a solid

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balustrade. Guy F. Hinshaw, Winston-Salem's city engineer and president of the Hinshaw Co. (grocers), purchased the property in 1912, and he and his wife, Aileen, occupied the house. They sold in 1932. (TR, CD, SM)

Garage
N

Behind the house is a one-car cinderblock garage with a pyramidal roof which appears to date from the mid-twentieth century.

206. Byrd-Justice House (FY 1667)
833 Sixth St.
ca. 1909
C

This one-and-a-half-story frame Shingle style house complements while not copying the Shingle style Hinshaw House (#205) next door. It has a clipped gable roof, a front hipped dormer, an exterior front chimney, and a left front porch with openings forming a shingled arcade. The house was first listed in the 1910 city directory, when carpenter Henry D. Byrd and his wife, Martha, lived here. In 1923 Mrs. Alice Bearden Justice purchased the property, and various members of the Justice family occupied the house. Mrs. Justice retained ownership until 1943. (CD, TR, SM)

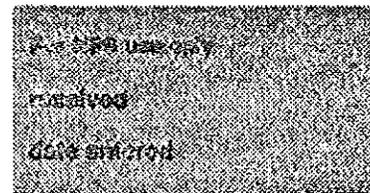
Garage
N

Behind the house is a one-car cinderblock garage with a gable roof which appears to date from the mid-twentieth century.

207. Answorth Apartments (FY 1668)
841-847 Sixth St.
1963
N

This is a long, three-story brick veneer apartment building with a gable-on-hip roof and entrances downhill from street grade. The west half of the building recedes from the east half in an attempt to lessen the impact of the whole, at the same time creating a front lawn.

208. House (FY 1669)
849 Sixth St.
ca. 1948
N

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This one-story frame cottage is sheathed with asbestos shingles and has a gable roof and an engaged corner porch.

209. Condominium (FY 1860)
1306 W. First St.
1930s-1940s, 1986
N

This is one of four Victorian Revival condominiums converted from a two-story frame four-apartment building. (For more information see #438, also #144 and #162.)

210. Ray B. Diehl House (FY 1671)
701 Manly St.
ca. 1926
C

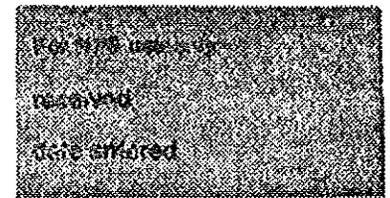
Prominently located on a hilltop with a double flight of granite front yard steps, the Diehl House is an excellent example of the influences of the Craftsman and Prairie styles on the domestic architecture of the 1920s. The two-story frame house has a low hip roof with widely overhanging enclosed eaves, groups of casement windows which increase the horizontal emphasis of the house, a broad Craftsman front door with casement windows for sidelights, and a granite front porch and front steps. After mid century the house was sheathed with aluminum siding, but only a close inspection reveals this change. The wonderful Craftsman interior boasts a wide central entrance hall, boxed beam ceilings and high paneled wainscots in the hall and dining room, a partially enclosed stair, and built-in drawers and cabinets beneath the north side windows of the dining room. The property was owned by Clarence T. Leinbach, vice-president of Wachovia Bank, from 1925 to the late 1960s, but he lived on S. Main St., and this house was for years the residence of his sister, Bertha, and her husband, Ray B. Diehl. Ray Diehl was an accountant. (TR, CD)

Garage
N

Behind the house is a frame garage with wood panel siding, a gable roof, and an open shed. It appears to have been built after 1950.

211. Matton-Carmichael House (FY 988)
705 Manly St.
1922
C

Designed by prominent local architect Harold Macklin, this house is a straightforward Colonial Revival dwelling. The two-story frame house is sheathed with wood shingles and has a gable roof, a gable end brick chimney, a three-bay

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facade with a sidelighted central entrance, and a porch with square Classical posts and a balustraded deck. The house was built for Charles F. Matton, the assistant treasurer of Wachovia Bank & Trust Co., and his wife, Wilson. They occupied it until 1956, when they sold the house to Ralph B. and Dorothy Carmichael. Mrs. Carmichael remains the owner-occupant. (OS, TR, CD, SM)

Garage
C

Behind the house is a one-car frame garage with wood shingle siding and a gable roof. It appears to have been built at the same time or shortly after the house.

212. Cabaniss House (FY 1672)
709 Manly St.
1922
C

This well-preserved two-story frame house is a simple but handsome example of the Colonial Revival style. It is characterized by a gable roof which extends downward across part of the rear to form a "saltbox" roof, weatherboard siding, and a front porch with slender Classical posts and a plain balustrade. The house was built for John M. and Nellie Cabaniss. He was assistant treasurer and office manager for Brown and Williamson Tobacco Co. The house is now occupied by Cabaniss' second wife, Kathleen. (OS, TR, CD, SM)

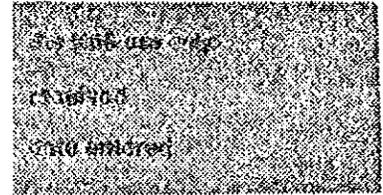
Garage
C

Behind the house is a one-car weatherboarded frame garage with a gable roof with cornice returns. It appears to have been built at the same as the house or soon thereafter.

213. Walker-Law House (FY 1673)
713 Manly St.
ca. 1922
C

The Tudor Revival style Walker-Law House adds visual variety to the Manly St. streetscape. It is a two-story stuccoed house with a left front projecting wing and a steep gabled roof which sweeps low with "half-timbered" detailing to cover the entrance, sun, and rear porches. The first listing in the city directories for this property was in 1923, when it was the residence of Benjamin B. and Mary Walker. He worked for the M. A. Walker Co., a brick manufacturing firm. From 1926 to 1943 the property changed hands four times, but in 1943 it was purchased by David M. and Elizabeth B. Law, and it has remained in Law family ownership. (CD, TR, SM)

Garage

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C

Behind the house is a one-car stuccoed garage with a gable roof which appears to have been built at the same time as the house or soon thereafter.

214. J. Harry White House (FY 1674)
717 Manly St.
1929
C

The White House was the last dwelling to be built on Manly St. It is a one-and-a-half-story brick veneer bungalow with a broad clipped gable roof. The front porch has brick posts and a solid brick balustrade, and the clipped gables of the porch and the north side sun room are detailed with mock half-timbering. A high stone retaining wall borders the West End Blvd. side of the property. The house was built for J. Harry White, an employee of the Brown and Williamson Tobacco Co. (OS)

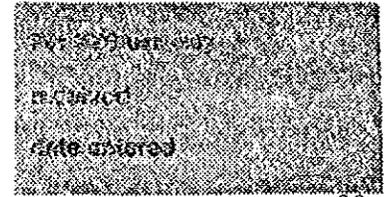
Garage
N

Behind the house is a corrugated metal garage with a gable roof, built ca. 1980.

215. Vernay-Stockton House (FY 1675)
708 Manly St.
ca. 1915
C

Largely hidden from street view, this unusual Craftsman style dwelling is located back from Manly St. and on the edge of the cliff above West End Blvd. The two-story house has a granite first story, a wood shingled second story, a gable roof with widely overhanging eaves, and an off-center gable end granite chimney. The north side yard is granite terraced, and a massive granite retaining wall borders the yard along the cliff above West End Blvd. In 1983 a one-story addition was built to the northeast corner of the house, but this has not destroyed the significant overall character of the house. This house was the first one built on the Manly St. hill and was originally the residence of F. S. Vernay (or Fernay), who owned several lots along Manly St. According to local tradition, prior to the development of Manly St. for houses, the area was called the Granite Hill Quarries, and granite was blasted out of the hill (thus the cliff) for use in building roads in Forsyth County. This house was depicted on the 1917 Sanborn Map. In 1918 George Stockton purchased the property, and it became the residence of George and Nettie Stockton. The house remained in Stockton family ownership until 1948. Subsequently it changed ownership several times until it was purchased by the present owner-occupants, the Clifton Matthews family, in 1969. (OS, TR, CD)

216. Thomas L. Hubbard House (FY 1676)

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710 Manly St.
1923
C

The Hubbard House is a two-story stuccoed dwelling with right front and left side gables, a front wall dormer, and front entrance and south side porches with paneled wood posts. A modern (post 1950) shed addition projects from the rear of the house. It is interesting by itself, but relates little to the original house. Nevertheless, because it can barely be seen from the street, it does little to diminish the overall architectural integrity of the house. Thomas L. and Alma Hubbard purchased the property in 1923 and built the house immediately thereafter. He was an employee of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. The Hubbards retained ownership until 1944, after which the house had a long series of owners. (TR, CD, SM)

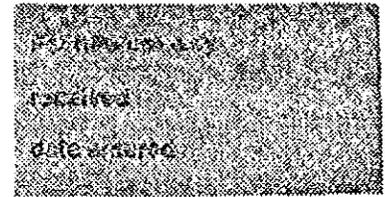
217. Charles S. Noble House (FY 1677)
714 Manly St.
1923
C

The Colonial Revival detailing of this house is typical of the period, but the form is somewhat unusual. It is a two-story weatherboarded frame house with a gable roof which sweeps low in the rear. The facade features an off-center porch with paneled wood posts and a plain balustrade and a left front second story wing which projects over the porch. The north slope of its gable sweeps downward to porch roof level. In 1923 Charles S. and Edith A. Noble purchased the property and built the house as their residence. He was president of Cobb-Noble-Loyd Co., a real estate and general insurance firm, and secretary-treasurer of Citizens Building and Loan Assn. The Nobles owned the house until 1942. The longest subsequent owners were John F. and Rena L. Wallace, from 1944 to 1974. (TR, CD, SM)

218. Herbert F. Munt House (FY 1678)
718 Manly St.
ca. 1923
C

The Munt House is very similar in form to the Hubbard House at 710 Manly St. (#216). It is a two-story stuccoed house with right front and left side gables, the east slope of the side gable sweeping low over the front of the house to form a wall dormer and to shelter the engaged front porch. Contrasting brickwork forms a string course between floors and borders the lunette windows in the gables. Herbert F. Munt, a physician, and his wife, Helen, purchased the property in 1922 and built the house as their residence shortly thereafter. The Munts sold the house in 1930, and since then it has had a series of owners. (TR, CD, SM)

219. W. B. Hawkins House (FY 1679)
722 Manly St.

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ca. 1917
C

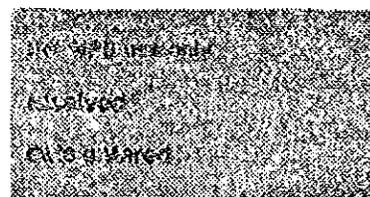
The Hawkins House is one of the best examples of a Craftsman bungalow in the West End. The one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling is sheathed entirely with square-cut wood shingles and has contrasting granite chimneys, foundation, and front steps. The house has a gable roof with widely overhanging eaves with simple bargeboards, a right front matching cross gable, a small shed dormer, groups of nine-over-one and six-over-one sash windows, and a semi-engaged offset corner porch with shingled posts and a shingled balustrade. On the north side of the house is a shallow bay window, and at the rear is an upper story sleeping porch. Alterations include a one-story rear shed addition and a south side wooden stair to the upper story, but these have little effect on the integrity of the house. The hillside house is enhanced by the impressive granite retaining wall which borders the West End Blvd. side of the property and curves around the corner of Manly St. At the rear of the property narrow granite steps lead up the side of the wall to the back yard of the house, and the granite wall continues up the hill, bordering the rocky cliff behind the Manly and Summit St. houses. The 1917 Sanborn Map shows that the house had been built by that time, but the first city directory listing for this location was not until 1920, when the house was listed as vacant. The first tax listing was in 1924, for Dr. Eugene L. Cox, but he lived on Buena Vista Rd., and in 1925 W. B. and Nellie Hawkins were listed at this address. The Hawkins family purchased the house in 1928, but by 1936 they were residing on W. Fifth St. In 1947 Gilbert and Rachel Lawrence bought the house, and they sold it (date unknown) to the Longinotti family, who still owns and occupies it. (SM, CD, TR)

220. Speas-Wilson House (FY 1680)
626 Jersey Ave.
ca. 1920
C

This well-preserved bungalow is typical of many built in the 1910s and 1920s. The one-story weatherboarded structure has a broad gable roof with shingled gable end facing the street and widely overhanging braced eaves. The off-center front porch repeats, in smaller scale, the gable treatment of the main roof and has grouped posts set on brick plinths. The first known owner-occupant was I. D. Speas, a clerk at R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., who purchased the property in 1929. Charles and Nellie G. Wilson bought the house in 1936, but occupied it from several years before that to around 1940. (TR, CD, SM)

Servant's house
C

Behind the house is a weatherboarded frame servant's house with a pyramidal roof which appears to be contemporary with the house.

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223. Huntley Duplex (FY 1682)
637-641 Jersey Ave.
1923-1924
C

This duplex is representative of several built in the 1920s in the West End. It is a two-story pebbledash structure with a low hip roof, a front hipped dormer, nine-over-one and six-over-one sash windows, and small front and side pedimented entrance porches with pebbledash supports. The first occupants were Benjamin F. and Elizabeth Huntley (1924), but for most of its years the house has served as rental property with a series of owners. (TR, CD, SM)

224. Clifton K. Hauser House (FY 1683)
633 Jersey Ave.
1923
C

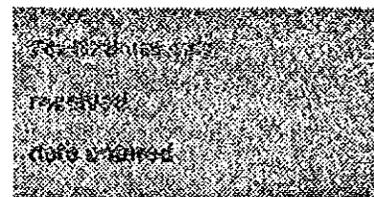
This simple Tudor Revival house is a one-and-a-half-story stuccoed dwelling with multiple front and side gables, slightly projecting second story bays on the south side, grouped windows, and a corner engaged porch (now enclosed) beneath the sweeping north slope of the front gable. Various owners through the years used this house as rental property, but between 1954 and 1985 Clifton K. and Cordie M. Hauser owned the house and occupied it for some, if not all, of those years. (TR, CD, SM)

225. Courtney-Scott House (FY 1684)
629 Jersey Ave.
ca. 1921
C

This two-story frame house shows the influences of both the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles. The foursquare house features a gable-on-hip roof, four-over-one sash windows, and an off-center front porch with paneled posts and a plain balustrade. In recent years the house has been sheathed with vinyl siding, but this has not destroyed its architectural integrity. Jefferson B. Courtney, an assistant superintendent at R. J. Reynolds Tobacco, purchased the property in 1921 and shortly thereafter built this house as his residence. In 1928 Lyttleton B. Scott, also an employee of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco, purchased the house, and he owned it until 1968. (TR, CD, SM)

226. Putnam-Meador House (FY 1685)
625 Jersey Ave.
ca. 1920
C

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The form of this well-preserved bungalow is typical of many built in the 1910s and 1920s. It is a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling with a clipped gable roof and front dormer with widely overhanging braced eaves. The broad sweep of the roof shelters the engaged front porch with its groups of square posts on brick plinths and plain balustrade. Probably during the mid-twentieth century the house was sheathed with asbestos shingles, but this has not significantly altered its appearance. The property was purchased by John L. and Dora Putnam in 1919, and they built their house shortly thereafter. In 1951 the Putnams sold the property to John D. and Gladys R. Meador, who retained ownership until 1976. Both Putnam and Meador were employees of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. (TR, CD, SM)

227. Warren House (FY 1686)
621 Jersey Ave.
ca. 1925
C

As with many bungalows, this one is larger than it initially appears, in this case because the second story is disguised behind shed-roofed wall dormers. Other features of the weatherboarded house include a broad gable roof, an engaged porch with heavy stuccoed Tuscan columns and a plain balustrade, and eight-over-one sash windows, mostly in pairs. In recent years an addition and deck have been built to the rear of the house, but these do not detract from its architectural integrity. Gaither L. Warren purchased the property in 1924, and by 1928 the house had been built for Gaither, his wife, Lola, and their family. In the 1962 the house passed to Jack N. and Mary Alice Warren, and they occupied it until 1970. (TR, CD, SM, I-Mary Alice Warren)

228. Duplex (FY 1687)
617-619 Jersey Ave.
late 1920s
C

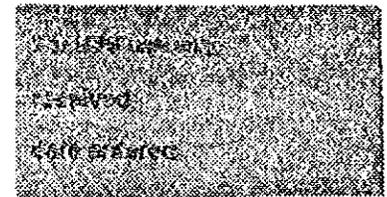
Probably built in the late 1920s, this two-story pebbledash dwelling is now, and may always have been, used as a duplex. It has a low hip roof with front and side intersecting clipped gables, paired windows, and left front and right side porches with square posts connected by latticework.

229. Penry-Spicer House (FY 1688)
613 Jersey Ave.
ca. 1923
C

The Penry-Spicer House is a two-story weatherboarded dwelling distinguished by its front and side clipped gables and clipped gable dormer along with its sweeping roofline which shelters the left front engaged porch. In recent years the porch was enclosed, but its original position remains obvious and could be restored, so that

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232. Blackwell-Chapman House (FY 1692)
520 Jersey Ave.
1983
N

The Sanborn Maps show that in the 1910s and 1920s there was a two-story house with a wrap-around porch on this site. After some years as a vacant lot, the present house was erected in 1983. The two-story, asymmetrical brick house with hipped roof, widely overhanging eaves, a pent eave between floors, and a front porch with fat brick columns shows influences of F. L. Wright and the Prairie style. And yet, while its design is definitely modern, the house relates well in scale, form, material, and site placement to the West End, and particularly to this area where there is a concentration of both two-story houses and bungalows. It was designed by C. L. Robbs and H. Rence Callahan in conjunction with the present owners. (SM, OS)

Garage/apartment
N

Behind the house is a matching two-car brick garage and apartment with hip roof and overhanging eaves, built in 1983.

233. House (FY 1693)
516 Jersey Ave.
ca. 1928
C

This late 1920s two-story frame house has been used as rental property through most of its history. It has German siding, a pyramidal roof with flat brackets, an eyebrow attic vent decorating the front roof slope, and a wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns and a plain balustrade. Frame rear additions of unknown date have not diminished the integrity of this straightforward Colonial Revival house. A granite retaining wall borders the front yard, and flights of granite steps lead up the terraced lawn to the front of the house. (SM, TR, CD)

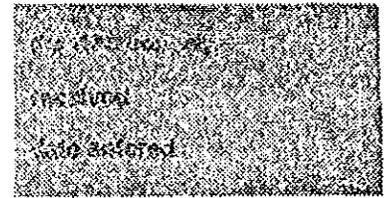
Garage
N

Behind the house is a one-car German-sided garage with a hip roof which appears to have been built post-1930.

234. House (FY 1694)
512 Jersey Ave.
ca. 1923
C

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This four-square Colonial Revival house is a two-story frame structure with weatherboard siding, a pyramidal roof with overhanging bracketed eaves, a one-story northeast side wing, a front terrace, and a Classical entrance porch with Tuscan columns and a full, pedimented entablature. The house has a terraced front yard and a stone retaining wall. The house was first listed in the 1924 city directory, and for much of its history has served as rental property. Robert M. and Ruth Watson lived in the house during at least part of their ownership (1944-1954), and Reed Johnston lived in the house in the 1950s during Johnston family ownership (1954-1973). (SM, TR, CD)

Storage building
N

Behind the house is a metal-sheathed frame storage building of undetermined date.

235. Vacant lot (FY 1689)
W. side Jersey Ave. between 613 & 605 Jersey Ave.

A post-1924 house which stood on this site (609 Jersey?) burned in recent years, leaving this rough vacant lot.

236. Ogburn House (FY 1696)
529 Jersey Ave.
ca. 1922
C

The Ogburn House is an interesting variation of the Colonial Revival style. The two-story frame house is completely sheathed with coursed square-cut wood shingles, including the front entrance and side porches. The house also is characterized by a gambrel roof, a front shed dormer, and eight-over-one sash windows. Olive Thomas Ogburn purchased the property in 1921, and soon thereafter she and her husband, R. Henry Ogburn, Jr., who was an assistant treasurer at Wachovia Bank and Trust Co., had this house built as their residence. The Ogburns retained ownership until 1944, after which there was a series of owners. (TR, CD, SM)

237. Emma J. Lasley House (FY 1697)
525 Jersey Ave.
ca. 1922
C

The Lasley House is a straightforward Colonial Revival house with a hint of the Craftsman style. It is a two-story weatherboarded frame dwelling with a gable roof, overhanging eaves with large block brackets, paired six-over-one sash windows, and a front porch with Tuscan columns, a plain balustrade, and a pedimented entrance bay which repeats the block brackets of the main roof. In 1921 Mrs. Emma J. Lasley purchased the property, and by 1924 she (widow of James Lasley) was listed at this

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location, along with Glenn, J. Archie, James W., Matthew I., Mollie, Nannie, Ruby O., and Wesley Lasley. The house was owned by the Lasley family until 1947. (TR, CD, SM)

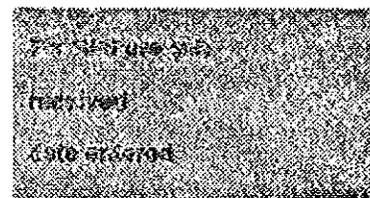
238. Josephus C. Lasley House (FY 1698)
521 Jersey Ave.
ca. 1921
C

This simple, but handsome, bungalow is typical in form of many bungalows in the West End. It is a one-and-a-half-story weatherboarded frame house with a broad gable roof with overhanging eaves, a front shed dormer with casement windows, and an engaged front porch with square posts. The central entrance is flanked by large three-part windows. Josephus C. Lasley, who was secretary of the Yerkes Chemical Co. and the Owens Drug Co., purchased this property in 1920, and by 1922 he and his wife, Dora, were listed at this location in the city directory. They owned the house until 1966. (TR, CD, SM)

239. Lorraine-Dunstan House (FY 958)
517 Jersey Ave.
by 1912; remodeled ca. 1920
C

Sanborn Maps suggest that the main body of this house had been built by 1912 but that it was remodeled between 1917 and 1924. It is a two-story frame dwelling of simple detail with a low hip roof, a right front projecting bay, four-over-one-sash windows, and a broad wrap-around porch with heavy Tuscan posts on brick plinths and a plain balustrade. The porch extends beyond the north side of the house to form a porte-cochere. A sun room is on the south side of the house. The house has been sheathed with aluminum siding (post 1950) and a wood deck has been recently added to the rear, but these alterations have not significantly changed the character of the house. According to the owner survey, H. L. Lorraine, an employee of RJR Tobacco Co., built this house ca. 1913 (the house is shown on the 1912 Sanborn Map), but the first tax listing was by RJR Tobacco Co. in 1923. In 1925 R. L. Dunstan, another employee of RJR Tobacco, was living in the house, but he did not purchase it until 1932. A 1963 newspaper article relates that R. L. Dunstan was brought to Winston in 1913 to serve as superintendent of cigarette manufacturing. (The article also states that Lorraine was brought to Winston by Reynolds.) The Dunstan family owned and occupied the house until 1949, after which it changed hands several times until it was purchased by the present owner-occupants in 1974. (SM, OS, TR, CD, WSJ)

240. Martin House (FY 957)
515 Jersey Ave.
ca. 1905
C

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The Martin House is characteristic of the small late Victorian cottages found in the West End. It is a one-story weatherboarded house of irregular configuration with a steep pyramidal roof with intersecting front and side gables and a corner porch with plain posts and balustrade. The decorative focal point of the exterior is the front gable, with its fishscale-cut wood shingles, molded cornice, and wooden gable peak ornamentation. Prior to 1956 the house had numerous owners and appears to have been used primarily as rental property. In that year Eleanor H. Martin, the present owner-occupant, purchased the house. (TR, CD, SM)

241. House (FY 1699)
511 Jersey Ave.
ca. 1920s-1930s
N

This is a plain one-story frame house with a low hip roof, a northeast corner engaged front porch, and a small projecting bay on the southwest side. The Sanborn Maps show that a one-story house with a full-facade porch and a rear porch was built here between 1917 and 1924. If this is the same house, it has been altered by comprehensive changes to the porches and by the addition of aluminum siding. (SM)

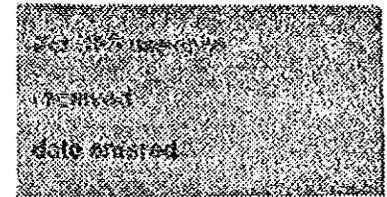
242. Glenn-Munt House (FY 1700)
814 Carolina Ave.
ca. 1923
C

This neat Colonial Revival house is a two-story weatherboarded frame dwelling with a gable roof and a two-bay facade. It is detailed with a modillioned cornice, eight-over-eight and six-over-six sash windows, and a shed-roofed front porch with a modillioned cornice, paired square posts and a balustrade with central "star" panels. The house appears on the 1924 Sanborn Map, but the first tax listing was not until that year when Mrs. Nina C. Glenn, widow of R. B. Glenn, purchased the property. She was the owner-occupant until 1933, when she sold it to Dr. Herbert L. and Helen W. Munt. The Munt family used the house as their residence and retained ownership until 1978. (SM, TR, CD)

Servant's house/storage building
C

Behind the house is a two-story (one-over-one) servant's house/storage building with weatherboard siding and a gable roof which appears to have been built at the same time as the house or soon thereafter.

243. Clifford S. Hopkins House (FY 1701)
820 Carolina Ave.
ca. 1920
C

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The Hopkins House is a one-and-a-half-story, weatherboarded frame dwelling with a steep gable roof. A good example of the Craftsman style, the house has a handsome left front corner porch with heavy stuccoed columns and carved plate and joists ends. The deck above has a balustrade which appears to be added. The property includes a large yard on the northeast side and a garage (see below). Clifford S. and Minnie Hopkins purchased the property in 1919. The house was built soon thereafter, and it remained in their family ownership until 1946. Hopkins was an employee of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. (TR, CD, SM)

Garage

N

Behind the house is a four-car stuccoed garage with a hip roof which appears to have been built post 1930. It is shared with 824 Carolina Ave. (#244) next door.

244. Shapiro House (FY 1702)
824 Carolina Ave.
1923
C

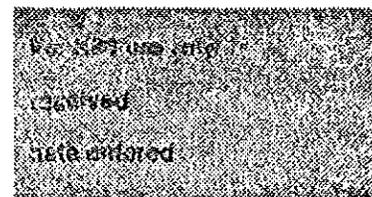
The Shapiro House is a two-story stuccoed dwelling designed in the Craftsman style so typical of the period. It has a steep gable roof with flared eaves, an unusual truncated gable dormer, sets of three six-over-one sash windows, and an engaged left front corner porch with flared eaves and heavy stuccoed columns. The garage behind the house is shared with 820 Carolina Ave. (See #243 for more information.) In 1923 Abraham and Rachel Shapiro purchased the property and their house was built immediately thereafter. Shapiro ran a ladies ready-to-wear and shoe store. Also living in the house were Moses and Ida Shapiro. He was an attorney who was the assistant city solicitor. The Shapiro family owned the property until 1965, and the present owners purchased it in 1968. (TR, CD, SM)

245. C. Lewis Martin House (FY 1703)
832 Carolina Ave.
ca. 1922
C

This simple Colonial Revival house is one of several of its type built in the West End in the 1920s. It is a one-and-a-half-story brick veneer and shingle structure with a steep gable roof, a front shed dormer, and a northeast side sun room. The pent eave between the first and upper stories arches over the central entrance, providing a simple hood for it. Like the other houses along this stretch of Carolina Ave., the Martin House is reached by a steep flight of steps from the sidewalk. C. Lewis and Ada Martin purchased this property in 1921, and according to the 1924 Sanborn Map, the house had been built by that time. Martin was the superintendent of Indera Mills. The Martins retained ownership until 1957. (TR, SM, CD)

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Garage/storage building
C

Behind the house is a two-car stuccoed garage and storage building with a hip roof. It appears to have been built at the same time as, or shortly after, the house.

246. Robert S. Tilley House (FY 951)
834 Carolina Ave.
1925
C

The Tilley House is one of the most classic examples of the Tudor Revival style in the West End. Significant features of the two-story stuccoed house include the mock half-timbering, the multiple steep clipped gables with overhanging eaves, the shed wall dormer, the second floor overhang on the northeast side, and the paired and tripled nine-over-one sash windows. The gabled front porch continues this detailing. Robert S. Tilley, a bookkeeper, and his wife, Beatrice, owned the house from 1925 to 1972. (TR, CD)

Garage
N

Behind the house is a two-car garage, of undetermined date, with rusticated cinderblock walls and a low hip roof.

247. Carolina Apartments (FY 1704)
840 Carolina Ave.
ca. 1940s
N

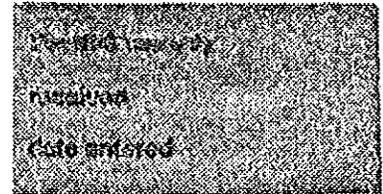
This three-story brick veneer apartment building has a low hip roof and corner wrap-around windows. Although the address of the complex is on Carolina Ave., the building with its recessed center section faces primarily on Pilot View St. The Sanborn Maps show that it was built between 1924 and 1958. (SM)

248. Sharp-Connell House (FY 1705)
831 Carolina Ave.
1923-1924
C

The Sharp-Connell House is a classic bungalow typical of many of those built in the 1910s and 1920s. The one-and-a-half story frame dwelling has a weatherboarded first story and a wood shingled second story, a broad gable roof with overhanging braced eaves and a matching front dormer, and a broad gabled front porch with tapered wood posts on brick plinths with a plain balustrade. The first owner-occupants were

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Harry G. and Beulah Sharp, who owned the property from 1923 to 1945. He was secretary-treasurer of the C. C. Sharp Co., a wholesale produce business. Since 1946 the house has been owned and occupied by the Clifford C. and Callie B. Connell family. (TR, CD, SM)

Garage
N

Behind the house, and shared by 835 Carolina Ave. (#249), is a four-car cinderblock garage with a gable roof which appears to have built post 1930.

249. Robert L. Hatcher House (FY 1706)
835 Carolina Ave.
ca. 1920
C

The Hatcher House is a two-story frame dwelling of Craftsman style influence. Characteristic features include a weatherboarded first story, a coursed wood shingle second story, a hip roof with a low hipped front dormer, fifteen-over-one and ten-over-one sash windows, a small northeast side bay window, and a front porch with groups of square posts on brick plinths, a plain balustrade, and an enclosed end room. Behind the house is a garage which is shared with 831 West End Blvd. (See #248 for more information.) Policeman Robert L. Hatcher and his family owned the house from 1919 to 1969. (TR, CD, SM)

250. Kirkman House (FY 1707)
902 Carolina Ave.
ca. 1925
C

Situated at the top of a terraced lawn, the Kirkman House is a foursquare dwelling of Colonial Revival influence. It is a two-story weatherboarded frame structure with a pyramidal roof with overhanging eaves, a front hipped dormer, grouped windows, and front entrance and northeast side porches which have square Classical posts and latticework infill. The house was built for C. Victor and Ada Kirkman, whose family owned the property from 1924 to 1985. (TR, CD, SM)

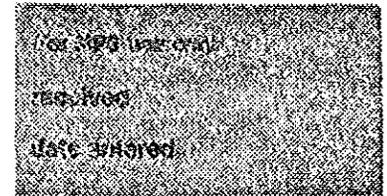
Garage
C

Behind the house is a two-car weatherboarded frame garage with a hip roof which appears to have been built at the same time as the house.

251. House (FY 1708)
906 Carolina Ave.

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ca. 1924
C

The delightful design of this small two-story frame house gives it the appearance of a one-and-a-half-story cottage. Primary characteristics include a weatherboarded first story, a coursed wood shingle second story, and a roof with a steep gable superimposed by a broad gable -- both facing the street and with the same ridge line -- which gives the impression of a gable with large shed dormers. The two sets of overhanging eaves shelter the walls. Also contributing to the character of the house is the front porch with latticed posts and a plain balustrade. The house is very similar to the one at 1223 W. First St. (#430). The house was first listed in the 1925 city directory as the residence of William S. Fisher, who did not purchase the property until 1928. From 1929 to 1982 it was owned by members of the C. V. Kirkman family, who also owned 902 Carolina Ave. (#250) next door. (SM, CD, TR)

Garage
N

Behind the house is a one-car garage with a broad gable roof and weatherboard siding, probably built in the 1970s or 1980s.

252. Millaway House (FY 1709)
910 Carolina Ave.
ca. 1921
C

This classic bungalow is typical of many built in the 1910s and 1920s, including some examples in the West End. The well-preserved house is a one-and-a-half-story frame structure with coursed wood shingle siding, a broad gable roof with widely overhanging braced eaves, a large front gabled dormer, a northeast side bay window, and an engaged front porch with paired square posts on brick plinths and a plain balustrade. Two flights of steps lead up the terraced front lawn to the house. Beverly K. Millaway, a clerk at R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., and his wife, Ida, purchased the property in 1921, and the house, which was built soon thereafter, remained in their family ownership until 1965. (TR, CD, SM)

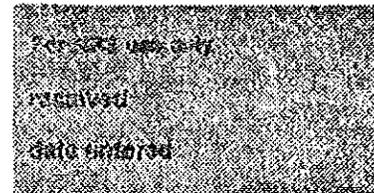
253. Duplex (FY 1710)
908 Carolina Ave.
ca. 1960
N

This intrusive duplex is a low one-story brick veneer structure with a gable-on-hip roof and garages built into the cut-away land beneath the building, ignoring the scale and landscaping of the surrounding houses.

254. Claytie C. Harper House (FY 1711)

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914 Carolina Ave.
ca. 1920
C

The Harper House is a typical West End bungalow whose landscaping enhances its well-preserved character. It is a one-and-a-half-story weatherboarded frame dwelling with a broad gable roof, widely overhanging braced eaves, a front shed dormer, and an engaged front porch with square posts on brick plinths and a plain balustrade. The terraced front yard has the granite retaining wall and steps so often in the West End. Martin V. Williams was the first owner, but it appears that he used the house as rental property. In 1945 the property was sold to Claytie C. Harper, a secretary with the Veterans Administration. She occupied the house and retained ownership until 1963. (SM, TR, CD)

255. House (FY 1712)
920 Carolina Ave.
ca. 1917
C

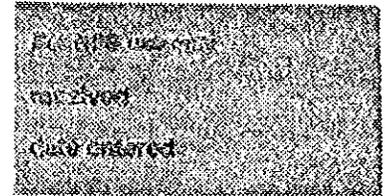
This one-and-a-half-story frame bungalow has a weatherboarded first story, a wood shingled upper story, a broad gable roof with braced eaves, and a right front gabled dormer. The asymmetrical form of the house includes an offset front porch with groups of square posts set on brick plinths and a plain balustrade. The house is complemented by a granite retaining wall and granite front yard steps. From 1916 to 1964 the property was owned by the Gilmer C. Thomas family but was used for rental purposes. (SM, TR, CD)

256. Thomas-Lambert House (FY 1713)
922 Carolina Ave.
ca. 1920
C

This Craftsman house is a small two-story frame dwelling with a weatherboarded first story, a wood shingled second story, a street-facing gable roof with overhanging braced eaves, an offset corner porch with tapered wood posts set on brick plinths with a ramped brick balustrade, and a northeast side gable wing. Like 920 Carolina Ave. next door, this house was owned for years by the Gilmer C. Thomas family, but whether they actually resided here is uncertain. In 1946 the house was sold to Critz and M. B. Lambert, and they did occupy the house. He was a physician with the Veterans Administration. The Lamberts owned the property until 1972. (SM, TR, CD)

257. Andrew S. McKinney House (FY 1714)
901 Carolina Ave.
ca. 1922
C

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The McKinney House is an example of the simple variety of Craftsman style dwellings in the West End. The two-story, four-square, pebbledash house has a pyramidal roof with widely overhanging eaves, a shed dormer, and a front porch with tapered wood posts on brick plinths, a plain balustrade, and a parapeted deck. Andrew S. and Fleeta McKinney purchased the property in 1921 and built the house as their residence soon thereafter. McKinney was a foreman at R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.. They owned the house until 1964. (TR, CD, SM)

Garage
N

Behind the house is a one-car cinderblock garage with a hip roof which appears to have been built in the mid-twentieth century.

258. House (FY 1715)
905 Carlina Ave.
ca. 1950
N

This is a one-story brick veneer house with a gable roof and an enclosed porch on the southwest side.

259. House (FY 1716)
915 Carolina Ave.
ca. 1950
N

This is a neat brick veneer one-story house with a gable roof, a small left front projecting wing, and an interior chimney.

Garage
N

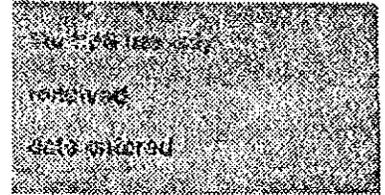
Behind the house is a two-car, shed-roofed, cinderblock garage built during the mid twentieth century.

260. Duplex (FY 1717)
919 Carolina Ave.
ca. late 1940s
N

This one-story asbestos-shingled house has a gable roof, two gabled wings projecting in front (one with an exterior end chimney), and a central recessed porch.

Garage
N

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Behind the duplex is a two-car frame garage with a hip roof and asbestos shingle siding which appears to have been built post 1930.

261. Webb-Grimsley House (FY 1718)
921 Carolina Ave.
ca. 1924
C

The Webb-Grimsley House is a typical 1920s dwelling showing a combination of influences from the Craftsman and Prairie styles. The two-story frame house has a weatherboarded first story, a wood shingled second story, a low hipped roof with enclosed eaves, and horizontal bands of sash and casement windows. The hip-roofed front porch has heavy paneled and tapered posts set on brick plinths. The first known occupants were Garland E. Webb (probably the son of Garland E. and Addie Webb of #47) and his wife, Anne, who were listed in the 1925 city directory. In 1926 Harry B. Grimsley, vice president of Guaranty Building and Loan Assn. and a representative for Security Life and Trust Co., purchased the property, and it was his residence until at least the 1930s. Thereafter there were numerous owners until the present owners bought the house in 1969. (CD, TR, SM)

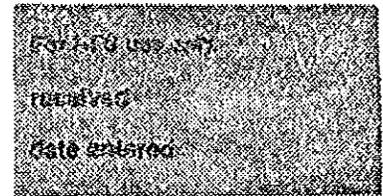
262. Frank E. Griffith House (FY 1719)
923-925 Carolina Ave.
ca. 1920
C

The Griffith House is an example of the eclectic architecture which provided visual variety to the neighborhoods of the 1920s. It is two-story stuccoed dwelling with a gabled roof, a Classical entrance porch with square posts and a full pedimented entablature, a scroll-supported balcony with casement windows and fanlight transom, and the suggestion of a pergola on the southwest side. A one-story room on the northeast side appears to be a post-1950 addition or alteration, but it detracts little from the overall integrity of the house. Frank E. and Bessie Griffith purchased the property in 1919 and built the house as their residence soon thereafter. He was secretary of the Winston-Salem Retail Merchants Assn. and secretary-treasurer of the Carolina Retailer Publishing Co. The Griffiths retained ownership until 1958. (TR, CD, SM)

263. House (FY 1720)
1000 Carolina Ave.
post 1945
N

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Sosnik, ladies' ready-to-wear (which later became Sosnik's/Thalhimers). Kennerly purchased the property in 1927, but continued to live on S. Broad St., while by 1930, Samuel and Bessie Sosnik were listed at this location. The Sosnik family retained ownership until 1971. (TR, CD)

Garage

N

Behind the house is a one-car brick garage with a pyramidal roof which was probably built post 1930.

268. J. W. Hill House (FY 1725)
510 West End Blvd.
1927
C

The Hill House is a two-story brick veneer dwelling which is a simple and straightforward representation of the Colonial Revival style. It has a low hip roof with overhanging eaves and shallow brackets, paired nine-over-one sash windows, a front porch with Tuscan columns, and a north side porte-cochere with Tuscan columns set on brick plinths. A granite retaining wall outlines the front yard and borders the curved steps leading to the porch. The Burge-Loyd building company constructed the house for John William Hill, an independent tobacco buyer, and his wife, Betty. Their family retains ownership of the house, although it now serves as rental property. (OS, TR)

Garage

C

Behind the porte-cochere is a two-car brick garage with a pyramidal roof which appears to have been built at the same time as the house or shortly thereafter.

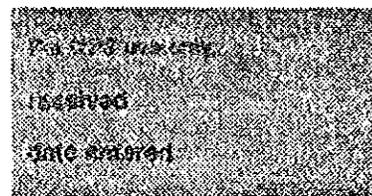
269. Apartment House (FY 1726)
512-518 West End Blvd.
ca. 1950
N

This is a plain two-story brick veneer apartment building with a low hip roof, overhanging eaves, paired windows, and a pair of central entrance doors sheltered by a metal awning.

270. Apartment House (FY 1727)
520 West End Blvd.
ca. 1950
N

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This plain two-story brick veneer apartment block has a low hip roof, Bungalow style windows, and a projecting vestibule entrance. Like most of the buildings on the street, it has a stone retaining wall and front steps.

271. House (FY 1728)
530 West End Blvd
ca. 1980
N

This one-story brick veneer house replaced a one-story ca. 1920 house which had stood on the site. Totally out of character with contributing West End architecture, the house has an aluminum or vinyl-sided front gable, paired front windows, a central entrance with a shed-roofed porch supported by ironwork posts, and a large carport in the rear. The handsome stone retaining wall and front yard steps survive. (SM)

272. Apartment Building (FY 1729)
600-602 West End Blvd.
ca. late 1920s
C

This simple Colonial Revival apartment building was probably built in the late 1920s. It is a two-story brick veneer building with a low hip roof, six-over-one sash windows, and front and side entrance porches with slender Tuscan posts, a full entablature, and a balustraded deck.

Garage
C

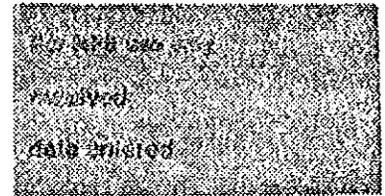
On the south side of the building is a matching three-car garage contemporary with the building.

273. Wall-Shoemaker House (FY 1730)
608 West End Blvd.
ca. 1917
C

The Wall-Shoemaker House is a handsome one-and-a-half-story bungalow with a pebbledash first story, a wood shingled upper story, a steep gable roof with overhanging bracketed eaves, a front shed dormer, and grouped windows. The front porch with tapered posts on brick plinths shelters a typical Craftsman entrance and extends beyond the house on the south side to form a large sun room. Dr. Roscoe L. and Mary G. Wall are the first known owner-occupants. They owned the house from 1918 to 1929. Thomas P. and Sarah Armstrong owned and occupied it during the 1930s, and in 1939 Franklin F. and Antoinette Shoemaker purchased the property. It remained in Shoemaker ownership until 1963. (SM, TR, CD)

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Outbuilding

N

Behind the house is a weatherboarded frame outbuilding with a gable roof and an open shed, of undetermined original use and date of construction.

274. Ferrell-Wright-McKeithan House (FY 1731)

614 West End Blvd.

1923

C

This two-story weatherboarded Colonial Revival house exhibits features not usually found in the West End. Of particular interest are the saltbox gable roof, the six-panel front entrance with narrow sidelights and a wooden round-arched fan over the door (giving the feel of a Palladian window), the French doors rather than windows flanking the entrance, and the front porch with pairs of slender Tuscan posts with lattice infill, Classical cornice, and pedimented entrance bay with barrel-vaulted ceiling enframing the entrance. The first owner-occupants were Jane R. and W. Luther Ferrell, 1923-1928. Luther Ferrell was an attorney with Ratcliff, Hudson and Ferrell (now Petree-Stockton). The Ferrells sold the house in 1928 to Forrest J. and Cassandra P. Wright, who owned it until 1944. Wright was vice-president of The Pilot Co. The next long-term owner-occupants were J. Harold and Millicent W. McKeithan, whose family owned the property from 1944 to 1975. Harold McKeithan was the resident title attorney for Prudential Insurance. (SM, TR, CD)

Outbuilding

N

Behind the house is a small two-story brick outbuilding with a pyramidal roof, of undetermined construction date. It appears to have been originally a garage with a servant's room above, but with alterations the building now appears to be used as an apartment.

275. Apartment Building (FY 1732)

624 West End Blvd.

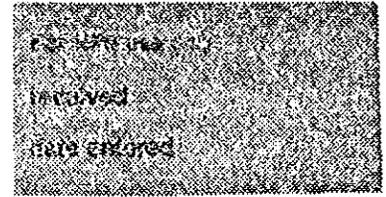
ca. 1955

N

This attractive Colonial Revival apartment building is a two-story brick veneer structure with a gable roof, a molded cornice, a central chimney, brick quioned corners, slender fluted Roman Doric pilasters dividing the five bays of the facade, six-over-six sash windows with louvered shutters, and a Georgian Revival entrance with a swan's neck pediment. The building is related to the one around the corner at 1415 Clover St. (see #330).

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276. Hanes Park (section southeast of Peters Creek) (FY 1733)
N. W. side West End Blvd. & Sunset Dr. between Reynolda Rd. & Glade St.
1919
C

Included in the district are the section of Hanes Park (about one-third of the total park) extending southeast of Peters Creek (including the creek) from Pilot View St./Reynolda Rd. at the north end to Glade St. at the south end. This part of the park forms a large section of the western boundary of the district. From roughly north to south, the park includes open land with a wooded border along West End Blvd. between Pilot View and Clover Sts., a small playground, a stonework main entrance and steps leading into the park (see below), an avenue of trees between the entrance and the footbridge (see below), a stone and iron lattice footbridge over Peters Creek (see below), a set of tennis courts (see below), a small parking area, a low iron lattice footbridge (smaller in scale, lighter in weight, more simple, and probably of later date than the main bridge) over the creek connecting the ball field with Wiley School grounds, and a field with two rough baseball diamonds and two small and rather inconspicuous sets of bleachers along the west side. Willow trees randomly planted along the creek add to the picturesque quality of the park. The prominent Hanes family had several houses in the West End, and P. H. Hanes, Sr. donated the land for the park. The bronze plaque at the entrance to the park says, "This forty seven acre tract of land given by P. H. Hanes, Sr. in the year 1919 to be used as a park for the benefit and pleasure of the citizens of Winston-Salem". Through the years it has provided recreational space not only for the people of the city in general, but particularly for the residents of the West End. (The larger portion of the park, not in the district, includes a baseball field with bleachers, several running tracks, a large group of tennis courts, a tennis center building, the Reynolds High School gym, and the various buildings of Wiley School, along with open and tree-bordered land. Because of its large amount of recent development and closer associations with the schools and another neighborhood, this section was excluded from the West End district nomination.)

Main entrance/steps
C

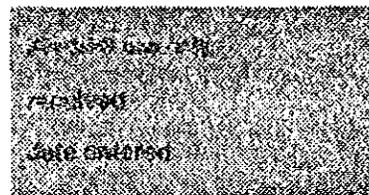
The main entrance to the park is across from the junction of Clover St. and West End Blvd. It is an outstanding semi-circular stone structure with a low crenelated wall, taller end posts (one with the dedication plaque) with scroll-bottomed iron lamp posts, a formal flower bed in the center, and a splayed flight of shallow steps with stone risers and stone balustrades which leads into the park. The entrance appears to date from the creation of the park.

Avenue of trees
C

A picturesque avenue of maple trees, five on either side, provides a shady canopy over the path between the stone entrance to the park and the primary footbridge over Peters Creek.

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Footbridge
C

At the end of the avenue of trees is a handsome and substantial footbridge so well coordinated with the park entrance that they may share the same construction date. The bridge consists of a slightly arched floor with iron lattice arched balustrades on each side and curved stone walls at either end.

Tennis courts
N

Southwest of the park entrance and avenue of trees is a set of six connected tennis courts, the whole surrounded by a chainlink fence. They appear to date from post 1950.

277. Brannock House (FY 1734)
719 West End Blvd.
1924
C

This unusual one-story brick veneer bungalow is characterized primarily by its clipped gable roof, its battered chimney with decorative brickwork, and its entrance and north side porches with Tuscan columns. It was built for the Brannock family who owned the property until the late 1930s. (OS)

Garage
C

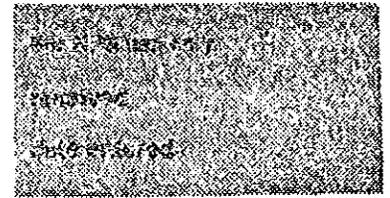
Behind the house is a small one-car brick garage with a low clipped gable roof which appears to have been built at the same time as the house.

278. Julius S. Bergman House (FY 1735)
725 West End Blvd.
1924
C

The Bergman House is a simple but neatly designed Colonial Revival dwelling whose large size becomes apparent when it is viewed from the side. It is a two-story weatherboarded frame house with a broad gable roof with cornice returns, pedimented dormers, a central chimney, paired nine-over-one sash windows, and a front porch with paired Tuscan posts, a plain balustrade, and a pedimented entrance bay. The property was purchased in 1924 by Mrs. Elizabeth G. Bergman, but family tradition claims the house was built as a duplex in 1923. The Bergmans were listed at this location in the 1925 city directory. Julius S. Bergman was a division superintendent for Southern Railway. The Bergman family occupied the house until 1965, and it was subsequently converted to five apartments. (TR, CD, OS)

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279. Crichton-Atkinson House (FY 1736)
731 West End Blvd.
ca. 1924
C

The Crichton-Atkinson House is an unusual bungalow with simple Classical detailing. It is a one-story stuccoed house with a hip roof, six-over-one sash windows, and a symmetrical facade whose central bay is emphasized by a pedimented entrance porch with slender Tuscan columns and a vaulted ceiling. James H. and Margaret Crichton, both employees of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., were the first to be listed at this location in the city directories (1925). In 1926 Mrs. Ada Atkinson, widow of J. B. Atkinson, purchased the property, but she was not listed here until the 1930 directory. The Atkinson family owned the house until 1972. (CD, TR)

Garage
C

Behind the house is a stuccoed garage with a pyramidal roof which appears contemporary with the house.

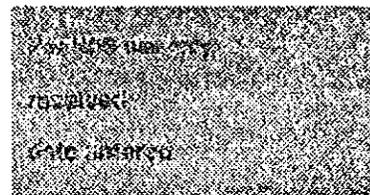
280. Shepherd-Freeman Duplex (FY 1737)
735-737 West End Blvd.
1924
C

This is one of several handsome 1920s pebbledash duplexes in the West End. It is a large two-story structure with a clipped gable roof (with gables wood shingled), a low hip-roofed shingled dormer, bungalow style windows, and left front and right side entrance porches with Tuscan columns, latticework panels, plain balustrades, and pedimented gables. Edward M. Shepherd, an employee of Wachovia Bank and Trust Co., purchased the property in January of 1924, and by 1925 he and his wife, Mary, were listed at this location in the city directory. The Shepherds sold the duplex in 1940, and in 1959, after renting one of the apartments for several years, Pickens N. and Ann C. Freeman bought the house, which remains in family ownership. (TR, CD, OS)

Garage
C

Behind the house is a pebbledash garage with a pyramidal roof, which appears contemporary with the house.

281. Y.M.C.A. (FY 1738)
775 West End Blvd.
1976
N

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The Y.M.C.A. constitutes one of the largest intrusions in the West End. It is a massive block-like building with nearly windowless brown brick and white stucco walls, a flat roof, recent additions in keeping with the original structure, and paved parking on all but the west side. The 1912 and 1917 Sanborn Maps show that this was the site of the West End Greenhouses, a facility long since gone. (SM)

282. House-Davis Upholstery & Fabric Shop (FY 1009)
811 Burke St.
ca. 1905
N

This was a one-story frame cottage with a gabled roof and weatherboard siding which was enlarged and converted to a commercial building, drastically altering its original appearance. The house first appeared at its present site on the 1917 Sanborn Map, but the 1907 and 1912 maps suggest that it may have been located originally on Fourth St. where rowhouses (#423-427) were built ca. 1915. (SM)

283. Commercial Building (FY 1739)
815-835 Burke St.
ca. 1920s
N

Sanborn Maps show that this two-story brick commercial block was built post 1917. It was probably constructed in the 1920s, as suggested by the rear brickwork and segmental-arched openings, but the facade, with its six shop fronts and row of plain second story windows, has been substantially altered by the modern door and window treatment and the stucco paneled surface. (SM)

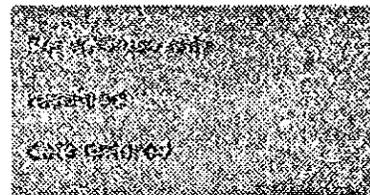
284. Parking Lot (FY 1740)
N. corner Burke St. & Brookstown Ave.

This is a gravel parking lot surrounded by a chainlink fence.

285. Commercial Building (FY 1741)
1003 Brookstown Ave.
ca. 1940s
N

This is an odd triangular-shaped building with stuccoed walls, a flat roof, and large plate glass shop windows.

286. (former) Great A & P Tea Co. Grocery (FY 1001)

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1000 Brookstown Ave.
ca. 1918
C

The Home Real Estate and Investment Co. purchased this property in 1917 and has retained ownership to the present. The two-story brick building is one of the most interesting commercial structures in the West End. The first story has a recessed corner entrance and has been covered with formstone (probably in the mid-twentieth century), providing the building with an unusual visual and textural quality. The common bond brick second story retains its segmental-arched windows and simple parapeted cornice. The building was originally used as an A & P grocery. (TR, CD, I-J. W. Tatum)

287. (former) West End Apartments (FY 1002)
S. W. side Brookstown Ave. between 1000 & 1008 Brookstown
ca. 1924
C

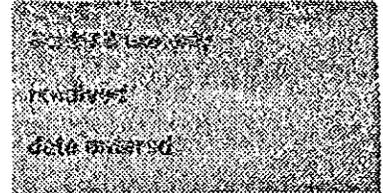
Even with its post 1950 alterations (first story doors and windows and removal of upper story balconies), this remains one of the most interesting of the commercial buildings in the West End. The three-story, six-bay-wide masonry structure has a brick veneer facade with a fancy cornice of patterned brickwork and a central brick open circle, half of which projects above the cornice. Doorways on both second and third stories appear to have opened to balconies. The building was originally used as the West End Apartments, but has had a series of owners and is now used as a storage facility. (CD, TR, I-J. W. Tatum)

288. Office Building (FY 1742)
1008-1012 Brookstown Ave.
ca. 1960
N

This is a plain two-story brick veneer office building with plate glass doors and windows on the first story sheltered by a metal canopy and two modern windows on the second story.

289. Office Building (FY 1743)
1014-1020 Brookstown Ave.
ca. 1955
N

This is a plain two-story brick veneer office building with plate glass doors and windows on the first story sheltered by a metal canopy and four modern windows across the second story. The 1917 Sanborn Map shows a two-story house with a wrap-around porch on the site at that time. (SM)

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290. Martin-Mock House (FY 1744)

1005 Brookstown Ave.

ca. 1890

C

The Martin House may be the dwelling shown at this location on the 1891 Bird's Eye View, which corresponds with the house shown on the 1912 Sanborn Map but which was enlarged with a two-story rear addition between 1912 and 1917, according to the 1917 Sanborn Map. It is a two-story frame dwelling with a pyramidal roof, a small hipped dormer, interior chimneys, and a three-bay facade. The only exterior ornamentation comes with the one-story front porch with its slender turned posts and sawnwork brackets. In recent years the house has been covered with aluminum siding, but this detracts little from its overall integrity. According to local tradition, the house was built ca. 1890 by Jack and Liza Brown Martin. It was long the home of their daughters, Carrie and Minnie Martin, who operated a ladies ready-to-wear business. Carrie Martin sold the house in 1946, and since 1956 it has been owned and occupied by Laverne F. and Esther G. Mock. (BEV, SM, TR, CD, I-J. W. Tatum)

Garage

N

Behind the house is two-car German-sided frame garage with a gable roof which appears to date from the mid-twentieth century

291. House (FY 1745)

1111 Brookstown Ave.

ca. 1925

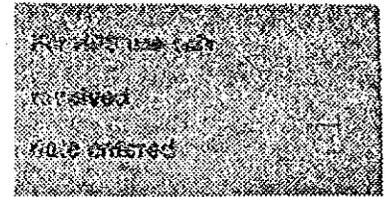
C

This two-story weatherboarded frame Colonial Revival dwelling is one of the typical 1920s expressions of the style. Its primary characteristic is the steep gambrel roof with flared eaves. Other features include a front shed dormer, six-over-one sash windows, and a southeast side sun room. The central entrance provides the most handsome detailing, with a six-panel door with narrow sidelights and wooden semicircular fan suggesting a Palladian design motif, and a porch with slender Tuscan posts and a pedimented entablature with a barrel-vaulted ceiling. The entrance is nearly identical to the one at 614 West End Blvd., #274. In recent years a small modern addition was built to the right rear corner of the house, but it is unobtrusive. The house was built as investment property by Carrie and Minnie Martin, and through much of its history has been used for rental purposes. David and Catherine Kelly, who owned the house from 1946 to 1962, were the first owner-occupants. (TR, CD)

292. Office Building (FY 1746)

1124 Brookstown Ave.

ca. 1950

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N

This small modern studio is a one-story rectangular building with vertical wood siding, a horizontal band of windows, and a flat roof. While it is an interesting modern structure, it does not relate to the architecture of its surroundings. It was designed by Lamar Northup, son of Williard C. Northup, while he was in architecture school at Illinois Institute of Technology, and was originally used as the art studio of his mother, Anne, who lived in the adjacent associated house, 1000 W. Fifth St. (see #180). The building is now used as an office. (I-Marjorie Northup)

293. First Church of Christ, Scientist (FY 946)
N. corner Brookstown Ave. & Fifth St.
1924
C

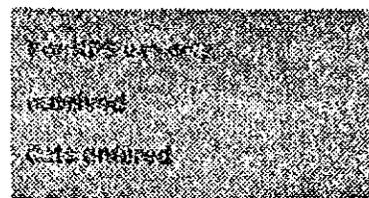
Facing the corner of Brookstown Ave. and W. Fifth St., the Christian Science church is a small building of strong Federal Revival classicism. The well-developed design features a one-story rectangular structure lined with fifteen-over-fifteen sash windows accented by tall, keystone round arches. The corners of the stuccoed building are accented by tall Tuscan pilasters. The facade features a central entrance porch with Tuscan posts and a full pedimented entablature which echoes the larger pedimented entablature of the gable roof. In 1915 a Christian Science Society was organized in Winston-Salem, and in 1916 the Society rented space in an office building at 418 N. Liberty St. In May, 1924, a lot was purchased at Brookstown and Fifth for the erection of a church, and by October of that year work on this handsome building was completed. In May, 1925, the Society formally became the First Church of Christ, Scientist. (See also #296.) (HFCCS)

294. Dull House (FY 1747)
1209-1211 Brookstown Ave.
ca. 1915
C

This large and stately duplex is a two-story weatherboarded frame structure of symmetrical design with a hipped roof, a large hipped dormer, six-over-one sash windows, side entrances for more privacy, and two corner porches with slender Tuscan columns, a plain balustrade, and a full entablature. The stone retaining wall separating the steep yard from the sidewalk has unusual sunburst designs on either side on the front steps. Sanborn Maps show that the duplex was built between 1912 and 1917. Local tradition claims that contractor George L. Dull built it for his spinster daughter, Louise (or Lewis, in some records), who was a teacher at West End School. However, she did not list the property for taxes until 1927, and it was not until 1930 that she was listed in the city directory at this location. She occupied half of the duplex and rented the other half until her death in the early 1960s. (SM, TR, CD, OS)

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295. Wyatt-Honeycutt House (FY 1748)
1215 Brookstown Ave.
1924
C

A grand terraced lawn with terraced steps leads from the granite retaining wall at the sidewalk to this house. It is a low-slung bungalow with wood shingle siding, a low hipped roof with overhanging eaves, a gabled front dormer, and a porch with square posts on what appear to be replacement brick plinths. A brick addition has been built to the rear of the house, but it is barely visible from the street and therefore does not detract significantly from the integrity of the house. Wortham Wyatt, a dermatologist, and his wife, Blanche, were the original owners and occupants of the house. In 1955 Blanche Wyatt sold the house to Thomas A. and Lucy H. Honeycutt, and it remains in their family ownership and occupancy. (TR, CD, SM, OS)

296. Christian Science Sunday School Building (FY 946)
1205 Brookstown Ave.
1963
N

This is a two-story tan brick building with a low gable-on-hip roof and large windows. It was built to accommodate the expanding needs of the adjacent First Church of Christ Scientist (#293). The Sunday School moved into the building on February 2, 1964. (HFCCS)

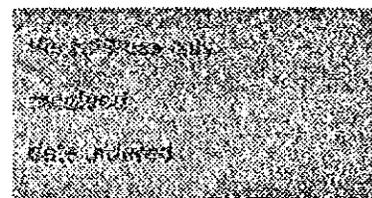
297. Spencer House (FY 1750)
1204 Brookstown Ave.
ca. 1910
C

The Spencer House is an elegant Colonial Revival dwelling with some detailing very similar to that found at 1208 Brookstown Ave. next door (#298). The two-story weatherboarded frame house has a truncated hip roof with overhanging eaves, a central gabled dormer with a Palladian window and objets trouves work, and smaller flanking hipped dormers. The central entrance with sidelights and transom is echoed by the sidelighted doorway to the second floor deck. The house has a wrap-around porch with a slightly projecting entrance bay, Tuscan columns, a full entablature, and a plain balustrade with central "star" panels. An ironwork fire stair has been attached to the southeast side of the house in recent years, but it does not hide any of the original detailing and could be easily removed. Although the house was depicted on the 1912 Sanborn Map, the first tax listing was not until 1917 with M. K. Spencer. The 1920 city directory lists Dr. William O. and Mary K. Spencer at this location. The Spencers owned the house until 1967. (SM, TR, CD)

Garage

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C

Behind the house is a one-car brick garage with a steep gable roof with wood shingled gables. It was probably built prior to 1930.

298. Smith-Wimbish-Blair House (FY 1751)
1208 Brookstown Ave.
ca. 1902
C

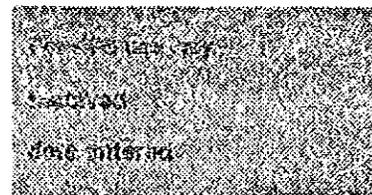
This ambitious Colonial Revival house was once one of the most handsome dwellings on Brookstown Ave. and is now, happily, undergoing a sensitive rehabilitation. It is a large two-story structure with a weatherboarded first story, a pebbledash second story, a slate hip roof with flared eaves and hipped and gabled dormers (the central one with a Palladian window), and a wrap-around porch with heavy Tuscan columns on brick plinths, a plain balustrade, a balustraded deck, and a broad entrance bay with a "half-timbered" pediment. The unusual entrance is slightly recessed for emphasis and features a glass and wood paneled door surrounded by multi-light sidelights and transom. City directories suggest that the earliest occupants of the house included S. H. and Margaret Smith, ca. 1902-ca. 1910, and J. L. and Riddle Wimbush, ca. 1913-ca. 1918. Adelaide C. Blair was the first to list the property for taxes, however, in 1918. She and her husband, David H. Blair, vice-president of Carolina Cadillac Co. and an attorney, occupied the house and owned it until 1928. Since then it has had numerous owners, most for less than five years, and has served primarily as rental property. (CD, TR, SM)

Garage
C

Behind the house is a two-car brick garage with a hip roof which appears to have been built prior to 1930.

299. Chalmers L. Glenn House (FY 1752)
1212 Brookstown Ave.
ca. 1910
C

The Glenn House is a handsome though simple Colonial Revival dwelling which was enlarged through a compatible addition, probably in the 1920s or 1930s. It is a two-story weatherboarded house with a hip roof, twelve-over-one and nine-over-one sash windows, a glass and wood paneled central entrance with sidelights and transom, and a front porch with Tuscan columns, a full entablature, and a plain balustrade. Now a four-bay-wide structure, the Sanborn Maps show that originally the house was probably only two bays wide with a one-story southeast side wing and a wrap-around porch. After 1917 the southeast side was enlarged by a two-story, two-bay-wide addition with details which nearly match those of the original house. The house was first listed for taxes by C. L. Glenn in 1915, and the 1920 city directory lists

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Chalmers L. and Jessie Glenn at this location. He was secretary-treasurer of Buck and Glenn, "bank advertising." Glenn sold the house in 1938, and since then it has had numerous owners. (SM, TR, CD)

300. Smitherman-Mullen House (FY 1753)
1216 Brookstown Ave.
ca. 1915
C

This well-detailed Colonial Revival house is a two-story frame structure with a truncated hip roof, hipped dormers, a side gabled wing, sixteen-over-one sash windows, and a wrap-around Classical porch with fluted Doric posts, a full entablature, and a pedimented entrance bay. The asymmetrical facade boasts large windows with leaded and beveled glass transoms and an entrance with leaded and beveled glass transom and sidelights. In recent years the house was sheathed with aluminum siding, but this has had little adverse effect on its overall integrity. The first occupants appear to have been Johnathan W. and Sarah Smitherman, who lived here from at least 1916 through 1920. He was a wholesale grocer. From 1939 to 1977 the house was owned and occupied by the Cleo and Benjamin L. Mullen family. (CD, TR, SM)

301. Gladstone Apartments (FY 1754)
1301 Brookstown Ave.
ca. 1929
C

The Gladstone Apartments illustrates the good quality of the several apartment buildings which were erected in the West End during the 1920s. It is a three-story common bond brick building with a parapeted cornice, double-leaf French doors which open to small balconies, paired and tripled six-over-one sash windows, and third floor windows with round or segmental-arched lintels and decorative red and green tile work. The first reference to the Gladstone Apartments came in the 1930 city directory, and it was probably built by H. Emmette Powell and Fulton Conrad, who owned the property from 1928 to 1936. Thereafter ownership changed several times until Elizabeth Holton Yates purchased it in 1939. The apartments remain in Yates family ownership. (CD, TR, SM)

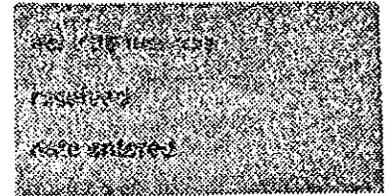
Garage
C

Behind the building is a two-car brick garage with a shed roof, which appears to be contemporary with the apartments.

302. O'Neal-Morris House (FY 1755)
1307 Brookstown Ave.
ca. 1924

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C

This well-preserved bungalow is a good example of its type. It is a one-and-a-half-story stuccoed house with a broad gable roof with widely overhanging braced eaves, a matching front dormer, and a matching front porch with paneled posts and a plain balustrade. From 1925 to 1936 Alan S. and Ruth A. O'Neal owned and occupied the house. For the next several years Rex and Bessie Gass owned the house and lived here, but in 1942 Mary G. (Gass?) Morris purchased the property and she and her husband, George, and their family occupied the house. It remained in Morris ownership until 1983. (SM, TR, CD)

303. Pleasants-Lorraine House (FY 1756)

1311 Brookstown Ave.

1916

C

G. C. Hendricks designed this large two-story frame house for Edward O. Pleasants, who was the secretary-treasurer of the Townsend Buggy Co. Showing influences of both the Craftsman and Colonial Revival styles, the weatherboarded foursquare house has a pyramidal roof with widely overhanging eaves, a gabled front dormer with a Palladian window, nine-over-one sash windows, a broad front porch with paneled posts set on granite plinths and a plain balustrade, and a rear sleeping porch. The southeast side porte-cochere was added between 1917 and 1924. Like so many houses in the West End, this one has a granite retaining wall at the sidewalk. The Pleasants sold the house in 1944 to H. Lee and Mary Lorraine, and they remained owner-occupants until 1969. Lorraine was factory manager at R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. (SM, TR, CD, WSCI)

Garage/studio

C

Behind the house is a weatherboard frame garage with a pyramidal roof which appears to be contemporary with the house. It has been converted to a studio.

304. Thomas-McClung House (FY 1757)

1315 Brookstown Ave.

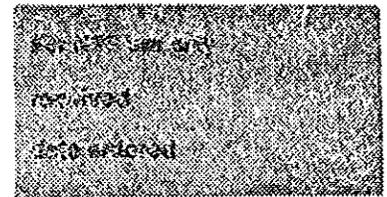
ca. 1917

C

Perched high atop a terraced hill with a stone retaining wall, the Thomas-McClung House reflects a combination of influences from the Craftsman, Prairie, and Colonial Revival styles. The two-story frame house has a weatherboarded first story, a wood shingled second story, a hip roof which flares out at the dramatically overhanging eaves, a matching front dormer, twelve-over-one sash windows, and a wrap-around porch with paneled posts, a plain balustrade, and an upper deck with a wood shingled balustrade. The house was first listed in the city directories in 1918 as the

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residence of Gilmer C. and Elsie Thomas. In 1920 it was purchased by Johnathan A. McClung, a dentist, and his wife, Louise Pepper (see #109). The house remained in their family ownership until 1950. (SM, CD, TR)

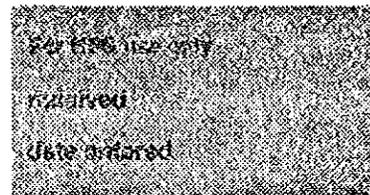
305. Charles M. Thomas House (FY 949)
1300 Brookstown Ave.
1920
C

The Thomas House is one of the grandest and most richly detailed houses in the West End. The large two-story dwelling is a flamboyant interpretation of the Colonial Revival style, one that shows the influence of the Craftsman style. The exterior is characterized by Flemish bond brickwork; a truncated hip tile roof; hipped dormers with battered sides; overhanging bracketed eaves with paneled soffits; six-over-one sash windows with decorative flat-arched and round-arched lintels; some stained glass windows; a large Palladian window on the northwest side; a handsome Classical entrance with Tuscan columns, a round-arched transom, and a pedimented entablature; a balconied window above the entrance; and a balustraded terrace across the five-bay facade. On the northwest side of the house is a porch with a grand flight of steps leading down to what was originally the garden, and on the southeast side of the house is a porte-cochere with battered brick posts. The interior of the Thomas House echoes the richness of the exterior. Significant interior features include parquet floors, plastered walls and elegantly molded cornices and ceiling medallions, several varieties of wood paneling, Federal Revival mantels, a Classical colonnade, and a stair with a spiral newel, turned balusters, and curved balustrade around the second floor landing. During the recent restoration-renovation of the house an inscription was uncovered on one of the plaster walls which said, in part, "Decorated by J. G. Valiant Co., Baltimore, Maryland, Nov. 10, 1920." In operation between 1874 and 1941, Valiant was one of the leading decorating firms on the east coast. The well-recognized company did the interior design of Graylyn, the Bowman Gray mansion in Winston-Salem. The Thomas House was one of those featured in the handsome 1924 publication ART WORK OF PIEDMONT SECTION OF NORTH CAROLINA. Charles M. Thomas acquired full ownership of this property in 1915. He was president of Home Furnishings Co., the Carolina Iron Co., the C. M. Thomas & Co., the American Oil Co., and was secretary of the Orinico Sand Co. Thomas was first listed at this location in the 1922 city directory, and was last listed in 1930, the year he sold the property to G. C. Harper. The house subsequently changed hands several times and was used for years as apartments. (D, CD, AW, GNRE)

Garage/servant's quarter
C

Although additions have been built to either side of this structure, it remains a significant outbuilding contemporary with the Thomas House. Matching the house, it is a two-story Flemish bond brick building with a green tile hip roof.

306. Brookshill Apartments (FY 1758)

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1310 Brookstown Ave.
ca. 1970
N

This intrusive two-story brick veneer and "half-timbered" apartment building was apparently designed with no regard for its surroundings. The broad gabled side of the building faces the street, and the motel-like row of apartments faces a paved parking lot.

307. Veach-Glenn House (FY 1759)
1401 Brookstown Ave.
ca. 1910
C

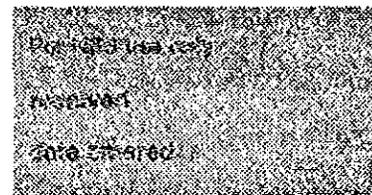
This two-story house was originally a frame structure with a hipped roof and dormer, slightly projecting left front and right side bays, and a wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns and a plain balustrade. Probably during the second quarter of the twentieth century when the house was converted to apartments, the south corner of the porch was enclosed, a room was filled in above it, and the whole house was brick veneered. Even though these carefully-wrought changes have altered the original appearance of the house, most of the early twentieth century primary features remain clearly evident, and the house continues to contribute to the overall architectural character of the West End. The Sanborn Maps show that the house had been built by 1912, but the first certain city directory listing was for Issac H. and Hettie Veach in 1915 and 1916. They were owners of the Veach Cafe. Emmanuel G. Glenn purchased the property in 1916 (the first tax listing), and he and his wife, Florence, occupied it until 1928. Since then the house has been used as rental property and has been listed as apartments since 1950. (SM, CD, TR)

308. Blanton-Hauser House (FY 1760)
1405 Brookstown Ave.
ca. 1910
C

This unusual bungalow is a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling characterized primarily by its gable-in-front-of-gable roof with side shed wall dormers, all with rolled eaves. The engaged front porch has tapered wood posts on granite plinths and a plain blaustrade. The use of granite continues with the porch foundation, the front steps, and retaining wall at the sidewalk. The recent addition of aluminum siding has had little effect on the architectural integrity of the house. The Sanborn Maps show that the house was built by 1912, but the first city directory listing was in 1916 for James O. and Mary Blanton. He was plant superintendent for the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. In 1920 the house was purchased by H. Floyd Hauser, a foreman at R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., and his wife, Nannie. The Hausers occupied the house until selling it in 1965 to the present owners, Dewey and Ellen Yarborough. (SM, CD, TR)

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Garage
N

Behind the house is a two-car weatherboarded frame garage probably built after 1930.

309. Charles A. Dobbins House (FY 1761)
1409 Brookstown Ave.
ca. 1923
C

This Colonial Revival foursquare house is typical of many of the simple two-story frame dwellings built in the 1920s. It has a low hip roof and hipped dormer with battered sides, paired four-over-one sash windows, a front porch with Tuscan columns and a plain balustrade, and a northwest side sun room. The house has been covered with aluminum siding post 1950, but this has had little effect on its overall appearance. Charles A. Dobbins, an alderman and the proprietor of Central Storage, purchased the property in 1919, and by 1924 the house had been built. It continues to be occupied by Dobbins' widow. (TR, SM, CD)

Garage
C

Behind the house is a two-car weatherboarded garage with a hip roof which appears contemporary with the house.

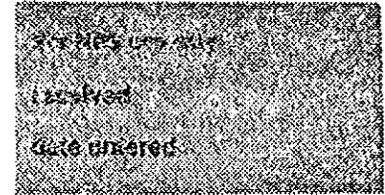
310. Rawlings-Lupo House (FY 950)
1413 Brookstown Ave.
ca. 1924
C

This little-altered pebbledash bungalow is a one-and-a-half-story dwelling with a steep gable roof with overhanging braced eaves, a matching front dormer, shallow bay windows with pergola-influenced extended rafters, six-over-one sash windows, Craftsman doors, and a gabled front corner porch and matching northwest side porte-cochere with square posts on battered plinths. The house was depicted on the 1924 Sanborn Map, but the first tax listing was not until 1926 with Eva Tise Rawlings. The same year she and her husband, Clarence, were listed in the city directory at this location. In 1931 Rawlings was an employee of Chatham Blanket Mfg. Co., and in 1934 he was vice-president of the Robert E. Lee Billiards and secretary of the Zinzendorf Laundry. In 1943 the property was sold to A. Paul Lupo, and the Lupo family occupied the house and retained ownership until 1978. (SM, TR, CD)

Garage
C

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Behind the house is a hip-roofed, stuccoed garage which appears to be contemporary with the house.

311. Nicholas Mitchell House (FY 1762)
1417 Brookstown Ave.
ca. 1922
C

The Mitchell House is a typical Craftsman style-influenced house of the 1920s. The two-story dwelling has a stuccoed first story, a wood shingled second story, a bellcast pyramidal roof with overhanging bracketed eaves, a matching front dormer, paired nine-over-one sash windows, a central entrance with sidelights and transom, a side bay window with stained glass, and a wrap-around porch with paneled posts on granite plinths and a plain balustrade. Nicholas Mitchell purchased the property in 1919 and by 1923 he and his wife, Annie, were listed at this location in the city directory. Mitchell was vice-president and treasurer of the Realty Bond Co. and treasurer of the Piedmont Mutual Building and Loan Association. By 1949/50 the Mitchells were still residing here, and Mitchell was president of the Hood System Industrial Bank. The Mitchells sold the property to Max Hoots in 1961. (TR, CD, SM)

Garage
C

Behind the house is a one-car, pyramidal-roofed stuccoed garage which appears to be contemporary with the house.

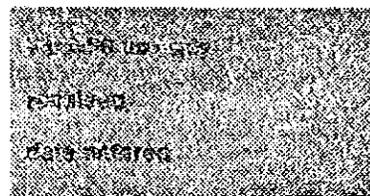
312. Keiger House (FY 1763)
1400 Brookstown Ave.
1919
C

The Keiger House is a well-preserved standard bungalow. The wood shingled one-and-a-half-story house has a broad gable roof with widely overhanging eaves, a matching front dormer, six-over-one sash windows, a three-panel Craftsman front door, and a broad gabled front porch with Craftsman-detailed square posts. A shallow shed-roofed bay projects from the southeast side of the house, while a sun room is on the northwest side. Sally M. Keiger, wife of physician Oscar R. Keiger, purchased the property in 1919, and by the following year they were listed at this location in the city directory. Mrs. Keiger owned the property until 1959. (TR, CD, SM)

313. Perry-Kester House (FY 1764)
1404 Brookstown Ave.
ca. 1915
C

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Although the Perry-Kester House was covered with aluminum siding (possible over stucco) after 1950, it retains enough significant architectural features to continue its contributing role in the architectural character of the West End. The two-story foursquare house has a bellcast pyramidal roof and a fancy gabled dormer with flared eaves, slate shingle siding, a Classical round-arched window, corner Tuscan pilasters, and a "half-timbered" tympanum. The front porch with gabled center bay features slender tapered posts (paired or tripled) on heavy square plinths, a heavily turned balustrade, and a paneled skirt around the foundation. The interior boasts a handsome dining room with a high paneled wainscot, sliding pocket doors, and a long horizontal leaded glass window. Nathaniel E. Perry, secretary-treasurer of the Norman-Perry Drug Co., purchased this property in 1915, and his house was built soon thereafter. In 1933 it was sold to Lindsey B. and Margaret H. Kester, who lived here and owned the house until 1950. It has had four owner-occupants since then. (TR, CD, SM)

Garage
C

Behind the house is a two-car grooved cinderblock (intended for stucco?) and brick garage with a slate roof which appears contemporary with the house

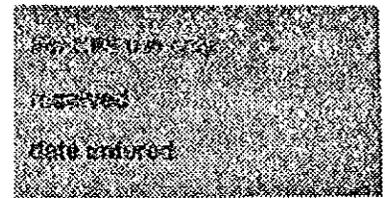
314. Harry H. Davis House (FY 1765)
1408 Brookstown Ave.
1923-1924
C

The Davis House is one of the most outstanding Craftsman style dwellings in the West End. The richly detailed one-and-a-half-story frame house is characterized by a weatherboarded first story, a wood shingled upper story, a steep front gable and multiple side gables (each with overhanging bracketed eaves and a simple bargeboard), grouped nine-over-one and six-over-one sash windows (those on the front gable with a battered surround to match the front door), stained glass windows, and a front porch with tapered wood posts on brick plinths and a brick balustrade with Craftsman window boxes. The property was purchased by Harry H. Davis in 1923, and by 1924 he and his wife, Lena, were listed at this location in the city directory. Davis sold the house in 1928, and it appears to have been used primarily thereafter as rental property. (TR, CD, SM)

315. Parrish-McDermott House (FY 1766)
1412 Brookstown Ave.
1916
C

The Parrish-McDermott House is a one-and-a-half-story weatherboarded frame bungalow with a narrow but deep configuration. It has a broad gable roof with deep cornice returns, an engaged front porch with Craftsman-detailed square posts and a Craftsman

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door, and a rear sleeping porch. Unusual features include the chimney with exposed face on the front porch and the wood shingled front wall dormer with a shingled parapet roof. Fred M. and Inez H. Parrish purchased the property in 1916 and built their house immediately thereafter. He was an attorney. The Parrishes sold the house in 1928 and for some years thereafter it served as rental property. In 1944 Margaret McDermott, a teacher at nearby R. J. Reynolds High School, bought the house and it remains her family residence. (TR, CD, SM)

Garage
C

Behind the house is a one-car stuccoed garage with a flat roof which appears to have been built prior to 1930.

316. Gerner-Gilliam House (FY 1767)
1416 Brookstown Ave.
ca. 1919
C

Like many bungalows in the West End, this well-preserved house is a typical expression of the style. It is a one-and-a-half-story frame structure with a weatherboarded first story, a wood shingled upper story, a broad clipped gable roof with a simple bargeboard, a front shed dormer, interior end chimneys, and an engaged front porch with paired Classical posts on a wood shingled balustrade. The front door has a battered and crosseted surround. This location was first listed in the city directories in 1920 as the residence of J. Fred Gerner, secretary-treasurer of the Carolina Foundry and Machine Co., and his wife, Ada. The Gerners lived in the house until at least the late 1920s, and in 1933 it was sold to Wade A. Gilliam of the Summit St. Pharmacy (#99). The house remained the Gilliam family residence until 1985. (CD, TR, SM)

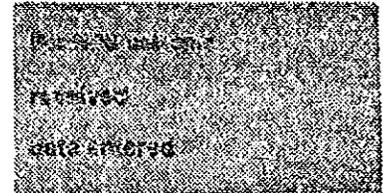
Garage
N

Behind the house is a two-car cinderblock garage with a pyramidal roof which appears to have been built after 1950.

317. Pilot Life Insurance Co. (FY 1768)
1012 Glade St.
ca. 1960s
N

Located on the prominent site of the Hotel Zinzendorff, this modern one-story brick office building is out of character with the historic architecture of the West End.

318. P. Oscar Leak House (FY 952)

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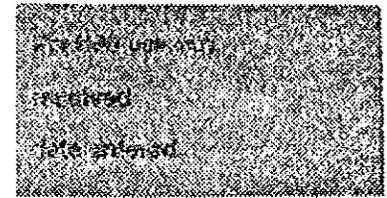
1101 Glade St.
1912
C

The Leak House is an unusually handsome Colonial Revival dwelling with a hint of the emerging Craftsman style. The two-story weatherboarded house has a pyramidal roof with overhanging bracketed eaves and an asymmetrical facade with a left front entrance porch treated with paired Tuscan columns on brick plinths and a balustraded terrace which extends from the porch across the remainder of the facade. On the southeast side of the house is a sun room, and at the rear is a second floor sleeping porch. The front entrance is elaborated with fancy leaded and beveled glass sidelights and fanlight transom, and the fanlight transom is repeated above the windows of the parlor and dining room. The interior is richly detailed with a variety of well-designed Colonial Revival details including mantels, a stair with a double balustrade and spiral newels, and a high paneled wainscot in the dining room with a plate rail and a glass-enclosed cupboard next to the fireplace. P. Oscar Leak purchased the property in 1912, and by 1913 he and his wife, Louise, were listed in the city directory at this location. In 1913 Leak was listed as a farmer, but by 1915 he was listed as president of Leak-Cobb Co., a real estate and insurance firm. He in fact owned numerous pieces of property in the West End. In later years Leak held additional executive positions in a variety of companies. (TR, CD, SM)

319. Walker-Skinner House (FY 1769)
1105 Glade St.
1914
C

The Walker-Skinner House is a typical Colonial Revival dwelling of the 1910s. The house is simple in form but has several decorative details. It is a two-story weatherboarded frame dwelling with a hip roof with widely overhanging boxed eaves, a slightly projecting right front bay, eighteen-over-one and twelve-over-one sash windows, a central entrance with fancy leaded and beveled glass sidelights and transom, and a handsome Classical front porch with fluted Doric columns on brick plinths and a plain balustrade. James W. Walker, secretary-treasurer of Hedgecock Brick Co. and president of Citizens Building and Loan Association, first listed the property for taxes in 1913. By 1915 he was listed at this location in the city directory. The Walker family owned the house until 1929, when they sold it to Marion Butler. Butler sold it the following year to Mrs. Berkley C. Skinner. By 1933 Bradley C. and Alma Skinner were listed at this address in the city directory. He was manager of the Export Leaf Tobacco Co. The Skinner family occupied the house at least through the mid 1950s and sold it in 1969. (TR, CD, SM)

320. Brown-Stokes House (FY 956)
1109 Glade St.
ca. 1915, 1927-1928
C

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This large Colonial Revival house is a two-and-a-half-story weatherboarded frame dwelling with a steep gable roof with a Palladian window in the northwest gable end, three gabled dormers, nine-over-one sash windows, an entrance with leaded glass sidelights and transom, and a front porch and porte-cochere with paired Tuscan columns and a balustraded deck. The present appearance of the house dates from a 1927-1928 remodeling of the original ca. 1915 house. An early photograph shows that originally the house had a weatherboarded first story, a wood shingled second story, a truncated gable roof with a bracketed cornice and a central pedimented dormer, and a front porch with paneled posts and a plain balustrade. Rev. Henry A. Brown, the pastor of First Baptist Church, purchased the property in 1913 and was listed with his wife, Julia, in the city directory at this location for the first time in 1916. By 1929 Brown was living in the house with his daughter, Eloise, and son-in-law, Henry S. Stokes, who by then owned the property. Stokes was an employee of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. The house remained in Stokes family ownership and occupancy until 1981. (TR, CD, SM, OS)

321. William Owen McCorkle House (FY 953)
1201 Clover St.
ca. 1906
C

The McCorkle House is a traditional early twentieth century dwelling which exhibits a typical combination of late Victorian and Colonial Revival stylistic influences. The two-story weatherboarded dwelling has front and side gables with shingled gable ends, a left front projecting wing, a central entrance with sidelights and transom, and a wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns, a plain balustrade, and a pedimented entrance bay with shingled gable. William Owen McCorkle, who was a manager at RJR Tobacco Co., listed the property for taxes in 1905, and in 1908 he and his wife, Addie Brown (daughter of Rev. Henry Brown whose house was next door, #320), were living at this location, according to the city directory. The McCorkle family continued to occupy the house until selling it in 1968. (TR, CD, OS)

Garage/storage building
N

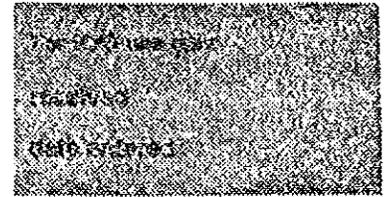
Behind the house is a one-car German sided garage/storage building with a pyramidal roof which appears to post date 1930.

322. Sihon Cicero Ogburn House (FY 954)
1205 Clover St.
ca. 1914
C

The Ogburn House is an impressive Colonial Revival dwelling which shows some influence from the Craftsman style. The large two-story frame house has a weatherboarded first story, while the second story is sheathed in scalloped siding

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which appears to be an early use of asbestos. (This siding appears in a 1924 photograph of the house and is also seen on the Thompson-Lipfert House (#337) of the same period at 1220 Glade St.) Also unusual are the "clipped" front corners of the house. Other features of the exterior include a hipped roof and front dormer, both with widely overhanging eaves, nine-over-one sash windows, a broad front entrance with unusual etched glass sidelights and transom within a Classical surround, and a front porch with heavy paneled posts, a plain balustrade, and a balustraded deck. On the southeast side of the house is a sun room whose roof is cantilevered to form a porte-cochere -- another unusual feature. The spacious interior has handsome Colonial Revival and Craftsman mantels, a Colonial Revival stair, some original lighting fixtures, and of particular significance, high wainscoting in the hall and dining room with well preserved simulated leather embossed papers. S. C. Ogburn purchased the property in 1912 and by 1915 he and his wife, Emma K., were listed at this location in the city directory. Ogburn was president of Home Real Estate Loan and Insurance Co. The Ogburns owned and occupied the house until the 1940s, after which it was converted to apartments until being restored as a single family dwelling in the early 1970s. (TR, CD, OS, AW, SM)

Garage

C

Behind the house is a one-car weatherboarded frame garage with a pyramidal roof which appears to have been built prior to 1930.

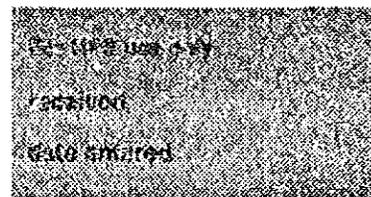
323. W. Ernest Dalton House (FY 955)

1209 Clover St.

1914

C

Like so many of the houses in the West End, the Dalton House has a handsome granite retaining wall and front steps which provide a stately entrance to the house. It is a large two-story weatherboarded Colonial Revival dwelling with features typical of its period, including a hip roof with widely overhanging eaves, a pedimented front dormer, a front entrance with sidelights and transom, and a heavy Classical wrap-around porch with fluted Doric posts, a plain balustrade, and a broad pedimented entrance bay. As with several of the larger houses in the neighborhood, the little-altered interior has a vestibule with doors separating it from the large center stair hall, floors with parquet borders, and a combination of Colonial Revival and Craftsman style mantels. The house is one of the few in the West End which remains in original family ownership and occupancy. Walter Ernest Dalton purchased the property in 1912, and by 1916 he and his wife, Eleonor, were listed at this location in the city directory. Dalton was one of the owners of Dalton Brothers Tobacco Factory and Dalton Brothers Hardware. (One of his brothers, Robert, built the house at the southeast corner of Summit and Fifth Sts., #105.) The Dalton's son, Ernest Berry, who was an employee of Wachovia Bank and Trust Co., became the next owner, occupying the house with his wife, Aleene, and their family. The house is currently owned by their daughter, Barbara Dalton Smitherman. (TR, CD, SM, I-Barbara Dalton Smitherman)

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Garage
C

One of the most unusual features of the property is the two-car rubblestone and concrete garage which is built into the hillside on the Jersey Ave. side of the property. Narrow steps lead up the side of the garage from the sidewalk to the balustraded terrace above. The garage may have been built prior to 1930 and is a significant landscape feature.

324. Motsinger-Shore House (FY 1301)
1301 Clover St.
ca.1910
C

The Motsinger-Shore House is a large two-story weatherboarded dwelling of simple Colonial Revival design. It has a hip roof with widely overhanging eaves, a matching front dormer, twelve-over-one sash windows, and a wrap-around porch (now partially enclosed) with Tuscan columns and a plain balustrade. A granite retaining wall borders the front of the property. Sanborn Maps show that the house had been built by 1912, although the 1912 and 1917 maps depict it as a one-and-a-half-story structure. If so, its enlargement to a full two-stories appears to have been an early alteration, possibly dating from the 1920s. The first tax listing (no date) was for Mrs. Myrtle C. Motsinger, and in the 1916 city directory, she and her husband, M. Eugene, were listed at this location. He was secretary of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. The Motsingers lived in the house until ca. 1932, when it was sold to R. D. Shore. The city directories show that it was actually Shore's brother, Kerner E., and his family (formerly of 1281 W. Fourth St., #487), who lived in the house until around 1960. (SM, TR, CD)

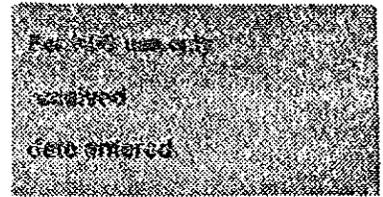
325. Crawford House (FY 1771)
1305 Clover St.
1909
C

The Crawford House is a two-story weatherboarded dwelling of Colonial Revival design with an unusual narrow but deep configuration. The front section of the house has a front-facing wood shingled gable with a Palladian window, while the rear of the house has a pyramidal roof. Other exterior features include a double-leaf entrance and a wrap-around porch with Roman Doric columns and a plain balustrade. The interior features a side hall with a high beaded board wainscot, a tall Colonial Revival mantel, and a stair at the rear. Mrs. Hallie C. Crawford purchased the property in 1909, and the following year she and her husband, grocer Robert B. Crawford, were listed in the city directory at this location. The house remained the Crawford residence until 1971. (TR, CD, SM)

Garage

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C

Next to the house is a one-car board-and-batten garage with a hip roof which appears to pre-date 1930.

326. William M. Taylor, Jr. House (FY 1772)
1309 Clover St.
1925
C

The Taylor House is a simple but well preserved one-story weatherboarded bungalow with a gable roof, overhanging eaves with triangular braces, and a gabled porch with heavy brick corner posts across the left half of the facade. The property was purchased by W. M. Taylor, Jr. and his wife, Sarah, in December 1924, and the following year they were listed in the city directory at this location. Taylor was associated with both the Taylor Drug Co. and the Fairview Drug Co. The house remained the Taylor residence until 1955. (TR, CD)

Garage
N

At the rear of the house is a two-car vertical board frame garage with a gabled roof which appears to have been built after 1930. It is shared with 1311 Clover St. (#327).

327. Hutchins-Christian House (FY 1773)
1311 Clover St.
1925
C

The Hutchins-Christian House is a neat one-and-a-half-story weatherboarded frame cottage of Craftsman style influence. Primary exterior features include a steep gable roof whose front cornice breaks into a round-arched hood over the entrance, front and rear shed dormers, and a partially engaged left front corner porch with a hipped roof and fat stuccoed columns. Behind the house is a frame garage shared with 1309 Clover St. (see # 326). Attorney Fred S. Hutchins built the house in 1925 and lived there until the late 1930s. In 1944 Misses Leta and Martha Christian, both teachers at Summit School, purchased the property and occupied the house with their mother. They sold it to its present owner in 1978. (OS, TR, CD)

328. Otto E. Lipfert House (FY 1774)
1315 Clover St.
ca. 1915
C

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This simple but dignified house is a two-story weatherboarded frame structure with a truncated hip roof, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, a shed dormer, and plain left front and right side porches with the same hipped roof and exposed rafter ends as seen on the main body of the house. The scale, materials, and Craftsman style influences of the house make it a contributing part of the architectural character of the West End. The house was built for Otto E. Liipfert, an employee of Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. The Liipfert family occupied the house until at least the 1950s and still owns the property. (TR, CD, SM)

329. Apartment House (FY 1775)
1407 Clover St.
ca. 1916
N

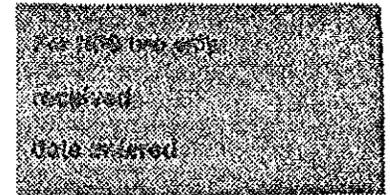
Sanborn Maps suggest that this two-story frame structure may have been built by 1917, but if so, it has been so drastically remodeled that its original appearance and construction date are no longer easy to determine. The apartment house has a gable roof with front and rear shed extensions and a wrap-around porch with modern ironwork posts, balustrade, and upper deck balustrade. (SM)

330. Apartment Building (FY 1776)
1415 Clover St.
ca. 1960
N

This two-story brick veneer apartment building with a gable roof, quoined brick corners, and a Classical entrance porch is similar to the apartment building around the corner at 624 West End Blvd. (#275) but is not as fully developed in its Colonial Revival design and appears to have a somewhat later construction date.

331. Dunklee House (FY 1777)
1400 Clover St.
1916
C

The Dunklee House is a two-story frame Craftsman style house with a combination of weatherboarded first story, wood shingled second story, and granite chimney and front porch skirt, foundation, and steps. Other features which contribute to the style of the house include a broad gable roof with overhanging braced eaves, twelve-over-one sash windows, and a second story rear sleeping porch. The house is well preserved except for the facade, which has been altered with a partially enclosed porch with a mock mansard roof, a covered deck at second floor level, and a side iron stair. It appears obvious, however, that most, if not all, of the original facade fabric remains intact and could be restored with little difficulty, so that despite the changes the house remains a contributing element in the West

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End. Lettie L. Dunklee purchased the property in 1915 and by 1917 the house was shown on the Sanborn Map. The following year Frank G. and Lettie L. Dunklee were listed at this location in the city directory. Frank Dunklee was manager of the Zinzendorf Laundry. The Dunklee family owned and occupied the property until the mid 1940s. (TR, SM, CD)

332. Charles P. Johnston House (FY 1778)
1404 Clover St.
1921
C

The Johnston House is a typical bungalow of the 1910s and 1920s. The one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling features a weatherboarded first story, a coursed wood shingle upper story, a gable roof and front dormer with overhanging braced eaves, a small wall dormer with balcony, and a facade porch with a broad gable roof (again with braced eaves), paired brick and wood end posts, and a plain balustrade. Charles P. Johnston, who was a foreman at R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., and his wife, Ethel, purchased the property in 1921 and by the following year were listed in the city directory at this location. The house remains in Johnston family ownership. (TR, CD)

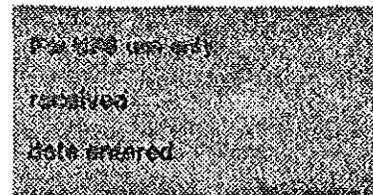
Garage
N

Behind the house is a two-car rusticated cinderblock garage with a pyramidal roof which appears to have been built after 1930.

333. J. Harold Early House (FY 1779)
1408 Clover St.
1914
C

This large two-story frame house is a generously proportioned dwelling of simple Colonial Revival design. It features a gable roof, weatherboard siding, paired nine-over-one and six-over-one sash windows, a glass and wood paneled entrance with sidelights, and a facade porch with paneled Classical posts, a plain balustrade, and a balustraded upper deck. J. Harold Early listed the property for taxes in 1913 and by 1915 was listed in the city directory as living on Clover St. He was a clerk at Huntley-Hill-Stockton Co. but by mid century had become president of the Morris-Early Co., a furniture dealer. The Early family sold the property in 1979. (TR, CD, SM)

334. Bost House (FY 1780)
1412 Clover St.
1917
C

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Winston-Salem architect G. C. Hendricks designed this bungalow, a one-and-a-half-story frame house with a weatherboarded first story, a wood shingled upper story, a broad gable roof and front dormer with overhanging braced eaves, and a wrap-around porch with a broad "half-timbered" gable, brick posts and a plain balustrade. The interior features handsome paneling, stained glass, and other details typical of the period. The house was built for John Burk Bost, an office employee of the P. H. Hanes Co., and his wife, Julia. It is one of comparatively few houses in the West End which remain in the original family ownership and occupancy. (OS, TR, CD, SM)

335. Y.W.C.A. (FY 980)

1201 Glade St.

1942

N

Located on an entire city block bounded by Glade St., Clover St., and West End Blvd., the Y.W.C.A. is a handsome one-story Colonial Revival building designed by local architect Harold Macklin with bricks made by George Black. Giving the appearance of a large house, the building is rich in material and detail. It has a slate-covered gable roof with interior end chimneys, Flemish bond brickwork with quoined corners and a dentiled cornice, and a Federal Revival portico with slender Corinthian columns and full Classical entablature sheltering a double-leaf paneled entrance with a semicircular transom. While the facade appears to be one-story, the rear of the building is two-stories. Although the Y.W.C.A. is indeed a handsome building, its scale and date of construction prevent it from being officially labeled a "contributing" building in the West End at this time. In 1957 a recreation building was erected behind the original structure (see outbuildings). In 1984 a two-story brick Post Modern link designed by Winston-Salem architect Edwin E. Bouldin, Jr. connected the two earlier buildings. A paved parking lot is on the southwest side of the "Y" and the remainder of the site is hilly wooded land. (OS)

Recreation building

N

Behind the "Y" is the 1957 brick building which houses various recreational facilities including the pool with floor to ceiling windows along one side.

Service building

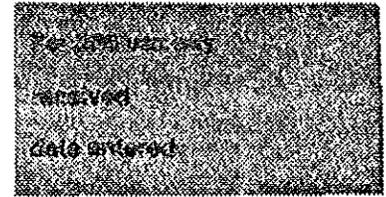
N

Southwest of the main building stands a low rectangular brick structure with a flat roof.

336. P. Huber Hanes House (FY 981)

1200 Glade St.

ca. 1915

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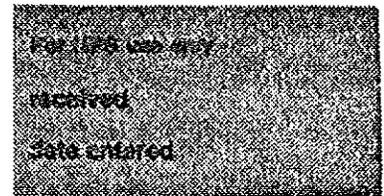
C

Both historically and physically the former Hanes property is of pivotal significance to the West End. Erected ca. 1915, the house was originally the residence of P. Huber and Evelyn Hanes from 1916 until they moved to a new house on Georgia Ave. in 1930. Huber Hanes (1880-1967) joined with his father, Pleasant Henderson, and his brother, William M., in the formation of Hanes Knitting Co. in 1902. He served as secretary-treasurer until 1917 when he became vice-president and treasurer, and in 1925 he became president and general manager following the death of his father. Hanes was president of the Underwear Institute and regional vice-president of the National Association of Manufacturers. He was on the board of Duke University and, locally, he was instrumental in bringing Wake Forest College to Winston-Salem and in the early restoration efforts at Old Salem. He was an officer of the West End Development Co. and was involved in the creation of Hanes Park (#276) at the western edge of the West End. After the Hanes' occupancy, the house remained a residence until 1955. From 1955 to 1970 it was used as the Wall Funeral Home, and from 1970 to 1985 it served as the Child Guidance Clinic. It is now part of the Petree Stockton law firm complex (see also #363, 364, 365). The Hanes House occupies a central location in the West End, on part of the hilltop site of the Hotel Zinzendorf. The changing topography of the site is accommodated through the use of stone retaining walls, a terraced lawn, and flights of steps -- features which are predominant in the Glade St. landscape and are found frequently throughout the West End. The large two-story stuccoed house is an adaptation of the Tudor Revival style and is characterized by a steep truncated hip roof with front and side bracketed gables, grouped nine-over-one sash windows, a string course between floors, tall exterior chimneys, and a one-story porte-cochere at the front entrance with heavy stuccoed corner posts, a bracketed roof and a parapeted deck. Exterior changes include the enclosure of the northeast side porch and the addition on the southwest side of a one-story gable-fronted chapel with stuccoed walls connected by a hyphen (an extension of the original side porch) to the house. These changes occurred when the house was converted to a funeral home in the 1950s. Although the chapel is a major addition, its placement was designed to interfere as little as possible with the original house and consequently does not destroy its architectural integrity. The generously proportioned interior features a center hall plan with consistently-designed Colonial Revival details, including a stair with a spiral newel, paneled doors, molded chair rails, a paneled wainscot in the large parlor, delicat mantels, and arched corner niches. (D, CD, HF, BHNC)

Garage/apartment

N

Behind the house stands a large one-and-a-half-story stuccoed structure with a steep gable roof and hipped dormers, which may have been built post 1930 although it is nicely coordinated with the house. It was used as a multi-vehicle garage by the Wall Funeral Home.

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1220 Glade St.
ca. 1916
C

The most impressive of the prominent houses on the Glade St. hill, the Thompson-Liipfert House is a large two-story frame dwelling with a weatherboarded first story and a decorative asbestos-shingled second story (as used on 1205 Clover St., #322). The hipped and gabled roof has boldly projecting eaves with paired brackets and a paneled frieze, and the front gabled dormer boasts a Palladian window. Fenestration includes eight-over-one sash windows and a French door front entrance with sidelights and transom. The handsome wrap-around porch features Roman Doric columns, a plain balustrade, a slightly projecting entrance bay, and a center bay balustraded upper deck. The house was designed by prominent local architect C. Gilbert Humphries. Like the other houses in this row, the Thompson-Liipfert House has a steep terraced front lawn and a stone retaining wall. A monumental flight of granite steps adjacent to the house leads from Glade St. to the alley on the northeast side. Mrs. Marion C. Thompson, widow of William H., was the original owner. She listed the property for taxes in 1915 and by 1918 was listed at this location in the city directory. In 1937 Bailey and Mary Liipfert listed the property for taxes, and they occupied the house until selling it in 1967. Liipfert was a judge and later associate counsel for RJR Tobacco Co. (TR, SM, CD, OP)

Garage
N

On the alley behind the house is a one-car brick garage with a pyramidal tin shingle roof which appears to have been built after 1930.

338. Carroll-Trivette House (FY 1781)
1224 Glade St.
ca. 1917
C

The Carroll-Trivette House is a simple but bold example of the Colonial Revival style typical of many built in the first quarter of this century, including several in the West End. The two-story weatherboarded dwelling has a hip roof with overhanging boxed eaves, a hipped dormer, twelve-over-one sash windows with louvered shutters, and a wrap-around porch with paneled Tuscan posts and a plain balustrade. Beneath the porch is a projecting central entrance with Craftsman door, sidelights, and transom. Of necessity the house has steep front steps and steep flights of steps leading up the terraced front lawn. A stone retaining wall borders the front yard. The 1912 Sanborn Map shows a one-story house on this site, but in 1917 the present house was depicted on the map. Until at least 1930 it was the residence of Cary L. and Lettie Carroll. He was a bookkeeper for Crawford Plumbing and Mill Supply. In 1943 the Carrolls sold the house to Harter H. and Blanche G. Trivette, and their family occupied it until 1975. (SM, TR, CD)

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On the alley behind the house is a one-car weatherboarded garage with a gable roof and bracketed eaves which appears to be contemporary with the house.

341. Apartments (FY 1784)
1306-1318 Glade St.
ca. 1930s-1940s
N

This three-story brick apartment building is ten bays wide and has a plain parapeted cornice. At each end is a slightly projecting five-bay wide wing with a hipped roof.

Car shed
N

Behind the building is a long L-shaped multi-bay car shed which probably dates from the mid-20th century.

342. Aaron Cook House (FY 1785)
1322 Glade St.
1923-1924
C

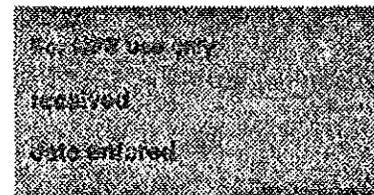
This small one-and-a-half-story bungalow is related to the larger house next door (#343) in its unusual use of rusticated concrete block walls. Other more typical bungalow features include broad shingled side gables with bracketed eaves, a shed dormer, a front chimney, leaded glass windows, and an engaged corner porch. Aaron and Natalie Cook purchased the property in 1923 and were living in the house by the following year. He was a clerk at R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. The house remained in Cook owner-occupancy until 1965. (TR, CD, SM)

343. W. Thomas Smither House (FY 1786)
1326 Glade St.
ca. 1920
C

Like the Cook House next door (#342), the Smither House is distinguished by its use of rusticated concrete block walls. In this case the door and window openings and the corners are defined by smooth blocks in a sort of reverse quoining technique. The Smither House is a two-story foursquare dwelling with a steep pyramidal roof, flared eaves, a bracketed cornice, and a front porch with tapered concrete posts on brick plinths. W. Thomas Smither, like Aaron Cook next door, was a clerk at R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. He purchased the property in 1920 and by 1922 he and his wife, Minnie, were listed in the city directory at this location. They occupied the house through the 1920s, but retained ownership until 1947. (TR, CD)

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347. Parkview Apartments (FY 1790)
1416 Glade St.
ca. 1927
C

This two-story brick veneer apartment building contributes to the architectural character of the West End with its simply but handsomely designed Colonial Revival detailing. It features a hip roof, a front hipped dormer, a symmetrical three-bay facade with slightly projecting center bay and corner pilasters, and a central entrance with a quoined surround and an ironwork balustraded balcony. Standard Home Co. Inc. purchased the property in 1927 and the following year sold it to Charles T. and Mabel Ross, who named the building the Betsy Ross Apartments. By 1940, the name had changed to Parkview Apartments. There have been numerous owners. (TR, CD)

Garage
N

Behind the building is a six-car cinderblock garage with a flat roof, which appears to have been built after 1950.

348. Apartments (FY 1791)
1420-1422 Glade St.
ca. 1926
C

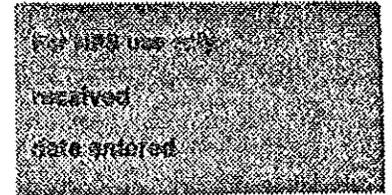
This simple but handsome apartment building is related by material and detail to the architecture of the 1920s in the West End. It is a two-story structure with a low hip roof, pebbledash walls, and a pair of smooth stuccoed front corner porches. Fenestration consists of French doors and nine-over-one sash windows. Clarence T. Leinbach, vice-president of Wachovia Bank and Trust Co., purchased the property in 1926 and retained ownership until 1972, although he never resided here himself. One of the most notable occupants was local architect Harold Macklin, who lived in 1422 during at least the 1960s. (TR, CD)

Storage building
N

Behind the apartments is a one-story frame storage building with vertical wood panel siding which was probably built during the third quarter of the twentieth century.

349. Apartments (FY 1792)
S. side Glade St. bet. 1422 & 1428 Glade St.
ca. 1982
N

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This three-story apartment building with side parking was squeezed onto its narrow but deep lot. The two-bay-wide structure with lapped fiberboard siding, a split gable roof, paired windows, and multi-flight iron stairs leading to the plain entrances is totally out of character with the architecture of significance in the West End.

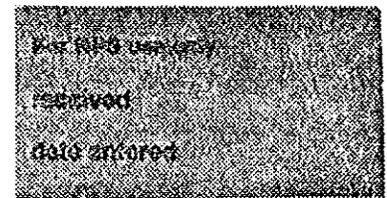
350. Glade St. Apartments (FY 1793)
1428 Glade St.
late 1920s
C

Although built on the scale of a large single family dwelling, this building was apparently always used as apartments. Its form and detailing are typical of one version of the Colonial Revival style as seen frequently in the 1910s and 1920s. The one-and-a-half-story dwelling with asbestos shingle siding has a gambrel roof, a front cross gambrel, interior brick chimneys, twelve-over-one sash windows, and a hip-roofed front porch with paneled posts, a plain balustrade, and metal awnings. Judging from the city directories, the apartments were erected between 1925 and 1930. (CD, TR)

351. Moses-Hanes-Craige House (FY 1794)
1066 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1910
C

This stately Colonial Revival house had a series of early occupants and by 1955 had been converted to apartments. It is a two-story frame structure with weatherboard siding, a hip roof with overhanging enclosed eaves, sixteen-over-one windows, and a front entrance with leaded and beveled glass sidelights and transom and a Classical surround. Of particular note are the triangular and segmental-arched pedimented dormers in typical Georgian fashion and the wrap-around porch with grouped Tuscan columns, plain balustrade, and pedimented entrance bay which continues the modillioned cornice of the porch roof. The aluminum siding which was added in recent years has detracted little from the overall visual integrity of the house. Lillian C. Moses purchased the property in 1909, and by 1911 she and her husband, Alex F., were listed at this location in the city directory. He was president of the Manynard-Crutchfield Co. (plumbers) and the W-S Pepsi Cola Bottling Co. By 1912 P. Huber and Evelyn Hanes were listed here and occupied the house until their large dwelling at the junction of Glade and Clover Sts. was built ca. 1915 (#336). After the Haneses moved, attorney Burton Craige occupied the house until the early 1920s. (TR, CD, SM)

352. Crawford-Sullivan House (FY 1795)
1068 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1906, ca. 1915

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C

Sanborn Maps suggest that by 1912 a two-story frame house had been built on this site, but that by 1917 it had been remodeled to its present form. Typical of many substantial but simple houses built in the 1910s which show a combination of Colonial Revival and Craftsman style influences, this is a weatherboarded frame dwelling with a hip roof, a hipped front dormer with battered sides, a three-bay facade with central entrance emphasized by sidelights and transom, and a one-story porch with Roman Doric columns set on brick plinths with a plain balustrade. In 1906 Thomas B. and Annie Crawford purchased the property and the same year were listed in the city directory at this location. He was president and treasurer of the Crawford Plumbing and Mill Supply. The Crawfords occupied the house until ca. 1930, and thereafter it appears to have been rented until Ralph A. Sullivan acquired the property in 1943. The Sullivans lived here until ca. 1960, but owned the house until 1983. (SM, TR, CD)

353. Farish-Glenn-Bitting House (FY 963)

1074 W. Fourth St.

ca. 1912

C

The Farish-Glenn-Bitting House is one of the most striking examples of the Neo-Classical style in the West End. It is a two-story weatherboarded frame dwelling with a steep hip roof punctuated by pedimented dormers with round-arched windows. Flared eaves shelter a dentiled and modillioned cornice. The dominant feature of the exterior is the semi-circular portico with two-story Ionic columns and a dentiled and modillioned cornice continuing that of the main roof. The portico shelters a recessed entrance with delicate Federal Revival detailing. Even with the unsympathetically applied aluminum siding (ca. 1980), the house remains a contributing property in the West End by virtue of its form and collection of rich details. The house is shown on the 1912 Sanborn Map, but its first listing in the city directory was in 1915 as the residence of J. Turner Farish, a real estate broker. In 1919 Joseph H. Glenn, president of the Bennett-Simpson Shoe Co., purchased the property, and the Glenn family occupied the house until the early 1950s. In 1953 Joseph A. Bitting acquired the house, which remained the Bitting residence until the 1970s. (SM, CD, TR)

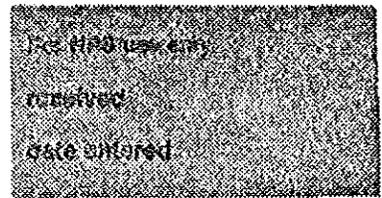
354. (former) Methodist-Episcopal Church Parsonage (FY 1798)

1090 W. Fourth St.

ca. 1902

C

This large two-story frame house has simple Colonial Revival detailing typical of many houses in the West End. Dominant features include a steep hip roof, tall interior brick chimneys, a right front projecting bay, and a one-story wrap-around porch with paired Tuscan colonettes set on brick plinths with a plain balustrade. Probably during the third quarter of the century aluminum siding was added, but it

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does not destroy the basic form and detail of the house which make it contribute to the architectural character of the West End. In 1902 the property was listed for taxes by the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and from 1904 to ca. 1920 the house was occupied by a succession of presiding elders of the Winston District of the church. Subsequently it has been used as rental property. (TR, CD, SM)

Garage
N

Behind the house is a one-story brick structure with a hip roof which appears to have been a garage with the stalls now enclosed. It was probably built post 1930.

355. Lawrence-Snavely House (FY 1799)
1092 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1920
C

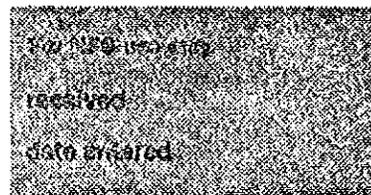
Stark simplicity is the distinguishing feature of this Colonial Revival dwelling. It is a two-story stuccoed house with a steep gable roof whose eaves project across front and rear only, an interior end chimney, a narrow three-bay facade, and a front porch--which extends on the west side to form a porte cochere--with Classical posts on a solid balustrade. In the late 1970s the front porch was glass enclosed with lattice-like muntins, but this alteration has not significantly diminished the architectural integrity of the house. Charles S. Lawrence, a general surgeon and president of the Lawrence Clinic, purchased the property in 1917, but he and his wife, Alice, were not listed at this location in the city directories until 1921. They occupied the house until ca. 1930. From 1943 to 1977 the house was owned and occupied by the Elmer D. and Maude Snavely family. (TR, CD)

Garage/apartment
C

At the rear end of the driveway stands a stuccoed garage with an apartment on the upper floor. It matches the house stylistically and is probably contemporary with it.

356. Thomas Patterson House (FY 964)
1096 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1895
C

The Patterson House, one of the oldest dwellings in the West End, is a large two-story frame house of transitional late Victorian-Colonial Revival design. It has weatherboard siding, a pedimented gable roof, both one-over-one and nine-over-one sash windows, a projecting bay on the northeast side, and a wrap-around porch with paneled Classical posts, a plain balustrade, and a balustraded upper deck. A distinguishing feature of the house is its projecting

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center bay with double-leaf entrance surrounded by sidelights and transom, pair of second story windows headed by wooden sunburst designs, and pedimented gable. The first city directory listing for the house was in 1894/95, when it was the residence of Thomas Patterson, a manager at R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. He and his wife, Sallie, lived here until the late 1910s. In 1921 George C. Tudor listed the property for taxes, and he converted the house to apartments. The house was renovated as a two-family dwelling in 1985. (CD, TR, SM)

357. Maslin-Tudor-Martin House (FY 965)

1100 W. Fourth St.

ca. 1917

C

This house is one of the largest and most pronounced examples in the West End of the popular Colonial Revival-Craftsman stylistic combination. It is a two-story frame dwelling with an asymmetrical design, weatherboarded first story, coursed wood shingle second story, and main roof and porch gables with brackets, bargeboards, and shingled siding. The southwest side wing and the rear are crowned by a shingled parapet. The heavy wrap-around porch features Roman Doric columns set on brick plinths with a connecting brick balustrade which boasts concrete planters with rich foliate ornamentation. Above the entrance bay is a recessed second story porch of matching design. Sanborn Maps suggest that the present house was a replacement or remodeling of a house built prior to 1912. The house in its present form probably dates from ca. 1917, and was designed by prominent local architect C. Gilbert Humphreys. In the 1918 city directory, Thomas and Martha Maslin were first listed at this location. He was president of the Merchants National Bank. In 1923 George C. Tudor, who was an agent for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., purchased the house, and it remained his family residence until his widow, Bessie, sold it in 1939 to Ernest R. and Kathryn Martin and moved next door (see #358). The Martin family retained ownership until the 1970s. (CD, TR, SM, WSCI)

358. Wilder-Tudor House (FY 1800)

1104 W. Fourth St.

ca. 1910

C

The Wilder-Turner House is a two-story frame dwelling of simple eclectic design. It is characterized by a two-bay facade with a left front projecting bay, a truncated hip roof with a front cross gable, bungalow style sash windows, and a front porch with plain posts, curved brackets, and balustrade. Of particular interest is the way in which the porch roof is cantilevered beyond the northeast end of the porch to form a simple porte-cochere. (A similar feature is found at 1205 Clover St., #322.) The house was first listed in the city directories in 1910, when it was the residence of Salem and Armelia Wilder. In 1918 George C. Tudor purchased the house (see #357), but he used it as rental property until 1939, when Bessie Tudor moved in. She occupied the house until the early 1950s, but it remained in Tudor family ownership until 1963. (CD, TR, SM)

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359. Joseph E. Alexander House (FY 968)
1120 W. Fourth St.
1905
C

The Alexander House is one of the most delightful Colonial Revival dwellings in the West End. The two-story weatherboarded house is dominated by an unusual roof with front and left side gambrels but a right side gable, each with a pair of large windows and a lunette fan light. The handsome wrap-around porch features Tuscan columns, a turned balustrade, and a full entablature. Fanciful applied ornamentation graces the pediment of the corner entrance bay. The most unusual detail is the wooden serpentine-cut porch foundation skirt. Recently added vinyl siding detracts little from the overall architectural integrity of the house. Built by the prominent Fogle Brothers firm, the house was the residence of the Joseph E. Alexander family from 1905 until the late 1960s. He was an attorney for the towns of Winston and Salem before they merged. (TR, CD, OS)

360. Stagg-Ferebee House (FY 972)
1122 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1894
C

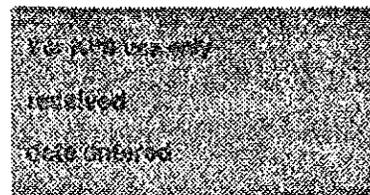
The Stagg-Ferebee House is one of the most fanciful Queen Anne style dwellings in the West End. Its primary ornamentation is derived from the alternating layers of square-cut and fishscale-cut wood shingles which grace the second story and gables. The two-story frame house has an irregular configuration, a weatherboarded first story, a hipped and gabled roof, bay windows, and a wrap-around corner porch. It was the residence of Capt. William L. Stagg, a conductor on the Roanoke and Danville Railroad, as early as 1894. In 1936 Mrs. Sallie Stagg sold the house to Evelyn (Mrs. W. M.) Ferebee, and it remained the Ferebee family residence until the late 1960s. (CD, TR)

361. Joseph R. Fletcher House (FY 974)
1124 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1906
C

The Fletcher House is an unusual Colonial Revival dwelling which contributes visual variety to the streetscape. It is a two-story frame house with a weatherboarded first story and fishscale-cut wood shingle second story. The main body is a sedate rectangular block with wood shingled pedimented gables accented by Palladian windows. The facade, however, breaks with tradition with its steeply pitched and completely shingled cross gable whose sides slope downward to first story level. The off-center front porch features Tuscan columns and a plain balustrade. In recent years a one-story greenhouse was attached to the south side of the house, but it has not destroyed original details. The house was built ca. 1906, when it was

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first listed in the city directory as the residence of Joseph R. Fletcher, an employee of Fletcher Brothers Clothing. He and his wife, Katherine, occupied the house until ca. 1920, when they moved across the street to 1123 W. Fourth St. (#370). The house changed ownership frequently thereafter and was used primarily as rental property until it was purchased by the present owner in 1979. (CD, TR, SM)

Garage

N

Behind the house is a two-car cinderblock garage with a low shed roof which appears to have been built in recent years.

362. S. E. Hall House (FY 975)

1144 W. Fourth St.

ca. 1908

C

The Hall House is a Neo-Classical Revival structure dominated by a two-story central portico with Ionic columns and full Classical entablature which surmounts a one-story Tuscan porch. The house stands majestically on a hill overlooking the intersection of Fourth and First Sts. It is unusual in that the one-and-a-half-story form with clipped gable roof with wood shingled ends appears somewhat less formal than might be expected with the Neo-Classical Revival detailing. A broad double-leaf entrance with wide sidelights and transom leads to a center hall plan interior with a paneled wainscot and a rear hall stair. Although vinyl siding has been unsympathetically applied in recent years, and a small parking lot bordered by a stone and wood rail wall encircles the property, the house continues to make a significant contribution to the historic architectural character of the West End. Tax records suggest that attorney Shirley E. Hall purchased the property in 1907, and by 1910 he was listed on Fourth St. at this location. He and his wife, Mattie, lived in the house until at least 1930, and the house appears to have been used primarily thereafter as rental property or as offices. (CD, TR, SM)

363. Petree, Stockton, & Robinson Law Office (FY 1801)

1001 W. Fourth St.

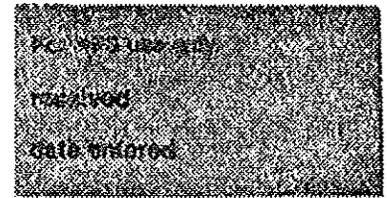
1980

N

This large two-and-a-half-story Flemish bond brick building with parapeted gable roof utilizes domestic detailing on a non-domestic scale. The force of the building is softened by the lush surrounding landscaping. Paved parking areas are on the west and north sides of the building. The office stands on the site of the ca. 1910 Hanes-Hill mansion which was torn down ca. 1950. (See also #364 & 365.)

364. (former) Outbuilding, Hanes-Hill House (FY 1802)

N. side W. Fourth St. behind 1001 W. Fourth St.

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ca. 1910, ca 1920s
C

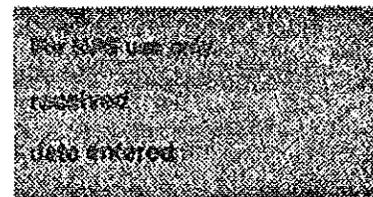
A one-story dwelling, probably a servant's house, appears on the 1912 and 1917 Sanborn Maps. It was an outbuilding associated with the ca. 1910 house built by John W. Hanes which was sold to Charles G. Hill ca. 1925 and torn down ca. 1950. (The site was originally occupied by the 1892 Hotel Zinzendorf.) The structure shown on the early maps was probably enlarged in the 1920s during the Hill ownership. The original part appears to have been the one-story brick section with a gable-on-hip roof and an enclosed shed porch. To it is appended a two-story (because of the slope of the land) weatherboarded section with rooms above former garage stalls and a slate roof. The building is now used by the Petree, Stockton, & Robinson law firm. (See also #363 & 365.) (SM, CD, I-J. W. Tatum)

365. (former) Outbuilding, Hanes-Hill House (FY 1803)
N. Side W. Fourth St. between 1001 & 1101 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1910
C

This handsome brick outbuilding was originally associated with the ca. 1910 Hanes-Hill House which was torn down ca. 1950. It appears to have been originally a carriage house and then a garage, and has now been converted for use by the Petree, Stockton, & Robinson law firm (see also #363 & 364). The southeast side of the building, which faces Fourth St., is one-and-a-half stories with a central gable intersecting the steep slate-covered hip roof. The large doorways have been infilled with brick. Because of the steep slope of the land, the northwest, or Glade St. side of the building is a full two-stories. (SM)

366. O'Hanlon-Joyce House (FY 966)
1101 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1910
C

The O'Hanlon-Joyce House is an elaborate two-story frame dwelling with Classical detailing but a form which retains the influence of late Victorian irregular massing. The richly detailed weatherboarded house features a slate hip roof with a matching dormer; front and side two-story bay windows; a wrap-around porch with Ionic columns, a turned balustrade, a full Classical entablature, and a balustraded deck above the center bay entrance; first and second story doorways with sidelights and transoms; and a second story corner recessed porch detailed to match the main porch. By 1911 this location was occupied by E. W. O'Hanlon, a pharmacist who owned O'Hanlon's Drugstore and was married to Nancy Critz, niece of R. J. Reynolds. The O'Hanlons occupied the house until 1926, when the property was sold to Charles T. Joyce, secretary-treasurer of the Wright-Hughes Tobacco Co. Charles and Mary Joyce occupied the house and retained ownership until 1958. (SM, CD, TR)

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Garage
C

Behind the house is a two-car brick garage with a tin-shingled pyramidal roof, which the Sanborn Maps suggest was built between 1912 and 1917.

367. Hanes House (FY 967)
1105 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1908
C

The Hanes House exhibits the combination of late Victorian irregular massing and Colonial Revival detailing so frequently seen in the West End. It is a two-story weatherboarded house with a steep hip roof with left front and right side shingled gables (with corresponding projecting bays) and a wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns and a plain balustrade. Like so many of the houses in the West End, it has a second floor rear sleeping porch. Mrs. Anna H. Hanes purchased the property in 1907 and retained ownership until 1943, although she never lived in the house. City directories suggest that it was rented to various family members and other prominent families in the community, including Charles G. and Mary Hill, Thomas Maslin, John W. Hanes Jr., and R. Thurmond and Lucy Hanes Chatham. (SM, TR, CD)

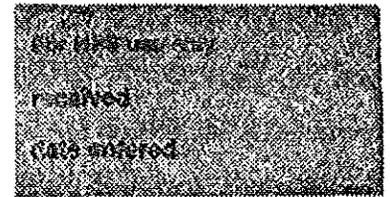
368. Crawford-Hanes-Watkins House (FY 969)
1113 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1907
C

This two-story frame house is another example in the West End of the numerous early twentieth century dwellings which combined late Victorian irregular massing with Colonial Revival detailing. The simple but handsome house has a roof with pedimented shingled gables, a projecting left front bay, and a wrap-around porch with slender Tuscan columns and a turned balustrade. In recent years the house was sheathed in aluminum siding and the porch was extended on the northeast side to form a porte-cochere, but these changes have not adversely affected the overall architectural quality of the house. Robert R. Crawford purchased the property in 1905, and by 1908 the city directory listed him at this location. He was vice-president of Crawford Plumbing and Mill Supply Co. He sold the property to George F. Dwire in 1908, but the following year Dwire sold it to Alexander S. Hanes, who was president of Shamrock Mills and of the Hanes Rubber Co. and vice-president of the Reality Exchange. He and his wife, Mary Robinson, occupied the house until 1924, when they sold it to William H. and Gloraine Watkins of Watkins Book Store. The Watkins family remained the owner-occupants until 1965. (OS, CD, TR, SM)

369. Edwin L. Jones House (FY 970)
1117 W. Fourth St.

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ca. 1904
C

The Jones House is typical of many of the transitional late Victorian-Colonial Revival dwellings built in the West End during the early years of this century. It is a two-story frame house with a weatherboarded first story, a wood shingled second story, a central pyramidal roof with intersecting front and side shingled gabled with oval or round-arched windows, a slightly projecting right front bay, and a front porch with Roman Doric columns, a plain balustrade, and a pedimented entrance bay with a balustraded upper deck. In recent years the porch was extended on the northeast side to form a porte-cochere, but this has had little effect on the architectural significance of the house. Edwin L. Jones purchased the property in 1903 and by 1906 he and his wife, Selena, were listed in the city directory at this location. He was an employee of Taylor Brothers Tobacco Co. The Jones family remained owner-occupants until selling the house to J. G. and Sarah Messick in 1942. Subsequently the property changed ownership numerous times until the present owners purchased it in 1972. (TR, CD, SM)

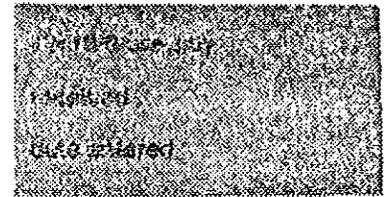
370. Vaughn-Fletcher House (FY 971)
1123 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1894, ca. 1920
C

The Vaughn-Fletcher House is a good example of a prominent early West End house which was updated during a later period to give it a renewed air of prominence. The irregular massing of the large two-story Queen Anne house with polygonal corner bay and wrap-around porch provides evidence of its ca. 1894 construction date, while the stuccoed walls, multiple French doors, and Craftsman porch details (including tapered wood posts on brick plinths connected by a solid brick balustrade), reflect the ca. 1920 remodeling. One of the most interesting features of the house is the entrance with its French door, sidelights, and fanlight transom, recessed behind the pedimented center bay of the porch and further defined by a segmental-arched hood supported by huge scrolled brackets. Joseph B. Vaughn, of Vaughn, Crutchfield & Co., wholesale grocers, was the original owner, and his family occupied the house until selling it to Joseph R. Fletcher in 1919. Fletcher, an employee of Fletcher Brothers Clothing, had previously resided across the street at 1124 W. Fourth St. (#361). This house remained in Fletcher occupancy until mid-century, and Katherine B. Fletcher (or her heirs) retained ownership until 1962. (CD, TR, SM)

Garage
N

Behind the house is a rusticated concrete block garage with a hip roof which was probably built after 1930.

371. Edgar D. Vaughn House (FY 973)
1129 W. Fourth St.

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1892

C

The Vaughn House is one of the oldest dwellings in the West End and is one of the best preserved examples of the Queen Anne style. It was designed by architect Hill C. Linthicum. The house is a two-story frame dwelling with novelty siding and a wide band of wood shingles between floors. It has an irregular configuration with left front and right side polygonal bays, a patterned tin shingle roof with multiple wood shingled gables with sawn and turned gable ornamentation, sunburst panels on the second story bay ends, and a wrap-around porch with square posts, an arcaded balustrade, simple curved brackets, and a plain spindle frieze. Above the pedimented entrance bay is a small porch of matching design. Entrances on both front and side of this corner house lead to the well-preserved interior. Notable details include a broad arch separating the front hall from the rear stair hall, beaded board wainscots, heavily molded plaster cornices, elaborate plaster ceiling medallions, sliding pocket doors, embossed wallpaper, and in the dining room, an unusually handsome Victorian mantel and overmantel, a built-in side cupboard, and a warming compartment in the radiator. The landscaping complements the house with its side yard, late 1970s picket fence, and boxwood garden in the rear. Edgar Dalton Vaughn (1862-1934) was the original owner. He was a prominent wholesale grocer and served in 1913 on the first Board of Aldermen for the newly-consolidated city of Winston-Salem. He and his wife, Lulu, occupied the house until their deaths (1934 and 1943), after which the house was bequeathed to Margaret Vaughn Vance (Mrs. Charles Fogle Vance), who retained ownership until her heirs sold the property in 1977. (D, WSCI, FCM, Linthicum plans, Vance family information, SM)

Garage

C

Behind the house, next to Forsyth St., is a one-car stuccoed garage with a hip roof, which appears to pre-date 1930.

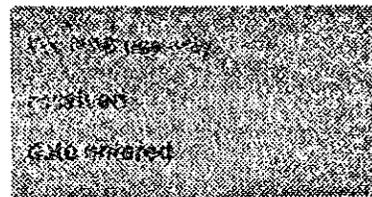
Servant's house

C

Southwest of the house beyond the boxwood garden stands a stuccoed servant's house with a gable roof and a front shed porch which appears to predate 1930.

372. Duplex (FY 1804)
1145 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1920
C

This duplex is characteristic of several others built in the West End during the 1920s, particularly 637-641 Jersey Ave. (#223). It is a two-story pebbledash structure with a gable roof, wood shingled gables with lunette windows, a bracketed cornice, six-over-one sash windows, and pedimented left front and right side entrance porches. The property was purchased by M. D. Stockton for Stockton Realty

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Co. in 1919, and although he owned the property until 1945, he never lived here. In 1925 J. C. and Margaret Spach were listed in the city directory at this location, but occupancy changed frequently through the years as the duplex was used primarily as rental property. (TR, CD)

Garage/apartment

N

Behind the duplex is a two-story brick veneer building with a gable-on-hip roof. It was a multi-car garage with an upstairs apartment which appears to date from after 1930.

373. Stockton-Tatum House (FY 976)

1149 W. Fourth St.

ca. 1917

C

Designed by prominent local architect C. Gilbert Humphreys, the Stockton-Tatum House is one of the most nicely detailed Colonial Revival dwellings in the West End. The two-story house has a stuccoed first story, a coursed wood shingle second story, a gambrel roof interrupted by bay windows, overhanging bracketed eaves, decorative banded brick chimneys, and a south side sun porch. The front entrance porch is particularly nice with its Roman Doric columns, pedimented cornice, built-in high back side benches, and doorway with sidelights and Classical surround. Norman V. Stockton, secretary of the Mock-Bagby-Stockton Co. (men's furnishings), purchased the property in 1917, and the following year he and his wife, Emery, were listed at this location in the city directory. The Stocktons resided here until moving to a larger house on Kent Rd. in 1930, but continued to own the property until 1944. From 1946 to 1977 the house was owned and occupied by Mary Tatum, widow of Clarence W. Tatum. (SM, TR, CD)

374. Glenn-Angelo-Walker House (FY 1805)

800 West End Blvd.

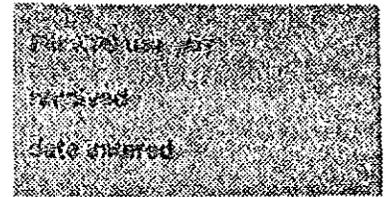
ca. 1913

C

This handsome house is typical of many built during the period in the West End which reflect a combination of Colonial Revival and Craftsman style influences. The two-story dwelling has a weatherboarded first story, a wood shingled second story, a low hip roof with overhanging eaves and matching front dormer, Craftsman style doors and windows, and a wrap-around porch with chamfered posts on paneled bases with simple brackets and a plain balustrade. Like so many West End houses, this one stands on a hill with a terraced front lawn with stone-lined steps and a stone retaining wall. The 1912 Sanborn Map shows a foundation at this site, and the house is shown on the next map in 1917. John W. and Daisy Glenn occupied the house in the mid-1920s, and from ca. 1930 to 1936 it was the residence of the E. J. Angelo

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family, who operated a grocery on Burke St. Della Johnson Walker, widow of Pierre, purchased the house in 1942. She lived here and retained ownership until 1973. (SM, TR, CD)

Servant's house

C

Behind the house is a hip-roofed and weatherboarded former servant's house with a stuccoed addition. It appears contemporary with the house.

375. Masten House (FY 1806)
804 West End Blvd.
1927
C

The Masten House is a simple but stately Colonial Revival dwelling related stylistically to those built in the West End in the 1920s. It is a two-story brick veneer house with a symmetrical three-bay facade, a pedimented gable roof with three round-arched dormers, and an entrance porch with Roman Doric columns and a full Classical entablature sheltering an entrance with sidelights and fanlight transom. A slightly recessed one-bay wide wing projects from the southwest end of the house. The terraced front yard slopes downward to a stone retaining wall. Frank Blum Construction Co. built the house in 1927 for Alice J. Masten, widow of P. R. Masten. The house remained the Masten family residence until 1983. (TR, CD, I-Sue Davis)

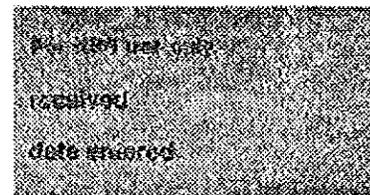
Garage/apartment

C

On the alley behind the house is a two-car brick garage with a second floor apartment (former servant's house, probably) sheathed in asbestos shingles with a hip roof. It appears to be contemporary with the house.

376. Dr. J. C. Watkins House (FY 1807)
810 West End Blvd.
1909
C

The Watkins House is a large two-story frame dwelling with Colonial Revival detailing typical of its early twentieth century period. The nearly square house has a truncated hip roof with hipped dormers, a Classical cornice with corner modillions, and a wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns and a plain balustrade. Although the house was sheathed with asbestos shingles during mid-century, its details remain clearly stated. Standing on the hill above West End Blvd., the house has a terraced front lawn and a stone retaining wall and steps. Dr. Joseph G.

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mid-20th century

N

This is the rear center building in a three-building apartment complex arranged around a central courtyard. Each of the buildings is a simple two-story brick veneer Colonial Revival structure with a gable roof, a molded cornice, corner brick quoins, and an entrance porch with square Tuscan posts. (See also #608 & 609.)

379. M. H. Willis House (FY 1810)

813 West End Blvd.

1928

C

The Willis House is a large two-story brick house of simple Colonial Revival design. It has a steep gable roof, a gable end chimney, a five-bay facade, a central entrance with sidelights and Classical surround, and a full-length front porch with paired Tuscan posts and a balustraded upper deck. The story of this house is an interesting commentary on the desirability of the West End in the 1920s. According to Willis family history, a two-story house had been built on the site by 1909. In December of that year, the Davis house next door burned, and the Willis house was also damaged by the fire. The Willises then rehabilitated the house for their continued use. Around 1927 they decided to build a new house but wanted to retain their present location with its dramatic westward view. They moved the old house downhill to Sunset Dr. (it no longer stands) and had Fogle Brothers builders construct the present house in 1928. The house remained in Willis ownership until 1967. (I-Meade H. Willis, Jr.)

380. Robert S. Galloway House (FY 978)

817 West End Blvd.

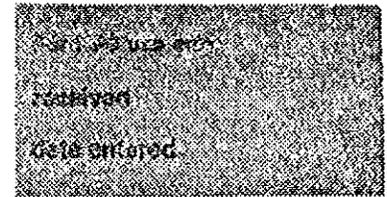
1918

C

Designed by prominent local architect Willard C. Northup, the Galloway House is one of the most outstanding Colonial Revival dwellings in the West End. It was featured in the prestigious 1924 publication, Art Works of Piedmont Section of North Carolina. With its white stuccoed walls and green tile gable roof, the two-story house suggests the influence of Charles Barton Keen's design for Reynolda House. The Galloway House features a row of front dormers, a modillioned cornice, a five-bay facade with first story windows set within blind arches, and a Federal style central entrance with six-panel door, fancy sidelights, and a fanlight transom. Matching entrance, north side, and rear porches have Tuscan columns, a full entablature with a triglyph-and-metope frieze, and a balustraded upper deck. The interior is richly detailed with a variety of Federal Revival and transitional Federal-Greek Revival style mantels, two handsome stairs, the main one having a spiral newel and a ramped handrail, and flat-panel wainscoting. Behind the house is a terraced garden. Ida M. Galloway purchased the property in 1912, but she and her

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husband, Robert S., continued to live in their Fifth St. house (#177) until building this house is 1918. Ida was the daughter of wealthy Frank Miller (see #176 & 108), and Robert Galloway was president of Smith-Phillips Lumber Co. This remained the Galloway residence until 1972, when it was sold to the present owners. (TR, CD, OS, AW)

381. Bess Gray Plumly House (FY 1424)
821 West End Blvd.
ca. 1924
C

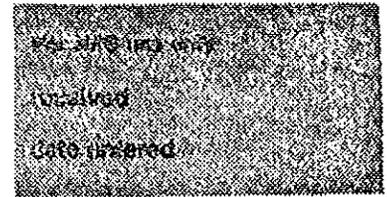
The Plumly House is one of the elegant Colonial Revival dwellings built in the West End during the 1920s. The large two-story brick veneer house has a five-bay facade, a slate-covered parapeted gable roof with gable end chimneys, particularly nice Classical dormers, a modillioned cornice, keystone window lintels, and a central entrance porch with Tuscan columns and a full entablature with a dentiled and modillioned cornice. The six-panel front door is enframed by sidelights and transom. The rear has a shed porch with Tuscan posts and a plain balustrade. A one-story shed addition and deck have been built to the rear of the house, but these changes have had little effect on its overall integrity. In 1923 the property was first listed for taxes by Wachovia Bank & Trust Co. as trustee for Bessie Gray Plumly. In the 1925 city directory Mrs. Plumly, who was the widow of Charles Plumly and the daughter of James A. Gray, was first listed at this location along with Aurelia, Elizabeth and Lindsay Plumly. (Prior to this time Bessie Plumly had lived for several years across the street at 814 West End Blvd., #377.) In 1960 Mrs. Plumly was still living in the house, but in 1964 it was sold and has had several subsequent owners. (TR, CD)

382. Duplex (FY 1811)
908-910 West End Blvd.
ca. 1950
N

This one-story brick veneer duplex has a broad gable roof and entrances which face either side rather than the street.

383. Dr. Eugene P. Gray House (FY 1812)
914 West End Blvd.
ca. 1916
C

This two-story Craftsman house is designed to appear smaller than it really is. The two-bay wide house has a steep clipped gable roof, a front shed wall dormer, a front chimney, six-over-one sash windows, and a porch with paired Classical posts with trellis-like infill and a lattice-like balustrade. With typical asymmetry, the porch extends beyond the south side of the house. Even though the house was

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sheathed with aluminum siding in recent years, it remains a strong statement of the Craftsman influenced architecture of the period. Dr. Eugene P. Gray and his wife, Janet, were listed in the city directory at this location as early as 1916, although Gray did not actually purchase the property until 1918. The Gray family occupied the house until 1947. From 1955 through 1969 the house was the residence of the Eugene C. Reece family. (CD, TR, SM, OS)

384. Frank P. Davis House (FY 1813)
922 West End Blvd.
ca. 1917
C

The Davis House is a handsome bungalow typical of many built in the West End during the 1910s and 1920s. The one-and-a-half-story (almost two-story) house has a pebbledash first story, a wood shingle upper story and front dormer, and a broad gable roof with overhanging braced eaves which sweeps low in front to cover the front porch with its battered brick posts and plain balustrade. What appears to be the same house is shown on the 1917 Sanborn Map, but the first tax listing is for F. P. Davis in 1922. In 1923 Frank P. and Ellye Davis were listed in the city directory at this location. The house remains in Davis family ownership and occupancy. (SM, TR, CD)

385. Samuel Kretzmer House (FY 1814)
926 West End Blvd.
ca. 1918
C

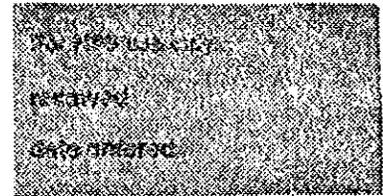
The Kretzmer House is a little-altered bungalow typical of the 1910s and 1920s. It is a one-and-a-half-story stuccoed house with a broad gable roof with overhanging eaves, an off-center gable end chimney, Craftsman style windows and front door, and a gabled front porch with square wood posts set on stuccoed plinths connected by a stuccoed balustrade. Stone front steps lead to the terraced front lawn with its low stone retaining wall. Samuel and Sarah Kretzmer were listed at this location in the city directories in 1918 and again from the late 1920s through the 1930s. Tax records show that they owned the property from 1925 to 1944. From 1946 to 1963 the house was the residence of Frank L. and Alma B. Cunningham. (CD, TR)

386. Snider-Nelson House (FY 1815)
930 West End Blvd.
ca. 1927
C

With its two porches, the Snider-Nelson House seems to face both West End Blvd. and First St. It is a simple two-story frame Colonial Revival dwelling with a gable roof with a boxed cornice and cornice returns, paired six-over-one-sash windows, and corner porches with slender Tuscan posts and plain balustrades. (The West End Blvd.

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porch has a pedimented gable, while the First St. porch has a hip roof.) Winding stone steps lead from the sidewalk to the pair of porches. The house was sheathed with aluminum siding in recent years, but this alteration has had little effect on its overall architectural integrity. J. B. Snider, an engineer for Southern Railway, and/or his wife, Mamie, owned the property from 1926 to 1954 and lived here for most of those years. Since 1957 the house has been owned and occupied by the Manley M. Nelson family. (TR, CD)

387. William S. Shepherd House (FY 977)
S.W. cor. West End Blvd. & Forsyth St. (903 West End Blvd./1300 Forsyth St.)
ca. 1915
C

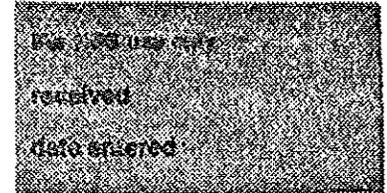
The Shepherd House is a distinctive two-story pebbledash dwelling of Tudor Revival influence. Its primary features include clipped gables on the main roof, front dormer, and entrance porch, and casement windows with diamond muntins. The house also has a Craftsman front door with sidelights and a fanlight transom, a front bay window, a south side one-story original wing, and a rear sleeping porch. Sanborn Maps show a two-story house on the site in 1912, but it does not appear to be the same house as shown on the 1917 map (the present house). This was the property of William S. and Essie Shepherd from 1906 to 1964, and the house was their residence from the time of its construction until 1964. (SM, TR, CD)

388. Gregg House (FY 1816)
909 West End Blvd.
1912
C

The Gregg House is an example of one of the most typical variations of the Colonial Revival style built in the West End and elsewhere between ca. 1905 and ca. 1920. It is a two-story frame house, nearly square in configuration, with a hip roof, hipped dormers, a three-bay facade, a double-leaf front entrance with leaded and beveled glass sidelights and transom, and a wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns and a slightly projecting pedimented entrance bay. In recent years the house has been aluminum-sided and a one-story addition has been built to the rear, but these alterations are unobtrusive and do little to diminish the architectural integrity of the house. Ellen S. Gregg purchased the property in 1911 and the Sanborn Map of the following year was labeled "excavation" at this site. By 1913 Johnathan O. and Ellen Gregg were listed at 709 Blvd. (the original address) in the city directory. He was a traveling salesman. The house was later used as rental property, but it remained in Gregg family ownership until 1955. (SM, TR, CD)

Garage
N

On the north side of the house is a one-car frame garage with a gable roof and aluminum siding which appears to have been built recently.

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389. J. N. Still House (FY 1817)
915 West End Blvd.
ca. 1905
C

The oldest house on West End Blvd. south of Summit St., the Still House is a two-story frame Colonial Revival dwelling typical of its ca. 1905 construction date. The simple but dignified weatherboarded house has a hip roof with overhanging eaves and modillioned cornice, a slightly projecting right front bay, a glass and wood paneled double-leaf entrance with transom, and a one-story facade porch with Tuscan columns and a plain balustrade. John N. Still, a life insurance agent, purchased the property in 1903, and by 1906 he and his wife, Eva, were listed in the city directory at this location. Mrs. Still occupied the house at least until the 1960s, and the family retained ownership until 1973. (TR, CD)

390. James House (FY 1818)
923 West End Blvd.
1916
C

Like many West End houses built in the 1910s and 1920s, the James House displays a combination of Colonial Revival and Craftsman style features. It is a handsome two-story dwelling with a pebbledash first story, a coursed wood shingle second story, a low hip roof with widely overhanging enclosed eaves and a matching front dormer, eight-over-eight sash windows with louvered shutters, and a wrap-around porch with paneled wood posts set on a pebbledash balustrade with attached Craftsman flower boxes. Wooded yards flank the house. Lois N. James purchased the property in 1916 and the following year the house was depicted on the Sanborn Map. Lois James and her husband, Allison, lived in the house through the 1920s. It was then rented for some years, but in 1961 Allison and his then wife, Freda, returned to the West End Blvd. house. It remained in James ownership until 1974. (SM, TR, CD)

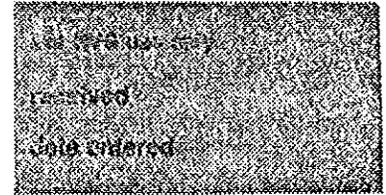
Garage
N

Behind the house is a two-car weatherboarded garage with a gable roof which appears to have been built after 1930.

391. Sunset Apartments (FY 1819)
237 N. Sunset Dr.
ca. 1945
N

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This is a plain three-story brick apartment building with a parapeted cornice, casement windows, and a recessed entrance on the north side.

392. Apartments (FY 1820)
233 N. Sunset Dr.
post 1960
N

This apartment building has a two-story central block with a gable-on-hip roof flanked on either side by a one-story wing with a hip roof. The entrances are on the sides (away from the street).

393. West Hill Apartments (FY 1821)
201 N. Sunset Dr.
ca. 1975
N

This large apartment complex for the elderly is architecturally incompatible with its West End setting. The three-story L-shaped building with parking in the rear has a broad gable roof, vertical board siding, and multiple wood balconies.

394. West End Place (FY 1822)
129-133 N. Sunset Dr.
ca. 1945
N

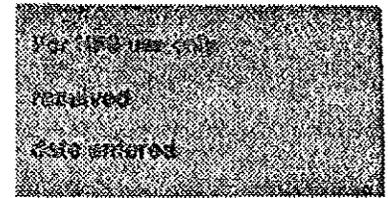
This apartment building is similar to the Sunset Apartments up the street (#391) but is somewhat more nicely detailed. It is a long three-story brick building with a plain parapeted cornice, slightly projecting entrance bays with marble surrounding the doorways, and paired six-over-one sash windows. Parking is in the rear.

395. John W. Pack House (FY 982)
123 N. Sunset Dr.
ca. 1948
N

This is the only example in the West End and one of the few examples in Winston-Salem of the Art Moderne style. The asymmetrical house is composed of one and two-story blocks with flat roofs, corner windows, porthole windows, and a curved glass tile window at the entrance. The delightfully modern house is of individual significance, but does not relate to the architectural character of the West End and was built well after the neighborhood's primary period of significance. Its low stone retaining wall and stone steps do, however, relate to the prevalent treatment of the landscape in the West End. John W. Pack, president of Pack Builders &

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Supply, purchased the property with his wife, Lillie, in 1947 and built the house soon thereafter, being listed in the 1949/50 city directory at this location. The house is still in Pack family ownership and occupancy. (TR, CD)

396. Vacant Lot (FY 1823)
E. side N. Sunset Dr. between 109 & 123 N. Sunset Dr.

This lot is bounded on front and rear by stone retaining walls and there are central stone steps, all implying the former presence of a house on the site. Information on the house and its dates of construction and demolition were not readily available.

397. William C. Smith House (FY 1824)
109 N. Sunset Dr.
ca. 1924
C

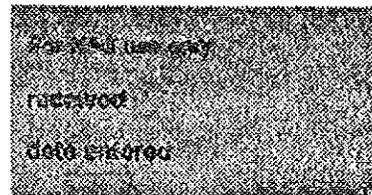
Situated on a hillside above Sunset Dr., the Smith House has front, side, and rear stone retaining walls and a long flight of stone steps leading from the corner of the yard to the front porch. The house is a one-and-a-half-story stuccoed bungalow with multiple broad gables on the main roof, dormers, projecting bays, and front porch. The off-center front porch features groups of tapered wood posts set on stuccoed plinths with a plain balustrade. William C. Smith, an accountant with RJR Tobacco Co., built the house between 1920 and 1925. He and his wife, Treva, occupied it until the early 1950s.

Garage
N

Behind the house is a two-car cinderblock garage with a gable roof which appears to have been built post 1950.

398. House (FY 1825)
105 N. Sunset Dr.
ca. 1922
C

This two-story frame house is nearly identical to 1319 W. First St. around the corner (#436), and both were built by real estate investor P. Oscar Leak ca. 1922. The house features a broad gable roof with a modillioned cornice, grouped windows, a small front entrance porch with Tuscan posts and pedimented cornice, and a southeast side porch of matching detail but with a shed roof. The house was sided with aluminum in 1986, but this has had little effect on its overall architectural merit. Leak, who lived on Glade St. (#318), purchased the property in 1919, and the rental house was first listed in city directories in 1923 as the residence of M. Luther Harkey. The house remained in Leak family ownership until 1970. (TR, CD)

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399. Harry L. Shaner House (FY 1826)

240 N. Sunset Dr.

ca. 1917

C

The Shaner House is a two-story dwelling of late Victorian-Colonial Revival influence. It has weatherboard siding, a low pyramidal roof with overhanging enclosed eaves, nine-over-one sash windows, a wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns and a plain balustrade, and an unusual shingled room over the central entrance bay. Bay windows were added to this room in 1986, but the house remains an interesting statement of the early development of Sunset Dr. The house appears on the 1917 Sanborn Map (one of only three houses on the street at that time), but was not listed in the city directories until 1921, when it was the residence of W. L. and Mary Thorton. The first known owner-occupants were Harry L. and Edith Shaner, who purchased the house in 1922 and were listed at this location in the 1923 city directory. Shaner was commissioner of Public Works. The Shaners sold the property in 1931. Between 1940 and 1951 the house was owned by Victor L. and Myrtle C. Davis. (SM, CD, TR)

400. House (FY 1827)

230 N. Sunset Dr.

ca. 1930s-1940s

N

This one-and-a-half-story aluminum-sided cottage has a steep gable roof, a small shed wall dormer, and a gabled entrance bay with a Craftsman door flanked by six-over-one sash windows.

401. Duplex (FY 1828)

226-228 N. Sunset Dr.

ca. 1950

N

This is a one-story brick veneer duplex with a low hip roof, a pair of central entrances, and paired six-over-six sash windows.

402. House (FY 1829)

222 N. Sunset Dr.

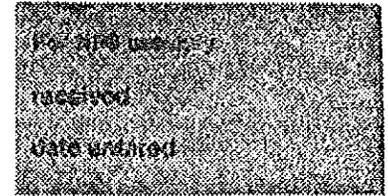
ca. 1930s

N

This late bungalow is a one-story asbestos-shingled house with a gable roof, overhanging braced eaves, a slightly projecting left front entrance bay, and a right front corner porch with tapered posts and a wood-shingled balustrade.

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403. House (FY 1830)
218 N. Sunset Dr.
ca. 1945
N

This small one-story cottage with gabled roof is characterized primarily by its contrasting brick veneer facade and weatherboarded side elevations.

404. House (FY 1831)
214 N. Sunset Dr.
ca. 1930s-1940s
N

This two-story frame house appears to have been originally a weatherboarded dwelling of simple Craftsman style influence. It retains some of its weatherboard siding, the slightly projecting side bays, the broad gable roof with overhanging braced eaves, and the bungalow style windows. In recent years, however, the facade and part of the north side were brick veneered, and the entrance was altered with a new porch, all significantly diminishing the architectural integrity of the house.

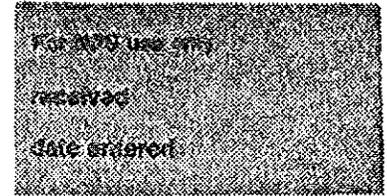
405. Dr. S. W. Hurdle House (FY 1832)
210 N. Sunset Dr.
ca. 1923
C

One of the numerous bungalows built during the 1910s and 1920s in the West End, this one-story house is characterized by smooth stuccoed walls, a broad gabled roof, grouped windows, and a right front porch with heavy stuccoed posts and a stuccoed balustrade. The porch has been partially enclosed (date of alteration unknown), but the original fabric appears to remain intact (so that the porch could be easily restored). The property was first listed for taxes in 1923 by Mrs. Sarah Booe Hurdle, and the following year she and her husband, Dr. Samuel W. Hurdle, were listed in the city directory at this location. He was a physician and the assistant medical director for Security Life and Trust Co. The Hurdles owned the house until 1937. (TR, CD)

406. Duplex (FY 1833)
206-208 N. Sunset Dr.
post 1950
N

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This brick veneer duplex is a low two-story structure with most of the first story below street level and separated from the ground in front by a retaining wall. The duplex has a low hip roof and hip-roofed front and side porches.

407. Vacant Lot (FY 1834)
W. side N. Sunset Dr. opposite Forsyth St.

This wooded vacant lot appears to have been intended for the continuation of Forsyth St., but it has only a paved path leading downhill to the rear of Brunson School.

408. Bert L. Chipman House (FY 1835)
138 N. Sunset Dr.
ca. 1920
C

The primary characteristic of this simple but well-preserved bungalow is its long gable roof with gable end facing the street and encompassing the engaged front porch with its Tuscan posts and plain balustrade. Other features include weatherboard siding, braced eaves, and paired nine-over-one sash windows. This location was first listed in the city directories in 1921 as the residence of W. Van and Daisy Cole, but the following year traveling salesman Bert L. Chipman and his wife, Mertie, were listed for the first of many years at this location. Chipman purchased the property in 1920, and the family retained ownership until 1970. (CD, TR, SM)

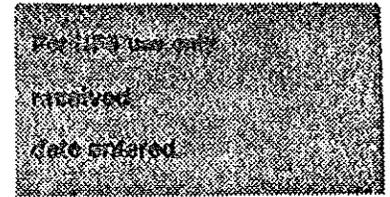
409. House (FY 1836)
134 N. Sunset Dr.
ca. 1917
C

This house was one of only three recorded on the 1917 Sanborn Map for N. Sunset Dr. The unusual little bungalow retains the same configuration as depicted on the map. It is a one-story frame dwelling (probably shown as a two-story house on the map because of its full basement story seen immediately past the front yard due to the sharp drop in the land away from the street) with a low hip roof, widely overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, a shallow bay window on the south side, and a wrap-around with a nearly flat roof and square posts. The facade has long sixteen-over-one sash windows and a matching glass and wood panel door. The house was sheathed with asbestos shingles in mid-century, but it retains its less-than-typical form and detail. Its history, other than the approximate construction date, has not been determined. (SM)

410. Apartments (FY 1837)
130 N. Sunset Dr.
post 1935
N

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This unusual apartment building is out of character with the historic architecture of the West End. It is a low two-story brick veneer structure with the first story halfway below grade in front. It has a plain parapeted roofline and a front porch at second story level with a formstone post, balustrade, and partial facade. The porch is sheltered by a wide canvas awning.

411. House (FY 1838)
128 N. Sunset Dr.
ca. 1930s
N

This simple house of Colonial Revival influence may have been built in the 1930s, but its recent alterations obscure its original appearance. It is a two-story frame house with a low hip roof, bungalow windows, aluminum siding, an enclosed corner porch and a small replacement entrance porch.

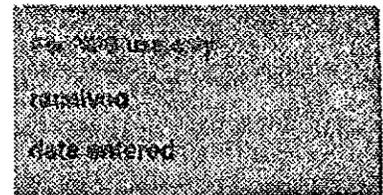
412. House (FY 1839)
124 N. Sunset Dr.
ca. 1940s
N

This heavily altered house may have been built in the 1940s. It is a two-story frame dwelling with a gable roof, an off-center end chimney, a one-story front wing, and a shed porch. The house has been covered with horizontal and vertical aluminum siding.

413. House (FY 1840)
120 N. Sunset Dr.
ca. 1923
C

This foursquare house is typical of many built in the 1910s and 1920s, and like so many of the houses of the period in the West End, it reflects the influence of the Craftsman style. The two-story house is characterized by a weatherboarded first story, a wood shingled second story, a low hip roof with widely overhanging enclosed eaves and matching front dormer, paired nine-over-one sash windows, and a hip-roofed front porch with grouped Tuscan posts set on brick plinths. City directories and tax records reveal that the house has been used almost exclusively as rental property. The first occupant recorded in the directories was Benjamin D. Morton in 1923. (CD, TR)

Garage
N

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Behind the house, between it and 116 N. Sunset Dr., is a two-car frame garage shared by the two houses. It has a gable roof, German siding, and was probably built after 1930.

414. Ernest W. Fulton House (FY 1841)
116 N. Sunset Dr.
ca. 1921
C

The Fulton House is a well-preserved bungalow typical of many built in the West End during the late 1910s and 1920s. It is a one-and-a-half-story frame house with a weatherboard first story, a coursed wood shingle second story, a broad gable roof with overhanging braced eaves, a front shed dormer, paired windows, an off-center end chimney with a stepped half shoulder, and an engaged front porch with unusual wood shingled posts and a plain balustrade. Behind the house is a frame garage share with 120 N. Sunset Dr. (see #413). The house was first listed in the 1921 city directory as the residence of Robah Haislip, an auto salesman. The first tax listing, however, was not until 1927, when the house was listed by Ernest W. Fulton, an employee of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. He and his wife, Mabel, were first listed at this location in the 1928 directory, and the house remained their family residence until 1964. (CD, TR)

415. Harry M. Jones House (FY 1842)
112 N. Sunset Dr.
1922
C

This modest but well-preserved bungalow remained in the same family for over fifty years. The one-story weatherboarded house has broad wood shingled gables with widely overhanging braced eaves, typical of many bungalows of the period. Unusual features include a low front cross gable with braced eaves and windows which nearly fill the triangular space, a right front corner porch with weatherboarded posts, and a Craftsman front door set on an angle between the two planes of the facade. Harry M. Jones, an employee of RJR Tobacco Co., and his wife, Vearl F., purchased the property in 1922 and were listed in the 1923 directory at this location. The Jones family remained owner-occupants until 1974. (TR, CD)

Garage
C

Behind the house is a one-car frame garage with vertical board siding and a gable roof which was probably built prior to 1930.

416. Dr. Oscar P. Schaub House (FY 1843)
1211 Forsyth St.

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ca. 1912

C

The oldest house on Forsyth St. is a large two-story frame dwelling of simple Colonial Revival design. It is characterized by a steep pyramidal roof sheathed in tin shingles with side pedimented cross gables and a front pedimented dormer and a wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns, a plain balustrade, and a slightly projecting entrance bay. Since 1950 the house has been aluminum-sided and the west corner of the porch has been enclosed, but the house as a whole, because of its scale, form, and detail, still makes a positive contribution to the architectural character of the West End. The house was depicted on the 1912 Sanborn Map and listed in the 1913 city directory as the residence of D. C. Crutchfield. The occupancy changed, however, in the 1915 directory and again in 1916, when the house was listed for the first time as the residence of O. P. Schaub. Oscar P. Schaub was a physician and surgeon, and he and his wife, Alice, lived in the house until the early 1930s, although tax records indicate it was actually owned by Burton Craig from 1919 to 1947. The Fred Pettyjohn family has owned and occupied the house since 1961. (SM, CD, TR)

Garage

C

On the alley behind the house is a one-car weatherboarded garage with a tin shingle hip roof which appears contemporary with house. It is now used as a storage building.

417. Davis-Hanes-Clinard House (FY 1844)

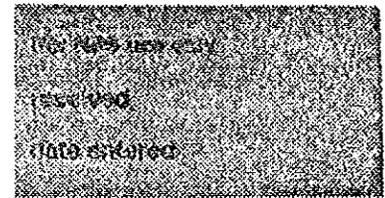
1219 Forsyth St.

ca. 1915

C

This large two-story weatherboarded house is a simple but stately Colonial Revival dwelling. It features a pyramidal roof, slightly projecting left front and right side projecting bays, and a wrap-around porch with paneled Classical posts, a plain balustrade, and an enclosed sun porch at the west end. Probably a post-1917 alteration, the sunporch has large windows and a paneled dado. Ownership changed frequently during the early history of the house. In the 1916 and 1918 city directories (the first to list this house), Egbert L. and Annie P. Davis were listed as the occupants. In 1919 Robert M. Hanes, who was vice-president of Wachovia Bank, president of Mutual Building & Loan, president of the Twin City Club, and vice-president of Crystal Ice Co., purchased the house, and he and his wife, Mildred, lived here from 1921 to ca. 1926. The house was then sold to Bessie Clinard, and she lived in the house until the mid-1930s, during which time it appears to have been converted to two apartments. Ownership and occupancy changed several more times until 1967, when the house was purchased by its present owners. It is used as rental property. (SM, CD, TR)

Servant's quarter/garage

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C

Behind the house is a delightful weatherboarded frame outbuilding with a tin-shingled hip roof which was a combination servant's house with front porch and a one-car garage. It appears contemporary with the house.

418. J. D. Slawter House (FY 1845)
1225 Forsyth St.
ca. 1918

C

The Slawter House is a handsome and well-preserved bungalow, one of the finer examples of the style in the West End. The one-and-a-half-story house is distinguished by its bold granite front porch details (corner plinths, balustrade, and splayed front step enclosures) and off-center gable end chimney which contrast with the weatherboard siding of the first story and the wood shingle siding of the upper story. The house is also characterized by a broad gable roof with overhanging bracketed eaves, a matching wood shingled front dormer, and hoods over the upper story windows. In the late 1910s through at least 1920 the house was listed as the residence of attorney J. D. Slawter and his wife, Carrie. In 1924 it was purchased by Mrs. J. W. Hanes (Anne) and rented for the next decade to G. D. and Effie Hodgin. The house remained in the ownership of Mrs. Hanes or her heirs until 1972, and was used as rental property for much of that time. (CD, TR)

419. W. R. Martin House (FY 1846)
1220 Forsyth St.
ca. 1920

C

The Martin House is representative of one version of the Colonial Revival style popular during the 1910s and 1920s, of which there are several examples in the West End. It is a two-story frame dwelling with a gambrel roof, a shed wall dormer across most of the facade, a central chimney, and a pedimented entrance porch with Tuscan posts. A one-story, one-bay-wide wing projects from the west side of the house. Recent alterations include the addition of vinyl siding and an unobtrusive rear screened porch. These do not significantly affect the architectural character of the house. The property was first listed for taxes in 1918 by Mary H. Martin, and by 1921, she and her husband, William R. Martin, were listed at this location in the city directory. He was a salesman for the Mengel Co. In 1950 Mary Martin, by then a widow, still lived at the house, and the family held ownership until 1961. (TR, CD)

420. Apartments (FY 1847)
1228 Forsyth St.
post 1960

N

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1920 they were rented, occupied by a variety of individuals and families through the 1930s. By 1940, however, the city directory was listing commercial (Fuller Brush Co. and an artist's studio) as well as residential uses, but the row remained primarily residential until at least 1970. It is now used for offices. (SM, TR, CD, ER)

424. Rowhouse (FY 1007)
842 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1915
C

This is the second in a string of four identical two-and-a-half-story brick rowhouses of Colonial Revival design, with a commercial block at the west end. (For more information, see #423, also #425, 426, and 427.)

425. Rowhouse (FY 1007)
844 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1915
C

The is the third in a string of four identical two-and-a-half-story brick rowhouses of Colonial Revival design, with a commercial block at the west end. (For more information, see #423, also #424, 426, and 427.)

426. Rowhouse (FY 1007)
846 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1915
C

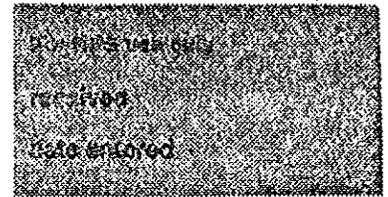
This is the fourth, westernmost, in a string of four identical two-and-a-half-story brick rowhouses of Colonial Revival design, with a commercial block at the west end. (For more information, see #423, also 424, 425, and 427.)

427. Drugstore (FY 1007)
848 W. Fourth St., including 807-809 Burke St.
ca. 1915
C

This commercial building is attached to the western end of the four rowhouses at 840-846 W. Fourth St. and was built at the same time. It uses the same brick and granite as the rowhouses, but its design is different -- more commercial than residential in appearance. The two-story structure projects forward from the line of the rowhouses and has an angled facade to accommodate the transition from Fourth St to Burke St. It has a heavy modillioned cornice, a narrow front entrance, segmental-arched windows, a row of shop windows along Burke St., and a west side

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wing. In 1915 the building was used as McArthur's Drugstore, but by 1920 it was Hutchins Drugstore, which it remained until the 1930s. In 1945 Phelps Shoe Repair occupied the site, and by 1970 it was still at this location. The building is now used as offices. For more information, see #423, also #424, 425, and 426.) (CD)

428. Gray Court Apartments (FY 1582)
450 N. Broad St.
1928-1929
C

This four-story brick building is the north building of the three which compose the handsome and well maintained Gray Court Apartments. (For more information see #86, also #429.)

429. Gray Court Apartments (FY 1582)
450 N. Broad St.
1928-1919
C

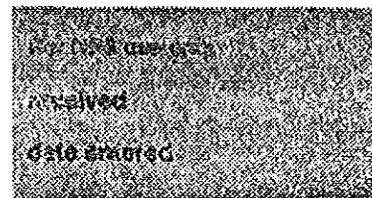
This three-story brick building is the south building of the three which compose the handsome and well maintained Gray Court Apartments. (For more information see #86, also #428.)

430. Smith House (FY 1854)
1223 W. First St.
ca. 1915
C

This delightful one-and-a-half-story frame cottage is similar to the house at 906 Carolina Ave. (#251). It is sheathed entirely in coursed wood shingles and is dominated by a steep front gable with shed dormers running the length of each side, giving the house almost two full stories. Other features include nine-over-one sash windows, a slightly projecting upper story bay window with a modillioned hood, and a front porch with paneled posts and flower boxes instead of a balustrade. Sanborn Maps show that the house was built between 1912 and 1917, but there is not a clear listing in the city directories for this location until 1928, when this was the residence of H. E. Fulton. Occupancy changed frequently, probably on a rental basis, until Davilla G. Smith, widow of Jeff Smith, purchased the house in 1944. It is still owned and occupied by her family. (SM, CD, TR)

Garage
N

At the rear of the driveway between this house and 1229 W. First St. is a two-car brick garage with a room above and a gable roof. Probably built after 1930, it is shared with 1229 W. First (#431).

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431. Stockton-Pollard-DeHart House (FY 1855)

1229 W. First St.

ca. 1925

C

This Colonial Revival house was obviously built from the same plan, with only minor differences in detail, as the ca. 1923 Glenn-Munt House (#242) at 814 Carolina Ave. It is a two-story weatherboarded house, two bays wide, with a gable roof with modillioned cornice, an off-center gable end chimney, and a shed-roofed front porch with the same modillioned cornice as on the main roof, paired square posts, and a balustrade with central "star" panels. At the end of the drive next to the house is a brick garage shared with 1223 W. First St. (see #430). The first definite listing for the house in the city directories was in 1925, when Ralph M. and Maggie Stockton lived here. He was a department superintendent at B. F. Huntley Furniture Co. In 1929 Hugh C. Pollard purchased the house, and he and his wife, Pansy, occupied it for several years. Pollard was secretary-treasurer of the Banner Investment Co. Around 1940 Lois G. DeHart purchased the property and resided here until the 1970s. (CD, TR)

432. Apartment/Office Building (FY 1856)

1220 W. First St.

ca. 1980

N

This two-story brick veneer "motel style" building has a gable roof, a second story full length porch with wooden stairs, and paved parking areas in front and rear. The side of the building faces the street.

433. Duplex (FY 1024)

1216-1218 W. First St.

ca. 1914

C

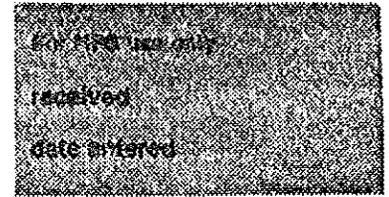
This distinctive duplex is a large one-and-a-half-story structure of symmetrical, eclectic design. It has a pebbledash first story, a wood shingled upper story, a truncated hip roof with multiple shed dormers, and a pair of corner porches with "half-timbered" clipped gables, clustered Tuscan colonettes on stone plinths, and plain balustrades. A stone retaining wall borders the front yard. Real estate entrepreneur P. Oscar Leak (see #318) purchased the property in 1913 and in 1917 the duplex was depicted on the Sanborn Map. Leak sold the duplex in 1929, and since then there have been several owners. (TR, SM)

Garage

C

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Behind the duplex is a small two-car brick duplex with a pyramidal roof which appears to pre-date 1930. A frame shed is attached to the west side of the garage.

434. Sosnik House (FY 1857)
1224 W. First St.
ca. 1914
C

This bungalow is typical of many of those built in the West End during the 1910s and 1920s. It is a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling with a broad gable roof with widely overhanging braced eaves, a matching front dormer, interior end chimneys, and an engaged front porch with massive corner posts and a plain balustrade. The house was sheathed with asbestos shingles in mid-century, but this change has not significantly affected the overall architectural character of the house. A decorative low stone retaining wall borders the front yard. Real estate investor P. Oscar Leak (see #318) purchased the property in 1913, and in 1917 the house was depicted on the Sanborn Map. It was rented until 1946, when Nathan E. and Ida Sosnik purchased the property for their residence. The house has remained in Sosnik family ownership and occupancy. (TR, SM, CD)

Garage
C

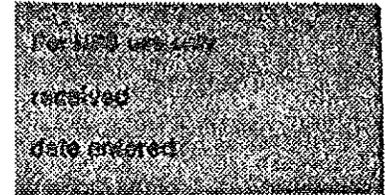
Behind the house is a two-car brick garage with a pyramidal roof which appears to pre-date 1930.

435. Leak-Stratton House (FY 1023)
1230 W. First St.
ca. 1905
C

This late Victorian cottage is typical of many built during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, though the type is rare in the West End. It is a one-story frame house with a gable roof, both exterior and interior brick chimneys, a central entrance with sidelights, a porch across the three-bay facade with turned posts, sawnwork brackets, and a sawnwork balustrade, and a rear wing. An unusual feature, sometimes found in the West End, is the row of windows in the brick porch foundation (e.g. see #497). The house was sheathed with aluminum siding in the mid-twentieth century, but the significant features remain largely intact. The house was depicted on the 1912 Sanborn Map and was probably built ca. 1905. Local tradition suggests that Sanford Martin, editor of the Winston-Salem Journal, was the original owner, but the first tax listing was for Flora E. Leak Gray in 1923, and the first recognizable listing in the city directory was in 1925 for Mattie M. Leak, widow of H. D. Leak, and Flora E. Leak. In 1935 John G. Stratton, a garden supervisor for the City Relief Commission, purchased the house. His wife, Juliette, was a dressmaker. The Strattons occupied the house at least until 1950, and sold it

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to the present owners in 1960. (SM, TR, CD)

436. House (FY 1858)
1319 W. First St.
ca. 1922
C

This simple Colonial Revival house is virtually identical to 105 N. Sunset Dr. (#398) around the corner, and both were built by real estate entrepreneur P. Oscar Leak.

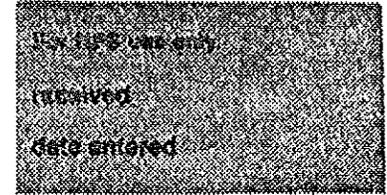
The house is a two-story weatherboarded dwelling with a gable roof with modillioned cornice, an off-center gable end chimney, grouped windows, and left front and right side porches with trellis-filled groups of Tuscan posts. The front porch is pedimented, while the side porch has a shed roof. Leak purchased the property in 1919, and in 1923, 1319 Shallowford Rd. (the original address) was listed in the city directory as the residence of W. W. and Lula Clark. The estate of Louis Leak sold the property in 1970, and it has had a series of investor-owners since then. (TR, CD)

437. Duplex (FY 1859)
1321-1323 W. First St.
ca. 1922
C

Stone steps lead up the terraced lawn to this unusual Craftsman style duplex. The two-story weatherboarded structure with gable-on-hip roof and grouped windows is dominated by its side entrance porches at the front corners of the house. Each porch has battered brick posts, a front arched opening, a roof which slopes down from the main roof, encompassing a small room with a large pedimented dormer. The duplex looms over the street as if ready to take flight. This was another of the investment properties built by P. Oscar Leak, who purchased the property in 1919. The first city directory listing was in 1923, when R. A. Thomas, assistant commissioner of Public Works, was the occupant of 1323. The duplex stayed in the Leak family until 1963, when it was sold to Maude F. Shore. (TR, CD)

438. Condominium (FY 1860)
1300 W. First St.
ca. 1930s-1940s, 1986
N

This is the first (easternmost) in a row of four Victorian Revival condominiums (see also #144, 162, & 209) being created from a two-story frame apartment building. In remodeled form, the building has a gable roof, rear shed dormers, weatherboard and wood shingle siding, two entrance porches with slender turned posts, and rear decks. Local tradition claims the building was erected prior to WWII.

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Garage
N

Between this row and 1316 W. First St. (#439) is a cinderblock garage with a hip roof and flat-roofed addition which appears to have been built after 1930. It is shared with #439.

439. Miller-Brookbank House (FY 1861)
1316 W. First St.
ca. 1923
C

While the detailing differs, the form of this one-story house is identical to 1322 W. First St. (#440). The handsome pebbledash bungalow has wood shingled gables, a small shingled front dormer, grouped bungalow windows, Craftsman doors, and a semi-engaged corner porch with square posts. Southeast of the house stands a cinderblock garage that is shared with 1300-1306 W. First St. (see #438). Edward and Bertha Miller purchased the property in 1922 and by 1924 were listed in the city directory at this location. By 1950, however, they were renting the house to William and Mary Brookbank (he was a parking lot attendant at Colonial Stores) and John and Mary Brookbank (he was a bellman at the Robert E. Lee Hotel). John and Mary Brookbank purchased the house in 1955 and owned it until 1979. (TR, CD)

440. Bryson-Nowell House (FY 1862)
1322 W. First St.
1922
C

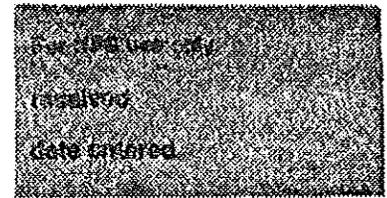
Identical in form, though not in detail, to the house next door (#439, 1316 W. First St.), this handsome one-story frame dwelling is part of a group of recently rehabilitated bungalows along W. First St. and Sunset Dr. It is entirely sheathed in coursed wood shingles and has a clipped gable roof, a front shed dormer, grouped bungalow windows, Craftsman doors, and a semi-engaged corner porch with paired square posts infilled with lattice and a plain balustrade. Lawrence Bryson, a watchmaker, purchased the property in 1922, and the following year he and his wife, Grace, were listed in the city directory at this location. Bryson sold the property in 1928, and it changed hands several more times before James B. and Myrtle T. Nowell bought the house in 1939. The Nowells occupied it until at least 1960, retaining ownership until 1983. (TR, CD)

441. Nathan Harris House (FY 1863)
1326 W. First St.
1924
C

This simple but handsome bungalow is a one-and-a-half-story stuccoed dwelling with a

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steep gable roof, which is "sliced off" in the rear, a front shed dormer, and an engaged porch with arched openings. These have been recently enclosed with glass, and a deck has been added to the southeast corner of the house, but these changes have had little adverse effect on the overall architectural character of the house. Nathan Harris purchased the property in 1924, and by the following year he and his wife, Hannah, were listed at this location in the city directory. The Harrises sold the house in 1946, and subsequently it has had numerous owners. (TR, CD)

442. MacDonald-Pappas House (FY 1864)
1330 W. First St.
1923
C

Although a simple dwelling, this is another in the large collection of well-detailed bungalows in the West End. It is a one-story stuccoed house with a coursed wood shingle front-facing gable, side shed dormers, slightly projecting side bays, bungalow windows and a French door, and a slightly offset front porch with wood posts set on stuccoed plinths and a solid stuccoed balustrade. Herbert H. MacDonald purchased the property in 1923, and by 1924 he and his wife, Helen, were listed in the city directory at this location. The MacDonalds continued to live in the house until at least 1930 (even though Robert Lambertson listed it for taxes in 1927), and in 1944 it was sold to Victor and Hariklia Pappas, who lived here and held ownership until 1983. (TR, CD)

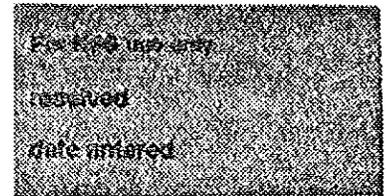
443. Josephine Burchette House (FY 1865)
1334 W. First St.
ca. 1922
C

The Burchette House contributes yet another bungalow form to this row of early 1920s houses along W. First St. It is a one-story pebbledash dwelling with a low hip roof, a side shed dormer, and an offset corner porch with an unusual combination of battered brick plinths and Tuscan posts with a plain balustrade. In 1923 the house was listed in the city directory as the residence of H. L. and Edith Hitchcock, but in 1927 it was purchased by Josephine Burchette, widow of Joe Burchette, who was a seamstress. She owned and occupied the house until selling it to Bruce Lewis in 1959. (CD, TR)

444. Building (FY 1866)
1401 W. First St.
post 1950
N

This was a three-story brick veneer apartment building with a gable roof and a projecting center bay which is being remodeled in an attempt to make it more

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compatible with its surroundings.

445. Duplex (FY 1867)
1407-1409 W. First St.
ca. 1955, post 1950
N

This is a one-story brick veneer duplex with a gable roof, a five-bay facade, and a central gabled entrance porch with ironwork posts.

446. Robert L. Gray House (FY 1868)
1411 W. First St.
ca. 1922
C

This is a simple one-story bungalow with weatherboard siding, a broad gable roof with shingled end facing the street, overhanging braced eaves, and nine-over-one sash windows down either side. The Craftsman front door remains intact, but in recent years a Colonial Revival pediment has been added and the two front windows have been altered. Even with these changes, there remains much evidence of the original bungalow styling of the house, and it therefore continues to make a positive contribution to the architectural character of the West End. The house was first listed in the 1923 city directory as the residence of J. D. and Marie Anthony. In 1924, however, Robert L. and Grace M. Gray purchased the property, and it remained the Gray residence until being sold in 1966. (CD, TR)

447. (former) House (FY 1869)
1413-1417 W. First St.
ca. 1922
N

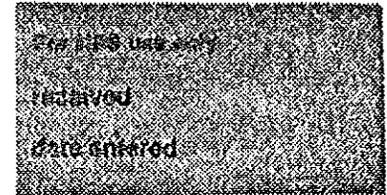
This simple two-story brick veneer building has a low pyramidal roof, bungalow windows, and an off-center replacement ironwork entrance porch. A one-story cinderblock ell is attached to the rear. E. Green Shugart purchased the property in 1917, but the first city directory listing for the house was not until 1923. It appears to have been rental property since its construction. (TR, CD)

448. Poole-Kiser House (FY 1870)
1404 W. First St.
ca. 1927
C

The Poole-Kiser House is one of several 1920s "Dutch" Colonial Revival houses in the West End. It is a one-and-a-half-story brick veneer dwelling with a steep gambrel roof, full-length shed dormers across front and rear, a pedimented entrance porch

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with a barrel-vaulted ceiling and slender Tuscan columns, and an east side one-story sun room. Raymond A. and Maude Poole purchased the property in 1923, but neither they nor others were listed in the city directories at this location until 1928. The Pooles sold the house in 1946, and from 1949 until 1984 the house was owned and occupied by Mary Kiser, a teacher at Gray High School. (TR, CD)

Garage
C

Behind the house is a one-car brick garage with a gable roof which appears to have been built at the same time or shortly after the house.

449. Duplex (FY 1871)
1406-1408 W. First St.
post 1950
N

This one-story brick veneer duplex has a broad gable roof with gable end toward the street and entrances in the center of each side.

450. Mooney-Moore House (FY 1872)
1410 W. First St.
ca. 1920
C

This one-story bungalow is similar in form to the house at 134 N. Sunset Dr. (#409). The stuccoed house features a hip roof with a central chimney, a front shed dormer, nine-over-one sash windows, and a front porch with a combination of square stuccoed corner posts and tapered wood posts on stuccoed plinths. The porch extends beyond the house on the east side to form a porte-cochere. This house may be the one shown on the 1917 Sanborn Map, but the first tax listing was in 1920 for W. L. Mooney, and the first listing in the city directories for Mooney at this location was in 1923. The Mooneys lived here until 1936, and the following year John A. and Virginia Moore were occupying the house. The Moores resided here until at least 1970 and held ownership until 1979. (TR, CD)

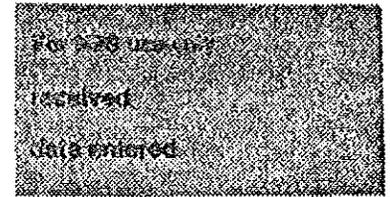
451. Vacant Lot (FY 1797)
S.E. side W. Fourth St. bet. 1074 & 1090 W. Fourth St.

The 1912 and 1917 Sanborn Maps show a two-story house with a wrap-around porch on this site. The date and circumstances of demolition, which left this a vacant lot, are undetermined.

452. Dull-Hinkle House (FY 994)
1182 W. Fourth St.

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ca. 1911
C

The Dull-Hinkle House is a late Victorian dwelling of simple Queen Anne style influence. The two-story frame hip-roofed house is dominated by a boldly projecting right front polygonal bay with a decoratively shingled gable and sawnwork corner brackets. Sanborn Maps show that the porch, with its turned posts and balustrade and sawnwork brackets, originally wrapped around the north side of the house, but this side was enclosed at an undetermined date. In recent years the house was sheathed with vinyl siding, but this and the alteration of the porch have not destroyed its architectural character. The house was included on the 1912 Sanborn Map, and the following year G. L. Dull was listed in the city directory at this location. He occupied the house through at least 1920. In 1932 D. R. and Rebecca B. Hinkle purchased the property, and the house remains in family ownership and occupancy. (SM, CD, TR)

Garage
N

Southeast of the house stands a mid-twentieth century two-car garage with a gable roof, German siding, and an added four-bay car shed in the rear.

Storage building
N

At the rear of the property is a large storage building with a shed roof and German siding, which appears to date post-1930.

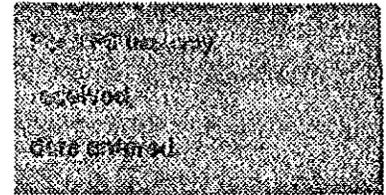
453. Fulton House-Hinkle Apartments (FY 1874)
1188 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1915
C

This is a large two-story frame house of simple Craftsman style influence typical of many built in the 1910s and 1920s, including some in the West End. It is characterized by a low hip roof with widely overhanging eaves and shaped rafter ends, a front hipped dormer, large twelve-over-one sash windows, a broad central entrance with diamond-muntined sidelights and transom, and front and south side shed-roofed porches with tapered paneled posts on brick plinths and a plain balustrade. The porches are connected by a corner terrace. The recently added vinyl siding does minimum damage to the integrity of the house. The property was first listed for taxes by Thomas P. and Nannie Fulton in 1914, and in 1916 they were listed in the city directory at this location. Fulton was secretary-treasurer of the J. G. Fulton Tobacco Co. The Fultons occupied the house through the 1920s. In 1934 D. R., T. C., and Rebecca B. Hinkle, who lived next door, purchased the property, and by 1940 it had begun its many years as the Hinkle Apartments. (SM, TR, CD)

Servant's house

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C

Northeast of the house stands a small weatherboarded frame servant's house with a gable roof, chimney, and front shed porch. It appears to pre-date 1930.

Garage

C

Southeast of the house is a four-bay brick garage with a shed roof which appears to pre-date 1930.

454. Apartment Building (FY 1875)
1194 W. Fourth St.
post 1950
N

This is a two-story brick veneer apartment building with a low hip roof, a three-bay facade, and a simple Classical entrance porch with Tuscan columns.

Car shed

N

Behind the apartment building is a four-car car shed built post 1950.

455. Crestland Apartments (FY 1876)
1206 W. Fourth St.
post 1950
N

This apartment building is nearly identical to the one next door (#454). It is a two-story brick veneer structure with a low hip roof, a three-bay facade, and a central entrance porch with Tuscan columns and an ironwork balustrade around the deck roof.

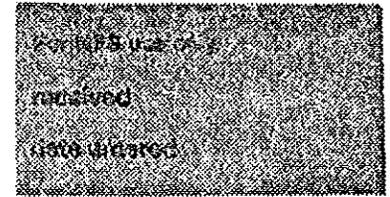
Car shed

N

Behind the apartment building is a four-car car shed built post 1950.

456. Warwick H. Schultz House (FY 1877)
1208 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1921
C

The Schultz House is a good example of one type of the many Craftsman-influenced houses built in the West End during the 1910s and 1920s. It is a two-story, nearly

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square, stuccoed house with a slate-covered hip roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends, a matching front dormer, grouped windows, and a front porch with tapered wood posts on stuccoed plinths with a solid stuccoed balustrade. The first city directory listing for the house was in 1922, when it was the residence of Marvin M. and Maude Swaim. In 1924 Warwick H. and Jessie D. Schultz purchased the house for their home, although by 1940 they were using it as rental property. They retained ownership until 1946, and the house has had several owners since then. (CD, TR)

457. Jones-Heath House (FY 1878)
1210 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1922
C

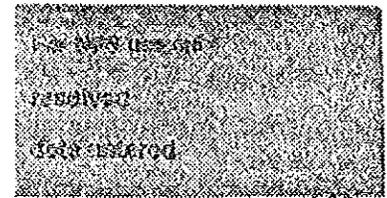
This well-preserved two-story house is one of the most architecturally interesting examples of the "Dutch" Colonial Revival style in the West End. Its primary features include a steep gambrel roof with a front shed dormer, coursed wood shingle siding which sheathes the entire house, and a front porch with groups of slender square posts and a plain balustrade. A low stone retaining wall borders the front yard. The house was first listed in the city directories in 1923 as the residence of Edward R. and Minnie McCuiston, but by the following year new owners Dr. Beverly N. and Jean S. Jones were listed at this location. They sold the house in 1930, and in 1934 it was purchased by Carlos Wood Heath. His family owned and occupied the house until 1971. (CD, TR)

458. Ernest G. Shore House (FY 1879)
1212 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1917
C

The Shore House is characteristic of many bungalows in the West End. The one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling features a weatherboarded first story, a wood shingled upper story, a broad gable roof with widely overhanging braced eaves with bargeboards, a large front dormer with four sets of casement windows and details matching those of the main roof, and a front porch beneath the flared sweep of the roof. The original porch has been altered (mid-twentieth century?) with ironwork posts and balustrade and metal awnings, but the house still makes a positive contribution to the architectural character of the West End through its many original details which remain intact. The house appears on the 1917 Sanborn Map, but the first city directory listing was in 1918, when this was the residence of A. Frank Stevens, manager of the Belk-Stevens Co., and his wife, Nellie. From then until 1934 there were several occupants and owners, including members of the interrelated Silbert and Cohen families. In 1934 Ernest G. and Lucille Shore bought the house for their residence, retaining ownership until 1981. Ernie Shore was a long-time sheriff of Forsyth County, and it was for him that Winston-Salem's baseball field was named. (SM, CD, TR)

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459. Beverly N. Sullivan House (FY 1880)
1218 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1918
C

The Sullivan House is one of the most handsome of the "Dutch" Colonial Revival houses in the West End. It is a two-story frame structure with narrow weatherboard siding and a red tile gambrel roof with a pent eave at each end. Other features include shed dormers, grouped windows, a central entrance with sidelights and transom, and a south side sun room. Beverly N. Sullivan purchased the property in 1917 but was not listed in the city directories at this location until 1920. In 1970 Sullivan's wife, Ruth, was still occupying the house, and it remains in family ownership. (TR, CD)

Garage
C

Behind the house is an impressive two-car brick garage with a tin shingle gable roof and a long shed dormer. It appears to predate 1930.

460. James R. Bolling House (FY 1230)
1230 W. Fourth St.
1920
C

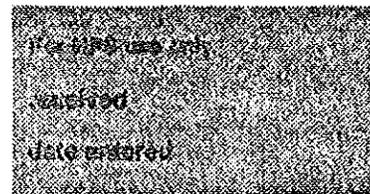
The Bolling House is characteristic of many of the houses built in the West End during the 1910s and 1920s. Exhibiting a combination of Colonial Revival and Craftsman influences, it a two-story weatherboarded house with a bellcast hip roof with widely overhanging bracketed eaves, a hip-roofed and wood-shingled dormer, paired nine-over-one sash windows, and a porch with paneled wood posts set on brick plinths with a plain balustrade. On the south side is a sun room. In 1919 J. R. Bolling, agent for Harley-Davidson motorcycles, purchased this property, and in 1921 he and his wife, Artie G., were listed at this address in the city directory. Artie and her two subsequent husbands continued to live in the house until at least 1950, and she sold the property to the present owner in 1961. (TR, CD)

Garage
C

Northeast of the house is a two-car stuccoed garage with a pyramidal roof which appears to be contemporary with the house.

Outbuilding
C

Southeast of the house is a small weatherboarded building, probably used originally as a servant's house, with a gable roof, a boxed cornice with cornice returns, and

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an interior chimney, which appears to be contemporary with the house.

461. W. T. Gray House (FY 1882)
1234 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1915
C

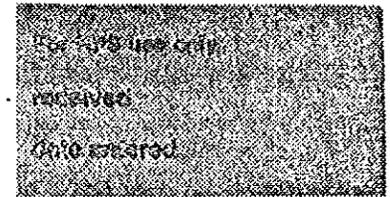
This simple but stately Colonial Revival house is a two-story weatherboarded dwelling with a pyramidal and hip roof with widely overhanging enclosed eaves, a two-bay facade with a slightly projecting left bay, an entrance with sidelights and transom, and a front porch with Tuscan columns and a plain balustrade. Windows are six-over-one sash, and on the south side is an oriel window. The house was listed in the 1915 and 1918 city directories with a different occupant each time, but in 1918 it was purchased by W. T. and Inez Gray, who lived here through at least 1930 and whose family retained ownership until 1970. W. T. Gray was president of Mutual Cash Stores (CD, TR, SM)

462. William H. Holcomb House (FY 1883)
1238 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1920
C

This typical bungalow is a one-and-a-half-story frame house with a broad gable roof with overhanging braced eaves, a matching wood-shingled front dormer, nine-over-one and eight-over-one sash windows, and a gable-fronted porch with paneled Classical posts set on brick plinths. On the south side of the house is a sun room. The most handsome exterior detail is the front entrance with its Craftsman style glass door and sidelights and Classical surround. The body of the house has been sheathed with aluminum siding, probably during the third quarter of the century, but the house still contributes positively to the character of the West End through its form and detail. The property was first listed for taxes by William H. Holcomb in 1919, and by 1921 he and his wife, Sophrinia, were listed at this location in the city directory. Holcomb was secretary-treasurer for the City of Winston-Salem and was the commissioner of the public accounts and finance office. By 1930 he had died, but Sophrinia continued to occupy the house until selling it in 1973. (TR, CD)

463. George F. Jenkins House (FY 1884)
1244-1246 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1920s
C

This house may be either a ca. 1920s rebuilding or an enlargement of the one-and-a-half-story dwelling shown on the 1917 Sanborn Map. The property was owned by George F. Jenkins, a traveling salesman, and his family from 1916 to 1977. Eva Jenkins, George's widow, continued to live in the house until at least 1960. It is a large

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two-story frame structure with a gable roof, overhanging eaves with nice Craftsman braces, nine-over-one sash windows, and a double tier front porch where the first story has paneled Classical posts and a plain balustrade and the second story has shingled posts and balustrade. Of particular interest is the lower level rear porch which has paneled posts and plain balustrade like the main porch. The house was sheathed with asbestos shingles during mid-century, but it still retains many interesting features which contribute to the architectural character of the West End. (TR, CD, SM)

464. Herring-Sparks House (FY 1885)
1254 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1917
C

This 1910s house is a simple example of the "Dutch" Colonial Revival style. The two-story frame dwelling has a broad gambrel roof, interior chimneys, shed dormers, and an engaged front porch with pairs of square posts infilled with lattice and a plain balustrade. It was covered with asbestos shingles in mid century, but its basic form, detail, and age remain compatible with the architectural character of the West End. The house was shown on the 1917 Sanborn Map and was listed in the 1918 city directory as the residence of J. N. and Della Young. However, in 1918 Oscar H. and Augusta Herring purchased the property and lived here from 1920 to 1928. Herring was a master mechanic for the P. H. Hanes Co. The next longest owner-occupant was the Sparks family, who bought the house in 1945 and sold it in 1964. (SM, CD, TR)

465. Glasgow-Poindexter House (FY 1886)
1258 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1918
C

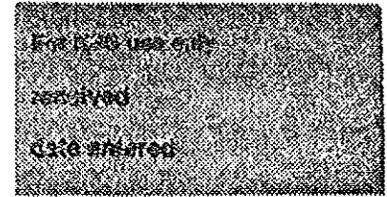
The Glasgow-Poindexter House is an unusual modified bungalow with both one-and-a-half and two-story sections. The weatherboarded house has a gabled roof which sweeps low over an engaged front porch with square Tuscan posts and a plain balustrade. A smaller front-facing gable covers the full two-story right bay of the house. L. J. Glasgow, the City Sanitary Officer, and his wife, Daisy, were listed at this address in the 1918 and 1920 city directories. In 1924 the property was acquired by Virginia Poindexter, a stenographer at Maline Mills, and her family owned and occupied the house until 1983. (CD, TR)

466. Wilson-McRae House (FY 1887)
1260 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1917
C

This one-story bungalow is a mirror image of 1262 W. Fourth St. next door (#467).

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The weatherboarded house has a broad front-facing gable with a bargeboard and overhanging braced eaves, side shed dormers, nine-over-one sash windows with crosssetted and battered surrounds, and a glass and wood paneled entrance with sidelights and the same crosssetted and battered surround. The semi-engaged corner porch has square posts and a weatherboarded balustrade. In the 1918 city directory Mrs. Lula A. Wilson, widow of E. H. Wilson, was listed at this address. In 1924 Mrs. Sarah E. McRae, widow of A. S. McRae, purchased the house, and the McRae family owned and occupied it until 1978. (SM, CD, TR)

467. Shuff-Satterfield-Petree House (FY 1888)
1262 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1917
C

This small but well-detailed bungalow is a mirror image of 1260 W. Fourth St. (#466). It is a one-story weatherboarded dwelling with a front-facing gable with bargeboard and overhanging eaves, side shed dormers, nine-over-one sash windows and sidelighted entrance with battered and crosssetted surrounds, and a semi-engaged corner porch with a weatherboarded post and balustrade. Shown on the 1917 Sanborn Map, the house was first listed in the 1918 city directory as the residence of C. W. and Hattie Shuff. In 1920 C. A. Satterfield, an employee of RJR Tobacco Co., purchased the house. He owned it until 1944, although by 1930 the house had apparently become rental property. In 1946 S. Lindsay Petree, manager of Wells-Brietz, bought the house, and it remains in Petree family ownership and occupancy. (SM, CD, TR)

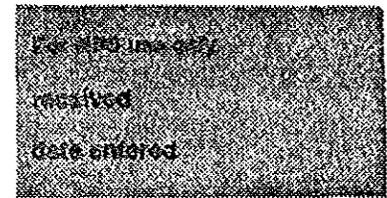
468. Boyles-Daye House (FY 1889)
1264 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1916
C

The Colonial Revival design of this house is elegant in its simplicity. It is a large two-story stuccoed house with a hip roof, hipped dormers, a symmetrical three-bay facade with one-over-one and six-over-one sash windows and a sidelighted entrance, and a front porch with paneled posts, a plain balustrade, and a central pedimented entrance bay. The house was first listed in the 1916 city directory as the residence of D. R. and Edna Boyles, and they continued to live here through the early 1920s. He was president of Boyles Brothers Co., men's furnishings. In 1926 Charles Daye, a clerk at The Sweet Shop, and his wife, Cora, purchased the property, and the Daye family occupied the house until selling it in 1982. (CD, TR, SM)

469. Cherry-Daye House (FY 1890)
1300 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1916
C

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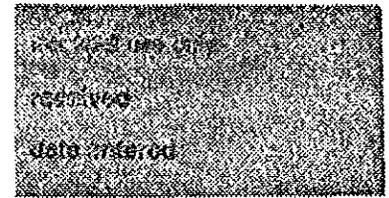
This is a simple bungalow typical of many built in the 1910s and 1920s. The one-and-a-half-story frame house is characterized by a very broad gable roof with overhanging bracketed eaves and cornice returns, a front shed dormer, paired sixteen-over-one sash windows, and a front porch with square wood posts on brick plinths. In recent years it was sheathed with aluminum siding, but this has detracted little from the overall character of the house. L. H. and Hattie Cherry were the first recorded occupants of the house, in the 1916 city directory. In 1920, however, the property was sold to Mary Daye, the wife of Anies Daye, owner of The Sweet Shop. Anies Daye was surely related to Charles Daye next door (#468). The Dayes occupied the house until at least 1950 and owned the property until 1980. (CD, TR, SM)

470. Levin House (FY 1891)
1304 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1921
C

The Levin House is a simple but handsome Craftsman style dwelling. The two-story house has a weatherboarded first story (recently covered with vinyl siding but with little adverse effect on the overall integrity of the house) and a wood shingled second story. Other characteristics include a broad front-facing gable roof with overhanging braced eaves, grouped windows, a second story rear sleeping porch, a central French entrance door with matching sidelights, and a front porch with paneled wood posts on brick plinths which extends beyond the north side of the house. Typical of West End landscaping, there are granite front yard steps and retaining wall. The house was first listed in the 1921 city directory as the residence of George E. and Mattie Powell. In 1922 Louis Levin, president of Harrison's Inc. (ladies ready-to-wear) and manager of the Rosenbloom-Levy Co., purchased the property, and the following year he and his wife, Jewel, were listed at this location. Although Herman Silbert purchased the house in 1930, Simon and Dora Levin, presumably related to Louis and Jewel, occupied the house until at least 1938. Penelope Gallins bought the house in 1937, and she and subsequent owners rented the property. (TR, CD)

471. Roush House (FY 1892)
1308 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1921
C

The Roush House is a large bungalow typical of many built in the West End during the 1910s and 1920s. The one-and-a-half-story house has a weatherboarded first story, a coursed wood shingle upper story, a broad gable roof with overhanging braced eaves, a matching front dormer, and a front porch which extends beyond the south side of the house and has a broad gable roof and paired wood posts on brick plinths. Although the porch has been enclosed, probably post 1950, its original detailing

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remains visible and thus the overall architectural character of the house still makes a positive contribution to the West End. The house appears to have been used primarily as rental property through the years. It was first listed in the city directories in 1921 as the residence of C. W. and Hattie Shuff, but the first known owner-occupants were members of the Louis and Rose Roush family who owned the house 1937-1959. (CD, TR)

Garage
C

Behind the house is a one-car brick garage with a hip roof which appears to be contemporary with the house.

472. W. Dallas Shermer House (FY 1893)
1312 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1919
C

The Shermer House is a handsome two-story stuccoed dwelling with a combination of Colonial Revival and Craftsman features, a stylistic coupling found frequently in the West End. The house is characterized by a low hip roof with widely overhanging eaves, a shingled front dormer, nine-over-one sash windows, a French door entrance with sidelights, transom, and Classical surround, and a heavy front porch with tapered paneled posts set on granite plinths with a granite balustrade. The front porch is distinguished by exposed, shaped rafter ends topped by a plain parapet, a feature also found on the other one-story areas of the house (rear porch and wing, north side rooms adjacent to the front porch, and shallow south side bay). In recent years an iron stair has been attached to the south side of the house leading to a second story entrance, but this has not destroyed original detailing and could be removed easily. W. Dallas Shermer purchased the property in 1917 and by 1921 was listed here in the city directory with his wife, Edna. He was a foreman at RJR Tobacco Co. The Shermers occupied the house until selling it in 1938, and since then there have been no long-term owner-occupants. In 1965 the house was listed as apartments. (TR, CD)

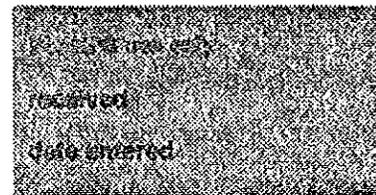
473. Office Building (FY 1894)
1171 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1980
N

Looking rather like a large house in a new subdivision, this Colonial Revival office building is a one-story brick veneer structure with a gable roof, a dentiled cornice, quoined corners, paneled shutters, and slightly recessed side wings. Paved parking is located next to the south side and rear of the building.

474. Smithdeal-Johnson House (FY 1895)

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1183 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1910
C

The Smithdeal-Johnson House is a large but simple Colonial Revival dwelling typical of many built during the early years of this century. It is a two-story frame house with a truncated hip roof intersected by pedimented gables on the right front and left side projecting bays, a glass panel front entrance with sidelights and transom, and a wrap-around porch with the ubiquitous Tuscan columns and turned balustrade. In mid-century the house was sheathed with asbestos shingles, but the early twentieth century form and detail continue to predominate. The house is depicted on the 1912 Sanborn Map, but the first tax listing was not until 1920, with J. F. Smithdeal, and the city directories did not list this particular address until 1921, again with Johnathan F. and Lula B. Smithdeal. He was president of Smithdeal Realty and Insurance Co. and of Basketeria Stores. The Smithdeals appear to have sold the house around 1934. In 1944 Lonnie L. Johnson, an employee of R. J. Tobacco Co., and his wife, Bertha, purchased the house, and Mrs. Johnson remains the owner-occupant. (SM, TR, CD)

Garage
C

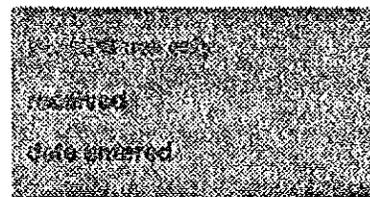
Southwest of the house is a two-car weatherboarded garage with a steep hip roof, front and side dormers allowing for a small upper story room, and a series of sheds attached to the rear. One of the most unusual outbuildings in the West End, it appears to have been built prior to 1930.

475. Vacant Lot (FY 1896)
W. side W. Fourth St. bet. 1183 & 1203 W. Fourth St.

This wooded vacant lot appears never to have been developed.

476. Gaither G. Tucker House (FY 1897)
1203 W. Fourth St.
1914
C

The Tucker House is a well-preserved two-story frame dwelling of simple Craftsman style influence. It is characterized by a weatherboarded first story, a wood shingled second story, a bellcast hip roof with widely overhanging eaves and exposed, shaped rafter ends, a front shed dormer, paired windows, and a front porch with paneled posts and a plain balustrade which extends beyond the north side of the house to form a porte-cochere. The south end of the porch, which originally wrapped around the corner, was sensitively enclosed at an undetermined date, a common alteration to many houses with wrap-around porches. Traveling salesman Gaither G. Tucker and his wife, Cora, purchased the property in 1914, and were listed at this location in the 1915 city directory. The Tuckers occupied the house at least until

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1183 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1910
C

The Smithdeal-Johnson House is a large but simple Colonial Revival dwelling typical of many built during the early years of this century. It is a two-story frame house with a truncated hip roof intersected by pedimented gables on the right front and left side projecting bays, a glass panel front entrance with sidelights and transom, and a wrap-around porch with the ubiquitous Tuscan columns and turned balustrade. In mid-century the house was sheathed with asbestos shingles, but the early twentieth century form and detail continue to predominate. The house is depicted on the 1912 Sanborn Map, but the first tax listing was not until 1920, with J. F. Smithdeal, and the city directories did not list this particular address until 1921, again with Johnathan F. and Lula B. Smithdeal. He was president of Smithdeal Realty and Insurance Co. and of Basketeria Stores. The Smithdeals appear to have sold the house around 1934. In 1944 Lonnie L. Johnson, an employee of R. J. Tobacco Co., and his wife, Bertha, purchased the house, and Mrs. Johnson remains the owner-occupant. (SM, TR, CD)

Garage
C

Southwest of the house is a two-car weatherboarded garage with a steep hip roof, front and side dormers allowing for a small upper story room, and a series of sheds attached to the rear. One of the most unusual outbuildings in the West End, it appears to have been built prior to 1930.

475. Vacant Lot (FY 1896)
W. side W. Fourth St. bet. 1183 & 1203 W. Fourth St.

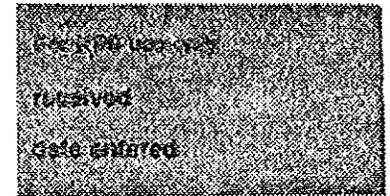
This wooded vacant lot appears never to have been developed.

476. Gaither G. Tucker House (FY 1897)
1203 W. Fourth St.
1914
C

The Tucker House is a well-preserved two-story frame dwelling of simple Craftsman style influence. It is characterized by a weatherboarded first story, a wood shingled second story, a bellcast hip roof with widely overhanging eaves and exposed, shaped rafter ends, a front shed dormer, paired windows, and a front porch with paneled posts and a plain balustrade which extends beyond the north side of the house to form a porte-cochere. The south end of the porch, which originally wrapped around the corner, was sensitively enclosed at an undetermined date, a common alteration to many houses with wrap-around porches. Traveling salesman Gaither G. Tucker and his wife, Cora, purchased the property in 1914, and were listed at this location in the 1915 city directory. The Tuckers occupied the house at least until

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office. It remained in family ownership and occupancy until 1968. (CD, TR, SM)

479. Hurdle-Williamson-Hairston House (FY 1899)
1219 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1917
N

This two-story brick veneer house of simple Craftsman style influence was originally a handsome dwelling with front and side gables with widely overhanging braced eaves, grouped windows, and a heavy front porch with brick posts and granite and wood trim. Although much of the original form and detail of the house remains visible, so many significant changes have been wrought in recent years that it is difficult to still label it a "contributing" building. Among the changes are a brick-infilled front entrance, stained wood shingle one and two-story additions, a shingled "roof" around the front porch and side shingled room with an iron-balustraded deck, ironwork exterior stairs on the north side, a bay window, and an attached basement level garage. The house was depicted on the 1917 Sanborn Map, and in 1918 J. P. Hurdle (formerly of 1215 W. Fourth St.) was listed at this location. He was still living here in 1923, but in 1924 Robert L. Williamson, vice-president of Brown & Williamson Tobacco Co., purchased the house for his residence. By 1935, however, the house appears to have been rented. In 1947 James J. and Flossie P. Hairston acquired the house, and it remained in their family ownership until 1972. (SM, CD, TR)

480. Harold Macklin House (FY 1900)
1221 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1915
C

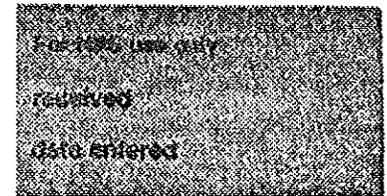
This one-and-a-half-story weatherboarded frame cottage retains a late Victorian form while exhibiting Colonial Revival detailing. It has a steep hip roof with multiple intersecting gables with cornice returns and a front porch with Tuscan columns. Shown on the 1917 Sanborn Map, the house first appears in the city directories in 1916 as the residence of Jesse T. Carter (Elizabeth), manager of the rental department of Hurdle Loan and Insurance Co. (See #478 & 479 for info on Hurdle.) From ca. 1920 through ca. 1925 Allen C. and Daisy Perry occupied the house, but in 1927 it was purchased by Harold and Irma Macklin for their residence. Macklin was a prominent Winston-Salem architect who designed such buildings as the Spruce St. YMCA and the Glade St YWCA (#335) and assisted Ralph Adams Cram with the design of St. Paul's Episcopal Church (#111). The Macklins owned the house until 1943. (SM, CD, TR)

Garage
N

At the end of the drive between this house and 1223 W. Fourth St. (#481) is a three-car rusticated block garage with a hip roof. It is shared with #481. Of

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undetermined date of construction, it has been altered and is delapidated.

481. John C. Reich House (FY 1901)
1223 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1920
C

This one-and-a-half-story frame bungalow is a typical design of the 1910s and 1920s period. It has a broad gable roof with widely overhanging braced eaves, a large matching front dormer, a French door entrance with matching sidelights and transom, and an engaged front porch with paneled Classical posts and a sun room at the southeast corner. The house was sheathed with vinyl siding in recent years, but its overall form and detailing still contribute to the architectural character of the West End. Northwest of the house is a rusticated block garage shared with 1221 W. Fourth St. (see #480). A one-and-a-half-story house at this location is shown on the 1917 Sanborn Map, but its configuration does not conform with this house, and it appears more likely that the present house (or its present form) dates from several years later. In 1919 J. C. and Ophelia Reich purchased the property, and by 1921 they were listed here in the city directory. The Reich family remained owner-occupants until 1967. (SM, TR, CD)

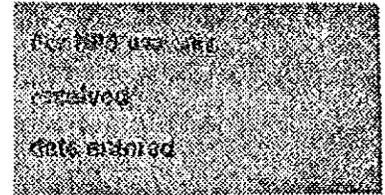
482. Edmond R. Snyder House (FY 1902)
1225 W. Fourth St.
1920
C

The Snyder House is very similar in form to the Reich House next door (#481). It is a one-and-a-half-story frame bungalow with a broad gable roof with overhanging braced eaves, a matching front dormer, grouped six-over-one sash windows, and an engaged porch across the right two bays of the facade with paneled posts on brick plinths and a plain balustrade. E. R. Snyder purchased the property in 1920, and in 1921 the house was listed for the first time in the city directories as the residence of Edmond R. and Josephine Snyder. The Snyders occupied the house until the late 1940s, and retained ownership until the early 1970s. (TR, CD)

Garage
N

Behind the house is a hip-roofed, rusticated block, two-car garage of undetermined construction date.

483. Weeks-Peddicord House (FY 1903)
1249 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1919
C

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This well-preserved house is an unusual example of the Craftsman style. The one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling is sheathed completely in wood shingles and is otherwise characterized by a steep gable roof with overhanging eaves and a plain bargeboard, two matching front dormers connected by a shed dormer, and a front porch with the same gable treatment along with battered shingled posts and built-in bench seats. Particularly unusual are the "half-timbered" overlay of each gable peak and the battered wall projections at each side of the facade. The south side porch has Doric posts and a shingled balustrade. The first tax listing was for James N. Weeks in 1917. In 1920 he and his wife, Beulah, were listed at this location in the city directory. He was secretary of Hanes Hosiery Mills Co. The Weekses occupied the house through most of the 1920s, but by 1930 he had become vice-president of Hanes and the family had moved to a large house on Virginia Rd. Weeks retained ownership of the property, however, until 1935, when he sold it to John H. Peddicord, an employee of RJR Tobacco Co., and his wife, Lucille. The Peddicords remain the owner-occupants of the house. (TR, CD)

Garage

N

Behind the house is a two-car garage of undetermined construction date with rusticated block construction and a pyramidal roof.

484. House (FY 1904)
1251 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1920s
C

This unusual two-story house is starkly simple. It is characterized by stuccoed walls, a hip roof with widely overhanging eaves which break in a segmental arch over the center bay, six-over-one sash windows, and a hip-roofed entrance porch with replacement posts. A wooden stair to the second story apartment has been added to the exterior, but it has little effect on the overall integrity of the house. The first tax listing for the property was in 1919 with John A. Kester, who was president of Kester Machinery Co. He probably built the house soon thereafter as rental property, for although he owned it until 1954, he never lived here. (TR, CD)

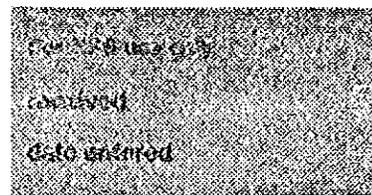
485. House (FY 1905)
1255 W. Fourth St.
post 1950
N

This is a two-story asbestos shingled house with a gable roof and a brick veneered facade.

486. House (FY 1906)

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1259 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1950
N

This is a tiny one-story frame house with a rear basement apartment (1160 West End Blvd). It has a gable roof, a three-bay facade, and is sheathed entirely with wide wood shingles.

487. Kerner E. Shore House (FY 993)
1281 W. Fourth St.
ca. 1921
C

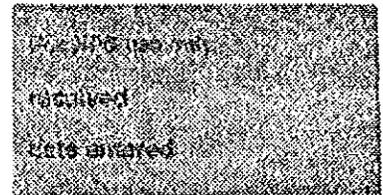
The Shore House is a rare example in the West End of the Spanish Mission style. The two-story stuccoed house is well-detailed with a hipped green tile roof with matching front dormer, widely overhanging eaves with shaped rafter ends, grouped windows with ironwork "balconies", some arched windows, a central entrance with sidelights and fanlight transom, and a central entrance porch with heavy stuccoed supports, a tile roof, and a parapeted deck. The rear boasts an engaged, arcaded porch. The central two-story block is flanked by short one-story wings. Extending from these, and somewhat recessed, are long one-story stuccoed wings, probably added in the 1960s. These detract from the architectural integrity of the house, but do not destroy its strong architectural character. The central, formal core of the house is richly detailed in a combination of Colonial Revival and Gothic Revival features. Of particular note are the Roman Doric arcade dividing the front foyer from the rear "hall", the heavily molded cornice, the grand stair with turned balusters and spiral newels which winds around the large central room, the three lancet-arched niches with leaded glass doors, and the monumental stained glass windows of the second floor stair landing. In 1919 Kerner E. and Bessie Nissen Shore purchased this property on Fourth St. He was president and treasurer of Carolina Cadillac Co., and she was of the Nissen Wagon Co. family. By 1923 they were listed at this location in the city directory. In 1930, they sold the house to Security Life and Trust Co. (later Integon Corp.) for its home office and moved to Clover St. After 1953 the house had a succession of owners, one of whom leased the property to Western Electric from 1965 to 1971, when it was purchased by the present owner for use as a dance studio. (D, CD, NCAC)

Garage/servant's house
C

Behind the house and abutting Taylor St. is a three-level garage and servant's house which fits into the side of the hill. One of the most significant outbuildings in the West End, it matches the house with stuccoed walls and a green tile roof with bracketed eaves. Exterior steps lead from Taylor St. to the upper level of the building and the back yard of the house.

488. Lipscomb-Criner House (FY 1907)

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109 Piedmont Ave.
ca. 1915
C

This unusual one-and-a-half-story frame cottage has a weatherboarded first story, a wood shingled upper story, and a front-facing clipped gable roof with side shed dormers. The front porch has heavy square posts, a plain balustrade, and a shed roof which flares outward. A stone retaining wall borders the front yard. The house was first listed in the 1916 city directory as the residence of William H. and Harriet Rankin. The house appears to have been used as rental property for many of its years. In 1929 Mary B. Lipscomb purchased the house, and she and her husband, W. Tavernor Lipscomb, occupied it at least through 1945. Thereafter, the house was the long-time residence of Arthur C. and Ethel Criner until 1982. (SM, CD, TR)

489. Miller-Lumley House (FY 1908)
113 Piedmont Ave.
ca. 1920
C

The Miller-Lumley House is a large one-and-a-half-story frame bungalow typical of many built in the West End during the 1910s and 1920s. It has a weatherboarded first story, a wood shingled second, a broad gable roof with overhanging braced eaves, a shingled front dormer, interior chimneys, and an engaged front porch with paneled posts set on brick plinths with a plain balustrade. A two-story addition has been built to the rear of the house, probably during mid-century, but it is barely visible from the street and has little adverse effect on the overall character of the house. William S. Miller, a carpenter, purchased the property in 1904, and in the 1908 city directory was listed with his wife, Mary, on Piedmont Ave. The 1912 and 1917 Sanborn Maps show a house at this location, but its size and configuration do not conform with the current structure, and it is more likely that the present house dates from ca. 1920. The Millers owned and occupied the house until 1945. In that year it was purchased by Mathlon I. and Lillian M. Lumley, and it remains in their family ownership and occupancy. (SM, CD, TR)

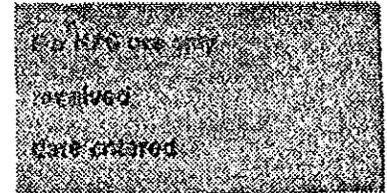
Garage/storage building
N

On the alley at the rear of the property is a long, four-bay wide frame garage and storage building of undetermined date with sheet metal sheathing and a gable roof.

490. ¹⁶²²Apartments (FY 1909)
123 Piedmont Ave.
ca. 1982
N

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This long, two-story brick veneer apartment building with a low gable roof and a two-tier engaged porch across the front was built behind 125 Piedmont Ave. It has a paved parking area in front and a driveway which enters and exits on either side of 125 Piedmont (#491).

491. Mildred F. Bennett House (FY 990)
125 Piedmont Ave.
ca. 1906
C

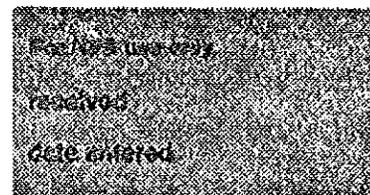
This typical early twentieth century cottage is a one-story frame dwelling with a hipped and gabled roof, a right front projecting bay, a porch across two thirds of the facade with turned posts and sawwork brackets, and a rear ell. In mid century it was sheathed with asbestos shingles, but the late Victorian form and detailing of the house still make a positive contribution to the architectural character of the West End. The house is shown on the 1912 Sanborn Map, and local tradition claims it was built ca. 1906. For much of its history the house appears to have been used as rental property. The longest owner-occupant was Mildred F. Bennett, who owned the house from 1939 to 1980, and lived there at least through 1965. (TR, CD, SM, I-Lillian Lumley)

492. Spedden-Cheros House (FY 1909)
135 Piedmont Ave.
ca. 1924
C

This one-story weatherboarded bungalow probably dates from ca. 1924, either as a newly constructed house or as a remodeled early twentieth century dwelling. It is distinguished by a clipped gable roof, bungalow windows and front door, and an off-center porch with tapered posts on brick plinths and a plain balustrade. The broad porch gable is unusual with its wide band of shingles topped by a vertical-slatted ventilator. Typical of West End landscaping, a stone retaining wall borders the front yard. In 1924 Edward B. and Nannie Spedden purchased the property, and the same year they were listed in the city directory at this location. The Speddens owned the house until selling it to Charles and Kaula Cheros in 1944. The Cheros family, who owned the Reynolda Grill, occupied the house until at least 1965 and has retained ownership of the property, although it is now rented. (TR, CD, SM)

493. W. Kerr Scott House (FY 493)
139 Piedmont Ave.
1921
C

The Scott House is one of the most outstanding bungalows in the West End. The one-story frame house has well-developed detailing, including coursed wood shingle

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siding; a gabled roof with overhanging eaves, plain bargeboards, and sawnwork supports; pedimented, crosssetted, and battered door and window surrounds; and a porch with tapered wood posts which extends beyond the southeast end of the house. One of the most striking features of the house is its use of granite for the southeast side chimney, the porch post plinths and balustrade, the front steps, and the retaining wall by the street. William Kerr and Gertrude Scott purchased the property in October, 1920 and the following year were listed at this location in the city directory for the first time. Kerr Scott was a bookkeeper at RJR Tobacco Co. The Scotts remained owner-occupants until 1963. (TR, CD)

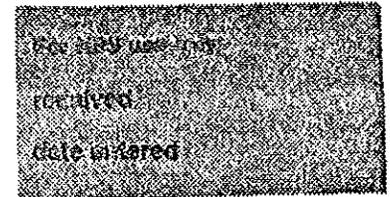
494. Bowers-Lott House (FY 991)
143 Piedmont Ave.
ca. 1917
N

Prior to the spring of 1986 this was a simple but rather intact two-story frame dwelling with weatherboard siding, a two-bay facade, a steep gable roof with shingled end facing the street, and a bungalow style porch with paneled posts on brick plinths and a plain balustrade. In 1986, however, the house was unsympathetically remodeled with the addition of front bay windows, porch alterations, and other changes, so that it no longer makes a positive contribution to the architectural character of the West End. The house was first listed in the city directories in 1918 as the residence of Mrs. E. C. Bowers, widow of J. W. Bowers. In 1924 the property was listed for taxes by Mildred Lott, and she remained the owner-occupant until 1935, after which the house had a long series of owners. (CD, TR)

495. Powell House (FY 1911)
147 Piedmont Ave.
ca. 1915
C

This large bungalow is very similar to the one at 914 West End Blvd. (#383). It is a one-and-a-half-story weatherboarded dwelling with a steep gable roof and wood shingles covering the gable peaks, the front shed-roofed wall dormer, and the balustrade of the upper story deck. Among the other notable features are the brick-paneled front chimney, the Craftsman door with nine-over-one sash window "sidelights", and the engaged front porch with paneled Classical posts and plain balustrade which extends a full bay beyond the southeast side of the house. This location was first listed in the city directories in 1916 as the residence of W. E. and Grace Lineback, but there were different occupants listed in the 1918 and 1920 directories. Around 1920 Florence Powell purchased the property, and she and her husband, Charles, were listed at this address in the 1921 directory. Charles Powell was a foreman for the J. W. Shipley Harnessworks. The Powell family lived here at least through the 1930s, and retained ownership until 1964. (CD, TR, SM)

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496. Morrisette-Dowdy House (FY 1912)
151 Piedmont Ave.
1921
C

Although simple, this one-story frame bungalow has its own distinguishing features. Of particular interest are the three-part facade windows, each composed of a central large window flanked by two narrow windows. Other features of the house include a very broad gable roof with overhanging braced eaves, a low shed-roofed dormer, and a front porch with groups of slender Tuscan posts connected by a plain balustrade with central "star" panels. The house has been sheathed with aluminum siding and the foundation with formstone, but its central character still dominates. Lizzie E. Morrisette purchased the property in December, 1920, and by 1922 she and her husband, Stephen W. Morrisette, of Morrisette Dry Goods, were listed at this address. The Morrisettes sold the house to Johnathan A. and Mattie Boyer in 1928. The longest owner-occupant was Mrs. Bessie H. Dowdy, a teacher at South Fork School, who owned the house from 1944 to 1962. (TR, CD)

497. Freedle House (FY 1913)
155 Piedmont Ave.
ca. 1917
C

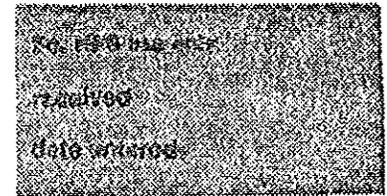
The Freedle House is a simple but solidly built one-and-a-half-story brick bungalow. Its features include a steep gable roof with widely overhanging eaves, a wood shingled shed dormer, interior end chimneys, grouped windows, and an engaged porch with heavy brick posts and a plain balustrade. Of particular interest are the large basement windows in the porch foundation, a detail found in several other houses in the West End. The house appears on the 1917 Sanborn Insurance Map, but its early history is obscure. The first tax listing was in 1926, with Anna Williams Leak, but she never occupied the house. The first known owner-occupants were Hollis and Earsley Freedle, who owned the house from 1937 to 1945. Subsequently there were numerous other owners and occupants. The longest ownership and occupancy appears to have been by Carl E. and Claudia J. Vaughn, from 1953 to 1966. (SM, TR, CD)

498. ^{Sharp}
W. H. ~~Scott~~ House (FY 1914)
114 Piedmont Ave.
ca. 1917
C

This stately two-story frame house is a simple expression of the Colonial Revival style. The nearly square house is characterized by a truncated pyramidal roof, a hip-roofed dormer, nine-over-one sash windows with louvered wood shutters, a glass and wood paneled entrance with leaded glass sidelights and transom, and a hip-roofed front porch with Tuscan columns and a plain balustrade. Local tradition claims that the house may have been built by Madame Hancock, a prominent local dressmaker, and

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that later it was the parsonage for Brown Memorial Baptist Church and then the Speas family residence. However, Sanborn Maps show that the house was built between 1912 and 1917, and the first city directory listing for the house was in 1918, when it was the residence of Milton W. and Charlotte Scott. The first tax listing was in 1926 with W. H. and Nettie E. Sharp. He was secretary of Planter's Warehouse. The house remains in the ownership and occupancy of Sharp family heirs. (I-Lillian Lumley, SM, CD, TR)

Garage
C

Behind the house is a two-car frame garage with weatherboard siding and a gable roof which appears to pre-date 1930.

- 499. Wallace-Sosnik-Sharp House (FY 1915)
118 Piedmont Ave.
ca. 1916
C

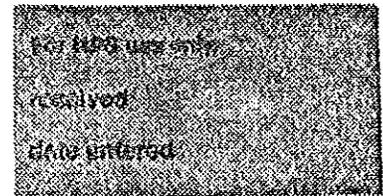
The Wallace-Sosnik-Sharp House is another example of one of the classic bungalow forms found in the West End. The one-and-a-half-story house has a pebbledash first story and a wood shingled upper story. The broad gable roof is unusual in that there are no overhanging eaves (possibly an alteration) and that the rear slope is slightly recessed on either side to differentiate a rear shed and porch. Other features include a large gabled front dormer with widely overhanging braced eaves, a glass panel entrance with sidelights, and an engaged porch with brick posts and a solid pebbledash balustrade. The house was first listed in the 1916 city directory as the residence of attorney Johnathan C. Wallace and his wife, Mamie, who occupied the house for several years. Tax listings for the property started in 1924 with Isaac and Esther Sosnik, who owned and occupied the house until the 1930s. In 1937 tobacco buyer June D. Sharp and his wife, Vista, purchased the house and remained owner-occupants until 1970. (CD, TR, SM)

- 500. Jones-Maddry-McIver House (FY 1916)
122 Piedmont Ave.
ca. 1916
C

This handsome one-story frame Colonial Revival cottage is characterized by weatherboard siding, a steep hip roof, a hip-roofed front dormer, a glass and wood paneled entrance with plain sidelights and transom, and a Classical front porch with paneled posts, a plain balustrade, and a pedimented entrance bay. The first city directory listing for the house was in 1916 as the residence of Frank B. and Carrie Jones, who continued to occupy the house for several years. In 1924 it was first listed for taxes by J. T. Maddry, secretary for the Morris Plan Industrial Bank. He and his wife, Katherine, resided here until the early 1930s, and then rented the house until selling it in 1946. In 1951 Emory R. and Ruby McIver purchased the

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property for their residence and remained the owners until 1980. Emory McIver was an employee of RJR Tobacco Co. (CD, TR, SM)

Garage

N

Behind the house is a one-car concrete block garage with a gable roof, which was built after 1930.

501. Louis Reznick House (FY 1917)
130-132 Piedmont Ave.
1930
C

The Reznick House is a simple but nicely detailed pebbledash dwelling. The two-story house has a gable-on-hip roof, grouped bungalow style windows, a glass panel corner entrance with matching transom and a Tudor-arched hood, and a double tier of engaged corner porches with tapered wood posts and pebbledash balustrades. Wood stairs have been added to the north side of the house and a deck to the rear, but these have not adversely affected the overall character of the house. Louis Reznick, associated with the Dixie Loan office, first listed the property for taxes in 1930, and the following year he and his wife, Esther, were listed in the city directory at this location. After many years of occupancy, they sold the house in 1969 to Donald J. Wilson, who used it as rental property. It is now an apartment building with a gravel parking area on the north side. (TR, CD)

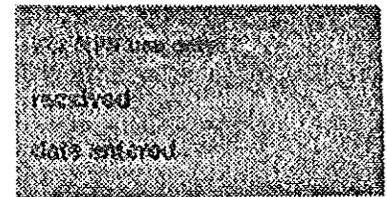
502. Lambe House (FY 1918)
136 Piedmont Ave.
1917
C

This simple Colonial Revival dwelling is characterized by a roof that is an unusual combination of gable and hip. The two-story frame house has a hip-roofed dormer, a three-bay facade with a central glass and wood paneled entrance with sidelights and transom, and a hip-roofed facade porch with Tuscan posts and a plain balustrade. Although the house has been sheathed in recent years with vinyl siding and a wood stair has been attached to the north side, the original form and detail prevail. In 1917 the property was first listed for taxes under the will of Parlamond R. Lamb, and the following year Marion Lambe, his widow, and Robert M. Lamb were listed at this location in the city directory. The Lambes occupied the house until the 1940s, selling it in 1949. (TR, CD, SM)

503. Duplex (FY 1919)
138 Piedmont Ave.
post 1960
N

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This small duplex has brick veneer siding and a gable roof. Its main story faced Piedmont Ave., while its basement story faces Jarvis St. (1407).

504. W. R. James House (FY 1920)
146 Piedmont Ave.
ca. 1915
C

This boxy two-story house shows the influence of both the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles, a typical combination for 1910s and 1920s housing in the West End. The house has a broad gble roof with widely overhanging eaves with cornice returns, nine-over-one sash windows, and shallow bay windows on east and west sides. The shed-roofed front porch has a pedimented entrance bay, wood posts on stuccoed plinths, and a plain balustrade. The house has been sheathed with vinyl siding in recent years, but the original form and detailing predominate. William R. James, a bookkeeper for Farmer's Warehouse, listed the property for taxes in 1914, and in 1916 he and his wife, Blanche, were listed at this location in the city directory. The James family remained owner-occupants until 1958. (TR, CD, SM)

505. Rufus E. Johnson House (FY 992)
150 Piedmont Ave.
1912
C

This transitional late Victorian-Colonial Revival house is identical to 154 Piedmont Ave. (#506) next door, and although not elaborate, they make one of the most striking pair of houses in the West End. This two-story, two-bay wide, weatherboarded house has a steep hip roof with left front and left side pedimented cross gables corresponding with the front and side projecting bays. Other features include shuttered windows with diamond-muntined upper sash and a hip-roofed porch with Tuscan columns and a plain balustrade. Rufus E. Johnson, manager of the sales department of RJR Tobacco Co., purchased the property in 1912, and the following year he was listed with his wife, Stella, at this location in the city directory. After her husband's death, Stella Johnson continued to occupy the house until at least 1965 and sold the property in 1973. (TR, CD, SM)

506. Henley-Steadman House (FY 1921)
154 Piedmont Ave.
ca. 1912
C

Like its pair next door (#505), this handsome late Victorian-Colonial Revival house has weatherboard siding, a steep hip roof with left front and left side pedimented gables corresponding with projecting bays, windows with diamond-muntined upper sash,

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a glass and wood paneled entrance with a leaded glass transom, and a facade porch with Tuscan columns and a plain balustrade. Although it seems obvious that the house was built at about the same time as 150 Piedmont Ave., and although it is depicted on the 1917 Sanborn Map, the first tax listing was not until 1922 and the first city directory listing was not until 1923 -- both for Mary K. Henley, widow of J. L. Henley. She owned the house until 1943. In 1949 Lucia G. Steadman, a practical dietitian at City Memorial Hospital, acquired the house for her residence, and she retained ownership until 1976. (SM, TR, CD)

507. Wall House (FY 1922)
158 Piedmont Ave.
ca. 1917
C

The Wall House is a basic Colonial Revival house type found several times in the West End. The nearly square two-story weatherboarded dwelling has a steep hip roof with a large hip-roofed front dormer, a central entrance with sidelights and transom, and a hip-roofed front porch with Tuscan columns and a plain balustrade. After mid century a wood stair to the second story was added to the west side of the house, but this has had little effect on the overall integrity of the house. The house appears on the 1917 Sanborn Map, and the following year the city directory listed Lee B. Wall, a contractor, and his wife, Louise, at this location. The first tax listing was in 1921 with Eva Wall, the assistant city treasurer. The Wall family occupied the house until at least the 1930s, and Eva Wall retained ownership until 1942. (SM, CD, TR)

508. Henry B. Pulliam House (FY 1923)
162 Piedmont Ave.
ca. 1921
C

This one-and-a-half-story frame bungalow bears many typical features of its house type. Among these are a broad gable roof with widely overhanging braced eaves, a right front cross gable and a small gabled dormer -- both treated like the main roof, four-over-one sash bungalow style windows, and an engaged porch -- which extends beyond the east end of the house -- with tapered wood posts on formstone-covered plinths and a plain balustrade. Since mid-century the house has been unsympathetically covered with aluminum siding and formstone, and yet, even with these uncomplimentary surface changes, the original basic form and detailing are still clearly evident. Henry B. Pulliam, secretary of the Orinoco Supply Co., purchased the property in 1915, but was not listed at this location in the city directories until 1922. After his death, his widow, Kate, continued to occupy the house until selling it around 1960. (TR, CD, SM)

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509. House (FY 1924)
166-168 Piedmont Ave.
ca. 1950
N

This small one-story house has a gable roof with a right front cross gable and an enclosed front porch. It is covered with asbestos shingles with a formstone facade.

510. Abraham Cohn House (FY 1925)
1000-1004 West End Blvd.
1921
C

This house holds a proud location at the junction of West End Blvd., Piedmont Ave., and W. First St. The handsome two-story stuccoed house carries features typical of its period. Among these are a low hip roof with widely overhanging bracketed eaves, hipped dormers, eight-over-one sash windows with louvered wood shutters, and a front porch with tapered stuccoed posts and a stuccoed balustrade. Abe Cohn listed the property for taxes in 1920, and in 1922 Abraham and Stella Cohn, who owned A. Cohn & Co., jewelers, were listed at this location in the city directory. They owned the house until 1947. (TR, CD)

Garage
C

Behind the house is a one-car stuccoed brick garage with a pyramidal roof which appears to be contemporary with the house.

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511. Stanton House (FY 1926)
1008 West End Blvd.
ca. 1914
C

Set prominently on a small terraced lot overlooking West End Blvd. and W. First St., this typical Colonial Revival dwelling is stately although simple in detail. The two-story frame house has a low hip roof with widely overhanging eaves, shed dormers, one-over-one and nine-over-one sash windows, a glass and wood paneled entrance, and a wrap-around porch with paneled Classical posts and a plain balustrade. The house has been sheathed with aluminum siding, but this has had little adverse effect on its overall integrity. Like so many houses in the West End, it has a stone retaining wall by the sidewalk and curved stone steps leading to the house. Lou K. Stanton, a milliner and the wife of Julius P. Stanton, acquired the property in 1912 and by 1915 was listed in the city directory at this location. Members of the Stanton family occupied the house until 1950, when it was sold to Robert B. and Elsie Sutton. (TR, CD, SM)

Garage
N

Behind the house is a one-car brick garage of undetermined date with a pyramidal roof and an added carport-like shed in front.

512. Lott-Woodall House (FY 1927)
1012 West End Blvd.
ca. 1920
C

The Lott-Woodall House is the most unusual of the "Dutch" Colonial Revival houses in the West End. The two-story weatherboarded dwelling has a three-gambrel roof with a central front-facing gambrel and side gambreled wings angled backward to fit the shape of the lot. Other features include shed dormers, six-over-one sash windows, Craftsman doors, and a front porch with square Tuscan posts, simple brackets, a weatherboarded balustrade, and an upper deck. The house was first listed in the city directories in 1921 as the residence of Dr. H. Stokes Lott and his wife, Dorcas, who were still living here in 1923. In 1923 Basil T. and Mamie B. Woodall acquired the property and were listed at this location in the 1924 directory. Basil Woodall was an employee of Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. In 1970 Mamie Woodall was still living in the house, and she sold it in 1973. (CD, TR)

513. William J. Paschal House (FY 1928)
1016 West End Blvd.
ca. 1920
C

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Like the Lott-Woodall House next door (#512), the Paschal House adopts an unusual form to fit the odd shape of its lot. In most respects it appears to be a typical bungalow of its period. It is a one-and-a-half-story frame house with coursed wood shingle siding, a broad gable roof with overhanging braced eaves, a large front hipped dormer, and an engaged porch with heavy shingled end posts and a plain balustrade. Convention is dismissed on the south side of the house, however, where the back slope of the gable is "chopped off" and recessed toward the center of the house before continuing its downward slope, and is then recessed again, creating a rather modern effect. The house is complemented by the stone retaining wall at the sidewalk and by the double flight of front steps. Although William J. Paschal, manager of the Southern Mirror Co., acquired the property in 1916, he and his wife, Stella, were not listed at this location in the city directories until 1921. The Paschals owned the house until 1943. (TR, CD)

514. Long Apartments (FY 1929)
1020 West End Blvd.
1920
C

This two-story frame Craftsman house is simple in detail but dramatic in its form. The weatherboarded house has a gable roof which sweeps low in front (making the rear look chopped off) to cover an engaged porch and a porch end room. A large shed dormer interrupts the front slope, lessening its frontal impact. The porch features plain stuccoed columns, and the two entrances are composed of double-leaf French doors. Like many others, this house has stone front steps and retaining wall. Dr. V. M. Long and his wife, Hannah, acquired the property in 1919, but they never lived here. Their residence was next door, at 1024 West End Blvd. (#515). In 1921 this building was listed in the city directory as three apartments. It remained in Long family ownership until 1980. (TR, CD)

Garage
C

Behind the house is a pyramidal-roofed brick garage which appears to have been built prior to 1930.

515. Dr. Vann M. Long House (FY 1930)
1024 West End Blvd.
ca. 1912
C

A stone retaining wall and stone steps lead to the front of this well-preserved Craftsman house. The two-story dwelling has a weatherboarded first story, a pebbledash second story, a low hip roof with widely overhanging eaves, a small matching dormer, paired twenty-over-one sash windows, a Craftsman front door, and a porch with paired Tuscan columns on brick plinths and a plain balustrade. Mrs. Hannah Bruce Long purchased the property in 1912, and that same year she and her

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husband, Vann, were listed as "h. Blvd. Ext." As this area of the West End was further developed, subsequent directories gave more exact addresses for the house. Vann Long was a physician. The Longs occupied the house for years, and their heirs retained ownership until 1980. (TR, CD, SM)

Garage/storage building
N

Behind the house is a garage/storage building of undetermined construction date with a pyramidal roof and corrugated metal siding.

16. Hollenback-Garner House (FY 1931)
1028 West End Blvd.
ca. 1922
C

One of the most striking features of this house is that it is identical to its next door neighbor, 1032 West End Blvd. (#517). The well-preserved bungalow is a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling with a weatherboarded first story, a coursed wood shingle second story, a broad gable roof with overhanging, bargeboarded eaves, a matching front dormer, and an engaged front porch with groups of tapered wood posts on brick plinths and a plain balustrade. Bungalow style windows are typically grouped, and the front door is accented by a crosssetted, pedimented, and battered surround. A steep flight of steps leads up the front yard to the house. The house was first listed in the 1922 city directory as the residence of N. A. Bost, but tax records and directories show that its early history held many turnovers. In 1934, however, W. M. Hollenbeck (or Halenbeck) purchased the property, and he and his wife, Anna, occupied the house until around 1945. At that time it was acquired by Samuel W. Garner, of T. W. Garner Foods, and he and his wife, Ila, occupied it. They owned the house until 1963, and thereafter the property changed ownership frequently. (CD,TR)

17. Harry A. Cunningham House (FY 1932)
1032 West End Blvd.
1921
C

Identical to 1028 West End Blvd. (#516) next door, the Cunningham House is a handsome and well-preserved one-and-a-half-story frame bungalow whose first story is sheathed with weatherboards and upper story is sheathed with coursed wood shingles. The house has a broad gable roof with overhanging eaves and simple bargeboards, a matching front dormer, groups of bungalow style windows, a Craftsman front door with a pedimented, crosssetted, and battered surround, and an engaged front porch with groups of tapered wood posts on brick plinths and a plain balustrade. Typical of West End landscaping, the front yard is bordered by a stone retaining wall, and stone steps lead up the yard to the steep front steps of the house. Harry A. Cunningham acquired the property in 1921, and by the following year he and his wife,

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Estella, were listed at this location in the city directory. Harry Cunningham was a sales agent for the National Cash Register Co. The Cunninghams occupied the house until around 1933, and subsequently it went through numerous owners and occupants.
(TR, CD)

18. Culler House (FY 1933)
1036 West End Blvd.
ca. 1912
C

The Culler House is a late Victorian-Colonial Revival cottage typical of several built in the early twentieth century in the West End. The one-story weatherboarded dwelling has a steep hip roof with right front and left side intersecting gables with simple bargeboards, ten-over-one and twelve-over-one sash windows on the facade, a glass and wood paneled front door, and a porch with Tuscan columns and a plain balustrade. The 1916 city directory lists Mrs. M. E. Culler at this location, but as early as 1913 the directory listed Mrs. Mary E. Culler (widow of Aaron W.), Ada M. Culler, and Lorraine Culler at "h. Blvd. nr. Shallowford." In 1923 Carroll E. Sharp purchased the house but lived there only a few years. Since 1943 the house has been owned by the Mendenhall family but has been used as rental property. (CD, TR)

519. Philip T. Hay House (FY 1934)
1040 West End Blvd.
1912
C

This large one-and-a-half-story bungalow is one of the most handsome in this section of the West End, largely because of its generous use of granite for the gable end chimney and the front porch plinths, balustrade-foundation, and dramatically curved front steps. Other features of the one-and-a-half-story weatherboarded house include a broad gable roof with overhanging braced eaves, a large shed dormer across the front, fancy bungalow style facade windows, paneled and tapered porch posts, and a projecting porch entrance bay. The house is attractively sited on a large corner wooded lot with a low stone retaining wall and stone-lined steps. Philip T. Hay, an engineer with Norfolk and Western Railroad, purchased the property in 1911, and in 1912 he was listed along with his wife, Mary, at "h. W. End Blvd." in the city directory. The Hays continued to occupy the house until Mrs. Hay sold it in 1951.
(TR, CD, SM)

Garage
C

Behind the house and facing Jarvis St. is a board-and-batten garage with a gable roof which appears to be contemporary with the house.

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520. Jones-Coleman House (FY 1935)
1015 West End Blvd.
ca. 1920
C

This small bungalow is typical in form, material, and detail of many of those built in the West End and elsewhere during the 1910s and 1920s. It is a one-and-a-half-story house with a pebbledash first story, a wood shingled upper story, a steep gable roof whose slopes curve down and out toward front and rear, widely overhanging braced eaves, a front shed dormer, and an engaged porch with tapered wood posts on brick plinths and a recently added plain balustrade. The glass panel front door has sidelights and is flanked by three-part bungalow windows. Sanborn Maps show that the house was built post 1917, and the first city directory listing was for Wiley R. and Ida Jones in 1921. Between the Jones occupancy of the early 1920s, and 1939, when the house's longest-term owner acquired it, the house had several owners and occupants. In 1939 H. Russell and Bina Coleman purchased the property for their residence, and they owned it until 1959. (SM, CD, TR)

Garage
C

Behind the house is a two-car brick garage with a shed roof which appears to pre-date 1930.

521. House (FY 1936)
1017 West End Blvd.
post 1950
N

This is a one-story, wide wood shingle cottage with a gable roof, a left front gabled wing, and a shed-roofed entrance porch.

522. William A. Burke House (FY 1937)
1021 West End Blvd.
ca. 1910
C

The Burke House is a large, two-story frame, Colonial Revival dwelling with a pedimented gable roof, gabled dormers, a three-bay facade with a sidelighted central entrance, a one-story Classical porch with Tuscan columns and a full entablature, and an upper deck onto which second story French doors open. Since mid-century the house has been sheathed with asbestos shingles, and a one-story rear wing appears to have been added since 1917, but these changes have not destroyed the overall architectural character of the house. William A. and Pansy Burke acquired the property in 1910, and the following year they were listed in the city directory at this location. W. A. Burke was an employee of Fries Manufacturing and Power Co.

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and later of RJR Tobacco Co. The Burkes occupied the house until Mrs. Burke sold it to Julia Street in 1950. Street converted the house to three apartments, and it remains apartments. (TR, CD, SM)

523. Frank B. Benbow House (FY 1938)
1025 West End Blvd.
1915
C

The Benbow House is a large, two-story frame, Colonial Revival dwelling. It has a gabled roof with cornice returns, gabled dormers, a left front projecting bay, a central entrance with sidelights and transom, and a front porch with Tuscan columns, a full entablature, and a pedimented entrance bay. The south bay of the porch has been enclosed, a second story has been added to the original one-story rear wing, and the house has been sheathed with asbestos shingles -- probably all during mid century. These changes, however, have not destroyed the positive contribution the house makes to the overall character of the neighborhood. Attorney Frank A. Benbow acquired the property in 1915, and the following year he and his wife, Fannie, were listed at this location in the city directory. The Benbow family owned and occupied the house until 1939. By 1960 it had been converted to five apartments. (TR, CD, SM)

24. William C. Huband House (FY 1939)
1029 West End Blvd.
ca. 1915
C

The Huband House is typical of many of the simple but stately Colonial Revival dwellings built in the West End during the 1910s. It is a two-story weatherboarded frame house with a pyramidal and hip roof with overhanging enclosed eaves and a wide frieze board, a hipped front dormer, a striking oval glass entrance with oval glass sidelights, and a wrap-around porch with paneled Tuscan posts and a plain balustrade. William C. Huband, a bookkeeper for Salem Iron Works, acquired the property in 1910, but it was 1916 before the city directories listed him and his wife, Mary Elizabeth, at this location. They occupied the house until the 1960s, selling it in 1968. (TR, CD, SM)

25. Bost-Dunnagan House (FY 1940)
1033 West End Blvd.
1915
C

The Bost-Dunnagan House is another example of a simple Colonial Revival dwelling of the 1910s. The two-story frame house has a hip roof, a contrasting front gabled dormer, nine-over-one sash windows, an entrance with sidelights and transom, and a wrap-around porch with paneled Tuscan posts and a plain balustrade. Like many of

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the houses of the period, this one has a large front window with a diamond-muntined transom. Around mid century the house was sheathed with asbestos shingles, but this has not destroyed its overall architectural character. Elizabeth Bost purchased the property in 1914, and in 1916 she and her husband, Nat, were listed in the city directory at this location. The Bosts occupied the house until the early 1920s, but retained ownership until 1937. In 1944 John L. Dunnagan bought the house, and he and his family lived here until selling it in 1968. (TR, CD, SM)

526. Johnathan R. Walker House (FY 1941)
1037 West End Blvd.
ca. 1917
C

The Walker House is an example of one of the standard bungalow types popular during the 1910s and 1920s. It is a one-and-a-half-story house with a weatherboarded first story, a wood shingled upper story (some now covered with asbestos shingles), a broad gable roof with widely overhanging braced eaves and simple bargeboards, a matching front dormer, a Craftsman front door, and a broad front porch with heavy brick posts and a plain balustrade. Johnathan R. Walker purchased the property in 1911, but the 1918 city directory was the first to list him and his wife, Mattie, at this location. He was assistant postmaster. The Walkers owned and occupied the house until the early 1940s. (TR, CD, SM)

527. Alphon V. Nash House (FY 1942)
1041 West End Blvd.
1923
C

Although the Nash House is difficult to see at present because of its tall vertical board fence, it remains little-altered from its original appearance, as shown in the prestigious 1924 publication, Art Work of Piedmont Section of North Carolina. It is a two-story, foursquare, stuccoed house with a bellcast pyramidal roof with widely overhanging eaves, a front hipped dormer, paired nine-over-one sash windows, and a front porch with tapered wood posts and simple curvilinear brackets. The house was first listed in the 1923 city directory as the residence of A. L. and Berta Caudle, but in February of that year Alphon V. Nash, owner of A. V. Nash and Sons (real estate, rentals, and insurance), purchased the property. He and his family occupied the house until at least 1950, thereafter retaining ownership and renting the property until 1971. (AW, CD, TR)

Garage
N

Behind the house is a two-car, gable-roofed, frame garage of recent construction date.

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528. House (FY 1943)
1100 West End Blvd.
ca. 1923
C

This handsome bungalow is nearly identical to the house across the street, 1101 West End Blvd. (#540). It is a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling with a weatherboarded first story, a wood shingled upper story, a broad gable roof with widely overhanging braced eaves with simple bargeboards, and a matching front dormer with four sets of casement windows. The engaged front porch with heavy brick posts and a plain balustrade shelters a Craftsman front door and three-part bungalow windows with fancier-than-usual diamond-patterned upper sash. Tax records and city directories suggest that the house has been used primarily as rental property, although it is now owner-occupied. Effie M. Vinson purchased the property in 1922, and the first city directory listing for this location was in 1924, when it was the residence of S. R. Warner. Although the Vinson family owned the property until 1975, they appear to have resided here for only a short while around 1940. (TR, CD)

529. House (FY 1944)
1106 West End Blvd.
post 1917
N

This two-story frame house of undetermined construction date appears to have been originally a simple Colonial Revival dwelling with a gable roof, a gable end chimney, a three-bay facade, and a hip-roofed front porch. Recent alterations, however, including vinyl siding and an enclosed front porch with central sliding glass doors, have had a substantially negative effect on its overall integrity.

530. Roberts-Lehman House (FY 1945)
1110 West End Blvd.
1911
C

The Roberts-Lehman House is one of the most distinctive of the "Dutch" Colonial Revival houses in the West End. It is a large one-and-a-half-story weatherboarded frame dwelling with a triple-gambrel roof. The front gambrel has diamond-muntined upper sash which match the diamond-muntined sidelights and transom of the glass and wood paneled front entrance. Other details include interior end chimneys, one-over-one sash windows with wood louvered shutters, a front porch with Tuscan columns and a plain balustrade, a high brick foundation, and a long flight of balustraded wood steps leading to the front entrance. Like other houses on the street, this one has a stone retaining wall by the sidewalk and stone front yard steps. The house was built by the Southern Development Co., a West Virginia corporation, according to the owner survey form on this property. William J. Roberts acquired the property in 1911, and in 1912 he and his wife, Sallie, were listed in the city directory at this location. W. J. Roberts was manager of the R. G. Dunn & Co. (mercantile agency).

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The Roberts family remained owner-occupants until 1930. In 1935 Paul H. and Thelma Lehman purchased the house for their residence, owning it until 1979. Paul Lehman was an employee of P. H. Hanes Knitting Co. (OS, TR, CD, SM)

Garage

C

Behind the house is a one-car vertical board frame garage with a gable roof, which appears to pre-date 1930.

531. Edwin L. Cole House (FY 1946)
1116 West End Blvd.
ca. 1920
C

The Cole House is a large one-and-a-half-story bungalow with a pebbledash first story and a wood shingled upper story. Typical of bungalows, the broad gable roof has widely overhanging braced eaves. The German sided front shed dormer may be an addition, but of unknown date. The house has paired bungalow style windows, a sidelighted front door, and an off-center gabled porch with square wood posts on brick plinths and a plain balustrade. The front yard has a high stone retaining wall and a long flight of stone steps. In 1916 Edwin L. Cole, a foreman at RJR Tobacco Co., and his wife, Rosebud, purchased this property, but it was not until 1921 that they were listed in the city directory at this location. The Coles occupied the house until selling it in 1966. (TR, CD)

Garage

C

On the alley behind the house is a one-car weatherboarded frame garage with a gable roof. It appears to date from pre 1930.

532. Apartments (FY 1947)
1120 West End Blvd.
post 1950
N

This incompatible apartment building is a two-story brick veneered structure with a gable-on-hip roof whose side faces the street. The building is set farther back from the street than are its neighboring houses.

533. Miller-Hancock House (FY 1948)
1124 West End Blvd.
ca. 1915
C

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This Colonial Revival cottage is a one-and-a-half-story weatherboarded frame house with a clipped gable roof. It features a hipped front dormer, a glass and wood paneled entrance with sidelights, a facade porch with Tuscan columns and a plain balustrade, steep wooden steps to the porch, and a high brick porch foundation with large south-facing windows. Like many of the houses on the street, it has a stone retaining wall bordering the front yard and stone front steps. Mary Eva Miller purchased the property in 1910, and the 1917 Sanborn Map shows that the house had been built by that time. The 1918 city directory — the first to cover this area of West End Blvd. — lists Paul L. Miller, a contractor, and his wife, Eva, as residing at this location. They occupied the house through 1935 and sold it to Thomas W. and Alice B. Hancock in 1941. The Hancocks occupied the house at least until 1975, and the family retains ownership of the property, although it is now used for rental purposes. (TR, CD, SM)

534. Whitaker House (FY 1949)
1130 West End Blvd.
ca. 1922
C

Raised high on a stuccoed foundation, this 1920s one-story frame cottage shows clear evidence of its bungalow influence in the multi-gabled roof with widely overhanging braced eaves, the grouped bungalow-type eight-over-one sash windows, and the corner porch with Tuscan columns and plain balustrade. The house has been recently covered with aluminum siding, but this has not destroyed its overall character. The house was first listed in the city directory as the residence of Walter J. and Georgia Hylton, but ownership and occupancy changed frequently during the early years. The first owner-occupants appear to have been Alice P. and Emma Lewis Whitaker, who owned the house from 1938 to 1955. Alice was a lawyer, and Emma was a teacher at Sedge Gargen School. (CD, TR)

535. House (FY 1950)
1134 West End Blvd.
post 1945
N

This low one-story weatherboarded house has a gable roof, a front chimney, and a shed-roofed corner porch. While the house is incompatible with others on the street, it at least has a stone retaining wall by the sidewalk and stone front steps characteristic of West End landscaping.

536. William W. Barnhardt House (FY 1951)
1136-1138 West End Blvd.
ca. 1925
C

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This large but austere simple Colonial Revival house is a two-story weatherboarded frame dwelling with a three-bay central block and shallow wings which project from either side of the house toward the rear. The house features a low hip roof with widely overhanging enclosed eaves, nine-over-one sash windows, a small entrance porch with Tuscan columns, and a wrap-around brick terrace. Responding to the typical West End terrain, there is a high stone retaining wall around the front yard and steep front yard steps. W. W. Barnhardt, a foreman at the Bahnson Co., and his wife, Pearl, purchased the property in 1922 and by 1926 were listed at this location in the city directory. In 1960 Mrs. Barnhardt, then a widow, was still living in house, which she sold in 1965. (TR, CD)

Garage/storage building

N

Behind the house is a one-car concrete garage/storage building with a flat roof. It was probably built after 1930.

537. Raymond G. Parker House (FY 1952)

1142 West End Blvd.

ca. 1921

C

The Parker House is a handsome one-and-a-half-story frame bungalow with a weatherboarded first story, a wood shingled upper story, a broad gable roof with widely overhanging braced eaves, a Craftsman front door with sidelights and transom, and large flanking windows. Like several other bungalows in the West End, the Parker House makes dramatic use of granite, in this case for interior chimneys, front porch/terrace posts, balustrade and steps, and, more typically, for the front yard retaining wall, and winding front yard steps. Raymond G. Parker, who was secretary of Peppers Warehouse as well as an attorney, purchased the property in 1919, but it was not until the 1922 city directory that he and his wife, Sallie, were listed at this location in the city directory. The Parkers owned the house until 1945, but by 1935 were using it as rental property. (TR, CD)

538. Martin-Cohen House (FY 1953)

1146 West End Blvd.

ca. 1921

C

This two-story weatherboarded frame house is a strongly simple Colonial Revival dwelling. It is characterized by a narrow three-bay facade, a steep gable roof with front and rear cornices but no overhanging eaves on the sides, an off-center exterior end chimney, nine-over-nine sash windows, a slightly projecting front bay window, a six-panel entrance with transom and pedimented hood, and a southeast side porch with square Tuscan posts and a plain balustrade. In keeping with most of the other houses on the street, there are stone front yard steps and a stone retaining wall. Sanford Martin, editor and general manager of the Winston-Salem Journal,

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purchased the property in 1916, and in 1922 he and his wife, Ava, were first listed in the city directory at this location. In 1929 Martin sold the house to J. K. Spencer, but in 1932 Spencer sold it to Minnie B. Cohen. The following year she and her husband, Harry L., were listed in the city directory at this location, and the Cohen family remained owner-occupants until 1976. (TR, CD)

Garage
N

Behind the house is a one-car concrete garage with a pyramidal roof which was probably built after 1930.

539. William E. Hege House (FY 1954)
1152 West End Blvd.
1923-1924
C

The Hege House is a simple late Colonial Revival cottage characterized by a gable roof with cornice returns, an off-center gable end chimney, a right front projecting wing, eight-over-one and six-over-one sash bungalow style windows, and a two-bay front porch with Tuscan columns and a plain balustrade. Although the house is simple and has been sheathed in recent years with vinyl siding, it still displays the definite marks of its 1920s construction date. William E. Hege, a traveling salesman for Crawford Mill Supply, purchased this property in 1923, and the following year he and his wife, Essie, were listed at this location in the city directory. Somewhat unusual for the West End, the house remains in the ownership and occupancy of its original family. (TR, CD)

Garage
N

On the west side of the house is an unusual two-car concrete garage with a steep gable roof housing a room. Probably constructed after 1930, it is built into the hillside.

540. Bert L. Bennett House (FY 1955)
1101 West End Blvd.
1920
C

This handsome bungalow is nearly identical to 1100 West End Blvd. (#528) across the street. The Bennett House is a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling with a weatherboarded first story, a wood shingled upper story, a broad gable roof with widely overhanging braced eaves and bargeboarded slopes which curve slightly outward toward front and rear, and a large gabled dormer with a row of four casement windows. Other features include interior end chimneys, bungalow windows with fancy

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diamond-patterned upper sash, and a front porch with heavy stuccoed brick posts and a plain balustrade. Unlike its mate, this house has a small shed-roofed wing attached to the southeast side. Bert L. Bennett, president of Bennett-Lewallen Co. (wholesale cigars and tobacco), and his wife, Corinna, purchased the property in 1919 and by 1921 were listed in the city directory at this location. The Bennetts sold the house in 1929, and since then it has had numerous owners and occupants. (TR, CD)

541. Duplex (FY 1956)
1105-1107 West End Blvd.
ca. 1950
N

Identical to #542 next door, this is a low one-story asbestos-shingled duplex with a brick veneer four-bay facade, a cinderblock basement story, and a low hip roof.

542. Duplex (FY 1957)
1109-1111 West End Blvd.
ca. 1950
N

Like its mate next door (#541), this duplex is a low one-story asbestos-shingled building with a low gable roof, a four-bay brick veneer facade with two entrances, and a concrete basement story.

543. Timothy B. Transou House (FY 1958)
1113 West End Blvd.
1921
C

The Transou House is a modest but well-designed one-story frame bungalow. It is characterized by a typical combination of weatherboard and wood shingle siding, a broad gable roof with overhanging braced eaves, a shed dormer, a central chimney, a Craftsman front door with sidelights, a center bay gabled porch with heavy brick posts and balustrade, and a rear sleeping porch. Timothy B. Transou purchased the property in 1921 and in 1922 was first listed in the city directory at this location. He sold the house in 1929, and it appears to have been used as rental property until the present owners acquired it in 1976. (TR, CD)

544. Apartments (FY 1959)
1121 West End Blvd.
ca. 1950
N

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This is a two-story brick veneer apartment building with a basement story and a one-story southwest side wing. It has a flat roof and the windowless side of the building faces the street. A paved parking area is on the northwest (facade) side of the bulding.

545. Dr. Albert D. Edwards House (FY 1960)
1123 West End Blvd.
1915
C

Although it has been sheathed (probably in mid century) with asbestos shingles, the Edwards House remains a delightfully unusual, though simple, dwelling. The two-story frame house has a front-facing gable roof with widely overhanging eaves, large corner braces, and a sawnwork bargeboard decorating the front gable. The two-bay facade has a glass and wood paneled entrance with sidelights and transom. The offset corner porch features paneled Tuscan posts, a plain balustrade, and a shed roof which converts to a pedimented gable roof at the extended end. By contrast, the rear of the house has a corner porch with square posts and a turned balustrade. A particularly odd feature of this property is the marble gravestone in the front yard which says, "Albert D. Edwards, M.D., Aug. 11, 1876-Feb. 15, 1934, A friend to humanity." It sits with other plain marble slabs on the ground around the front steps. Dr. A. D. Edwards purchased the property in 1915, and the following year he and his wife, Maude, were listed in the city directory at this location. The house remains in Edwards family ownership and occupancy. (TR, CD, SM)

546. Roby L. Wagner House (FY 1961)
1131 West End Blvd.
1922
C

The Wagner House is a large, rambling, one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling with predominantly bungalow style detailing. The house has a hip roof with widely overhanging eaves with shaped rafter ends, large matching dormers, groups of bungalow style windows, a bungalow front door with sidelights, and a wrap-around porch with tapered wood posts on square plinths. Because of the downward slope of the land behind the house, its rear reveals four different levels. The house has been sheathed with aluminum siding (probably in mid century), but this alteration has had little effect on its overall character. Roby L. Wagner, a food store inspector for the City Health Department, first listed the property for taxes in 1921, and in 1923 he was listed with his wife, Ruby, at this location in the city directory. The house remains in Wagner family ownership and occupancy, although it appears to have been converted to apartments. (TR, CD)

Garage
C

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Downhill from the house is a two-car frame garage with weatherboard siding, a pyramidal roof, and a room or rooms on the lower level created by the slope of the land. It probably predates 1930.

547. Elmer A. Tucker House (FY 1962)
1141 West End Blvd.
1915
C

This unusual Colonial Revival house is distinguished by its cross-gambrel roof with a gambrel facing each of the four sides and with a pent eave surrounding the house at the base of the gambrels. The one-and-a-half-story weatherboarded dwelling also has two small shed dormers on either side of the front gambrel and a front porch with paneled posts and a plain balustrade. E. A. Tucker acquired the property in 1915, and the following year he and his wife, Mary, were listed at this location in the city directory. The Tucker family occupied the house at least through 1945, and Frances Tucker Kimball sold it in 1954. (TR, CD, SM)

Garage
N

Behind the house is a one-car garage with brick and rusticated block construction, a gable roof, and an undetermined construction date.

548. Apartments (FY 1963)
S.W. side West End Blvd. bet. 1141 & 1159 West End Blvd.
ca. 1930s
N

This large two-story pebbledash apartment building with a gable-on-hip roof may have been built in the 1920s or 1930s, but its facade appears to have been so heavily altered that it is difficult to understand its original appearance.

Garage
N

Behind the building is a two or three-car weatherboarded garage with a shed roof, in delapidated condition, and of undetermined construction date.

549. Walker-Hopkins House (FY 1964)
1159 West End Blvd.
ca. 1915
C

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This foursquare house is typical of many built during the 1910s and 1920s which display the combined influences of the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles. The two-story frame house has a weatherboarded first story, a wood shingled second story, a pyramidal roof with overhanging eaves with flat brackets, and a wood shingled hip dormer. Also featured are six-over-one and nine-over-one sash windows, a southeast side chimney and bay window, a glass and wood paneled front entrance with multi-pane sidelights and transom, and a front porch with Tuscan columns and a plain balustrade. The 1916 city directory lists F. E. Griffith at this location, but in the same year Miss Hester Bruce Walker purchased the property and was herself listed at this location in the 1918 directory. Hester Walker was a designer for Mrs. T. W. Hancock ("Madame Hancock"), who for years was the most prominent dressmaker in Winston and did, for example, Katherine Smith Reynolds' clothes. (See 1167 West End Blvd., #551.) Walker sold the house in 1945 to William S. and Pearl Hopkins for their residence. The Hopkins family retained ownership until 1983. (TR, CD, SM)

550. Powell-Hall House (FY 1965)
1163 West End Blvd.
ca. 1915
C

This well-preserved bungalow is a one-and-a-half-story weatherboarded frame house with a broad gable roof with overhanging braced eaves, a pair of interior brick chimneys, a gabled front dormer with French doors which open to a balustraded deck on the porch roof, and a front porch with paneled posts, a plain balustrade, and a slightly projecting entrance bay with a pebbledash-covered pedimented gable. The surprisingly elaborate front entrance has a glass and wood paneled door and fancy leaded glass sidelights and transom. From 1916 through 1918 George E. and Mattie Powell were listed in the city directory at this location. In 1918, however, Samuel W. and Mattie Hall acquired the property, and in the 1920 directory they were listed at this location. S. W. Hall was a Baptist minister. The house remained in Hall family ownership until 1977. (CD, TR, SM)

551. Carter-Jenkins House (FY 1966)
1167 West End Blvd.
ca. 1915
C

Like many of the houses built in the 1910s and 1920s, this is a simple but sturdily built dwelling with hints of both Colonial Revival and Craftsman stylistic influences. The two-story frame house has a pyramidal roof, a southeast side wing with pedimented gable, and a wrap-around porch with paneled Tuscan posts and a plain balustrade. The facade features the same type of large bungalow window with fancy transom as found on both 1163 and 1159 West End Blvd. of the same construction date. Probably in mid century, the house was covered with aluminum siding, but this has not significantly diminished its status as a "contributing" architectural property

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in the West End. The first known occupants of the house were DeWitt S. and Emma S. Carter, who were listed at this location in the 1916-1920 city directories. While the house was investment property of George B. Whitaker, its most prominent tenant was Mrs. T. W. Hancock, the dressmaker for Winston-Salem's social elite. She lived in the house from ca. 1928 through at least 1932. In 1941 Cynthia Myrtle Jenkins, also a dressmaker, purchased the property for her residence, and she owned it until 1969. Subsequently the house has changed ownership frequently. (CD, TR, SM)

552. Pollard-Thompson House (FY 1967)

103 S. Sunset Dr.

ca. 1924

C

This neat one-story bungalow has a pyramidal roof with right front and left side intersecting gables, grouped windows, a front entrance with sidelights, and a corner porch with Tuscan posts on stuccoed plinths. The house has been recently covered with vinyl siding, but still makes a definite contribution to the architectural character of the neighborhood. The first city directory listing for this property was in 1925 as the residence of W. B. Pollard, Jr. In 1926, however, Mrs. Emily Thompson listed the property for taxes, and she occupied it at least through 1933. She was a probation officer for the County Welfare Department. After mid century the house became rental property. (CD, TR)

Garage

C

Behind the house is a one-car garage with weatherboard siding and a hip roof which appears to pre-date 1930.

553. J. Dobson Long House (FY 1968)

107 S. Sunset Dr.

ca. 1927

C

This simple but neat bungalow is currently in the process of a sensitive rehabilitation. It is a one-story weatherboarded house with a front-facing clipped gable roof, a porch across the right half of the facade which repeats the clipped gable of the main roof, and paired six-over-one sash windows. J. D. and Lillian Long purchased the property in 1926, and in 1928 they were listed in the city directory at this location. Dobson Long was a clerk at the P. H. Hanes Knitting Co. By 1930 the Longs were no longer living in the house, and it appears to have been used as rental property under numerous owners for most of the years thereafter. (TR, CD)

554. House (FY 1969)

111 S. Sunset Dr.

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post 1945
N

This simple one-story frame cottage has German siding, a steep gable roof, an off-center gable end chimney, and a small shed-roofed entrance porch.

555. Martin-Wilson-Mayberry House (FY 1970)

115 S. Sunset Dr.
1928
C

This "Dutch" Colonial Revival house typically has a gambrel roof, but is unusual in that the gambrel end, with its central chimney, faces the street. Long shed dormers line either side of the roof. Other features of the brick veneer and weatherboarded house include six-over-one sash windows and an entrance with a round-arched hood. A steep flight of stone steps leads up the front yard to the house. The first city directory listing for the house was in 1928, when it was the residence of Ernest R. Martin, a piano tuner, and his wife, Catherine. In 1945 Myrle Wilson acquired the property for his residence, and he owned it until 1958. In 1963 the house was purchased by its present owners, T. J. and B. Y. Mayberry. (CD, TR, I-T. J. Mayberry)

Garage/apartment
N

Behind the house is a two-story brick veneer apartment, whose first floor was originally a garage. The building appears to have taken its present form after 1940.

556. Ernest R. Martin House (FY 1971)

119 S. Sunset Dr.
1916
C

This simple, neat bungalow is typical of many built in the 1910s and 1920s. It is a one-and-a-half-story frame house with a broad gable roof with overhanging eaves, a front shed dormer, interior end chimneys, paired six-over-one sash windows, and a front porch with square wood posts on brick plinths and a plain balustrade. In recent years the house was sheathed with aluminum siding, but this has had little adverse effect on its overall integrity. A low stone retaining wall borders the front yard. E. R. and Katherine Martin purchased the property in 1916, and the Sanborn Maps illustrate the house in 1917. From 1918 through the early 1920s the Martins occupied the house, but in 1928 they moved next door (#555). They continued to own this house, however, until selling it to John and Lillian Reich in 1945. For many years thereafter the house was used as rental property. (TR, SM, CD)

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557. Arthur S. Cassel House (FY 1972)
123 S. Sunset Dr.
1917
C

Even though the Cassel House was sheathed with aluminum siding in recent years, it remains a good representative example of a basic bungalow house type. The one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling has broad gable roofs for the main body, the front dormer, and the facade porch, all of which have widely overhanging braced eaves. The front porch features square Tuscan posts on stuccoed plinths and a plain balustrade. Typical of the West End, the front yard has a stone retaining wall and steep stone steps. The 1917 Sanborn Map depicts this house, and it is first listed in the city directories in 1918 as the residence of pharmacist Arthur S. Cassel and his wife, Alice. They occupied the house through at least 1925, and in 1927 W. T. Shaffner acquired the property. He used it as a rental house until selling it in 1940. (SM, CD, TR)

Garage
N

Behind the house is a concrete block and frame one-car garage with a gable roof. The original part may have been built prior to 1930, but the present appearance post dates 1930.

558. Long-Lloyd House (FY 1973)
127 S. Sunset Dr.
1920
C

The Long-Lloyd House is another example of a basic bungalow, of which there are many in the West End. Except for its dormer type, it is a mirror image of the house at 131 S. Sunset Dr. (#559). The one-story frame dwelling has a weatherboarded first story, a wood shingled attic level, a broad gable roof with overhanging braced eaves, interior chimneys (one on either side of the roof ridge), a shed dormer, and a front porch with square posts on brick plinths and a plain balustrade. J. Dobson and Lillian Long purchased the property in 1920 and by the following year were listed in the city directory at this location. Although they owned the house until 1944, by 1928 they had moved to 1316 (now 107) Sunset Dr. (#553) and were renting this house. In 1944 Gilmer H. Lloyd, a waiter at the Eat-Rite Sandwich Shop, purchased the house, and he and his wife, Lucille occupied it. They sold it in 1971. (TR, CD)

559. Johnathan A. Creech House (FY 1974)
131 S. Sunset Dr.
ca. 1920
C

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The Creech House is a near mirror image of the Long-Lloyd House next door (#558). The one-story frame bungalow has a weatherboarded first story, a wood shingled attic story, a broad gable roof with overhanging braced eaves, interior chimneys, a hipped dormer, and a front porch with Tuscan posts on brick plinths and a plain balustrade. The house was first listed in the city directories in 1921 as the residence of J. P. Whitlow, but in 1925 G. O. Barnhardt was occupying the house. In 1926 John A. and Sarah Creech purchased the property. Creech was a foreman at Hanes Dye and Finishing. The Creech family occupied the house at least through 1950 and retained ownership until 1981. (CD, TR)

Garage
C

Behind the house is a two-car vertical board garage with a shed roof which appears to have been built prior to 1930.

560. House (FY 1975)
135 S. Sunset Dr.
ca. 1940s
N

This is a one-story German-sided cottage with a hip roof, a central entrance with a round-arched hood, and north side porches.

561. House (FY 1976)
102 S. Sunset Dr.
post 1945
N

This one-story frame house has a gable roof, a left front gabled wing, and a front picture window. It is sheathed with aluminum siding, except for the facade, which is brick veneered.

562. W. M. Ferebee House (FY 1977)
106 S. Sunset Dr.
ca. 1927
C

The Ferebee House is a simple foursquare dwelling exhibiting evidence of both the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles. The two-story frame house has a pyramidal roof, a hipped dormer, an interior end chimney with an exposed face, four-over-one sash windows, and a hip-roofed front porch with Tuscan columns and a plain balustrade. Although vinyl siding and a south side wooden stair to the second floor have been added in recent years, these alterations have diminished little the overall integrity of the house. Family tradition claims that it was built for

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William M. Ferebee and his wife, Nora, who had purchased the property in 1919, but who had been living since ca. 1922 in the house next door (see #563) which they also owned. Ferebee was a grocer. The Ferebees were first listed in the city directories at what was to become 106 Sunset in 1928. They occupied the house until selling it in 1937. (I-Marvin Ferebee, TR, CD)

Garage

N

Behind the house is what appears to have been a one-car garage with German siding and a shed roof. It was probably built after 1930.

563. Ferebee-Carter House (FY 989)

110 S. Sunset Dr.

ca. 1910

C

The 1917 Sanborn Map shows that this house had been built by that year. Its form and style are older than most of the houses on the street, and it may well date from ca. 1910, if not earlier. It is a two-story frame dwelling, three bays wide and one-room deep, with a one-story rear ell. The house has a triple-A gable roof, a pair of interior chimneys, and a facade porch with Tuscan columns and a plain balustrade. The detailing of the house, along with its traditional form, is what suggests a probable early twentieth century construction date. Of particular interest are the front door with narrow sidelights, transom, and crosssetted and pedimented surround, the two-over-two sash windows with the same crosssetted and pedimented surround, and the sawnwork decoration around the semi-circular attic vents. Recent additions include aluminum siding and a picket fence around the front yard, but these interfere little with the integrity of the house. The earliest history of the house is unclear, for the first city directory listing for this location was in 1922, when the house was the residence of W. M. and Nora Ferebee. W. M. Ferebee worked in the roundhouse of Norfolk and Western Railroad before he became a grocer around 1922. Family tradition says that the Ferebees purchased this house and the vacant lot next door (future #562) in 1919, and that after building the other house (#562 - 106 S. Sunset Dr.), they moved into it and sold this one in 1927. From 1945 until the 1960s the house was owned and occupied by Ethel and Gilmer Carter. (SM, I-Marvin Ferebee, CD, TR)

564. House (FY 1978)

114 S. Sunset Dr.

ca. 1940s

N

This one-and-a-half-story frame house is a basic Colonial Revival cottage with a steep gable roof, large gabled dormers, a gable end chimney, and an entrance porch with paired Tuscan columns.

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Outbuilding

N

Behind the house is a small German-sided outbuilding which appears to have been originally a garage. It post dates 1930.

565. Duplex (FY 1979)
118 S. Sunset Dr.
1920s
C

This duplex and the one next door (#566) are very similar in form though they differ in detail. Both are typical of duplexes built in the 1920s. This one is a large two-story pebbledash building with a truncated hip roof with overhanging eaves, a hipped front dormer with battered sides, bungalow style windows, a four-bay facade, and a pair of front corner porches with Tuscan columns, plain balustrades, and parapeted roofs. Next to the French door entrances are large three-part windows. The property was purchased by Mrs. Hazel D. Norfleet in 1920, and she probably had the duplex built as investment property during the following few years. She owned the building until 1944. City directories show that the duplex has rarely been owner-occupied. (TR, CD)

566. Duplex (FY 1980)
126 S. Sunset Dr.
ca. 1924
C

Similar in form, though not in detail, to the duplex next door (#565), this one is a representative example of those erected in the 1920s. The large two-story weatherboarded building has a truncated hip roof with enclosed eaves with flat brackets, a hipped dormer, bungalow style windows, and a pair of front corner porches with square posts and parapeted roofs which shelter French door entrances and large three-part windows. As with the duplex next door, this property was purchased by Mrs. Hazel D. Norfleet in 1920. By 1925 this location was listed in the city directory, with J. O. Turner as occupant. Directories reveal that the duplex has been rarely owner-occupied. (TR, CD)

567. House (FY 1981)
130 S. Sunset Dr.
ca. 1925
C

This small but neat bungalow is a one-story weatherboarded frame dwelling with a hip roof with widely overhanging eaves, a gabled front dormer, and a front porch with square posts and a plain balustrade. The property was purchased by W. C. Bryand in 1917, and by 1925 the location was listed in the city directory, although it was

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described as vacant. The house may not have had an owner-occupant until Cuba Click acquired it in 1947. She owned the house until 1958. In that year James H. and Virginia Clark purchased the property, and they occupied the house for some years. (TR, CD)

568. House (FY 1982)
1406 Jarvis St.
ca. 1911
C

This two-story frame house shows late Victorian irregular massing but Colonial Revival detailing. The weatherboarded dwelling has a gabled and hipped roof with overhanging boxed eaves and molded cornice, a hipped dormer, and a wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns and a plain balustrade. A modern but compatible shed-roofed addition was built to the rear of the house in the late 1970s. It does not diminish the integrity of the house. The original owners were J. H. Early and C. O. Marshall. In 1923 Early became full owner, and the house remained in his family ownership until 1966. City directories show, however, that the house was not owner-occupied (James Harold Early lived on Clover St.) until ca. 1950 when J. H. Early, Jr. was listed at this address. (OS, TR, CD)

569. Vinson House (FY 1983)
1410 Jarvis St.
ca. 1924
C

This unusual one-story bungalow is completely sheathed with wood shingles and has a tin-shingle clipped gable roof and a southwest side pergola-like porch. Other features include paired nine-over-one sash windows and a central entrance with sidelights and a gabled hood. In 1922 Effie M. Vinson purchased the property, and by 1925 she and her husband, Luby, were listed in the city directory at this location. He was a salesman for Home Real Estate and Insurance Co. In 1940 Mrs. Vinson was still living in the house, but by 1950 it was being used as rental property. The Vinson family retained ownership until 1972. (TR, CD)

570. Norman B. Bennett House (FY 1984)
1511 Jarvis St.
ca. 1924
C

Like several of the houses in this area of the West End, the Bennett House is representative of the simplest version of bungalow popular during the 1910s and 1920s. It is a one-story weatherboarded frame dwelling with a gable roof with overhanging braced eaves, a low shed dormer with lattice instead of glass windows, an off-center gable end chimney, paired windows, and a partial facade porch with

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paired posts and a plain balustrade. Typical of so many houses in the West End, its steep front yard has stone steps and a stone retaining wall. Norman B. Bennett, an engineer for Southern Railway, and his wife, Gertrude, purchased the property in 1921, but it was 1925 before the city directory listed them at this address. The Bennetts owned the house until 1965 and occupied it through at least 1950. (TR, CD)

571. House (FY 1985)
1515 Jarvis St.
ca. 1930s
N

This one-story frame cottage was probably built in the 1920s or 1930s, but alterations have made its original appearance uncertain. Now covered with asbestos shingles, it has a gable-on-hip roof with overhanging eaves, a southwest side wing, a right front corner engaged porch with a corner Tuscan column and a plain balustrade, and a possibly-altered entrance with adjacent picture window.

572. House (FY 1986)
1519 Jarvis St.
ca. 1940s
N

This one-story frame house is sheathed with asbestos shingles and has a hip roof, two front picture windows, and a hooded central entrance.

573. House (FY 1987)
1521 Jarvis St.
ca. late 1920s
C

This well-preserved, basic bungalow is a one-story German-sided cottage with a front-facing gable roof with overhanging braced eaves and a wood shingled gable, a side chimney, a French door entrance, and an off-center front porch with gable echoing that of the main roof and Tuscan posts on brick plinths. A stone retaining wall borders the front yard, and steep stone steps lead up the yard to the house. D. S. Siceloff owned the property from 1924 until 1976, but rented the house. Its style suggests a 1920s construction date, although the first certain listing in the city directory for this location was not until 1940. (TR, CD)

574. Fred B. Trivette House (FY 1988)
1508-1510 Jarvis St.
ca. 1924
C

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The Trivette House is a typical 1920s duplex. It is a two-story frame dwelling with a gable roof, off-center exterior end chimneys, paired bungalow style windows, and a pair of front corner porches with gable roofs, Tuscan posts, and plain balustrades with central "star" panels. The duplex has been sheathed with asbestos shingles (probably mid century), but the basic form and detailing remain clear. Bert and Corinna Bennett, who lived next door at 1101 West End Blvd. (#540), purchased this property in 1919 and built the duplex for rental purposes. By 1925 it was listed in the city directory as the residence of Howard E. (Cleo) Fulton, vice-president of the J. G. Flynt Tobacco Co. Occupancy changed frequently, and in 1946 Fred B. Trivette purchased the property. The 1950 city directory lists Fred B. Trivette, assistant secretary of Piedmont Leaf Tobacco Co., and his wife, Daisy, at this address. Trivette owned the house until 1970. (TR, CD)

575. House (FY 1989)
1516 Jarvis St.
ca. 1950
N

This one-story brick veneer house has a gable roof with a left front gabled wing, a gable end chimney, and front picture windows.

576. House (FY 1990)
1522 Jarvis St.
ca. 1920s, post 1950
N

The shingled second story and front-facing gable roof with widely overhanging braced eaves of this house suggest that it was originally a handsome Craftsman style dwelling. However, after 1950 it was drastically remodeled with a brick-veneer first story, an enclosed porch, brick veneer additions, and altered fenestration.

577. William R. Coe House (FY 1991)
109 Crafton St.
ca. 1923
C

A typical duplex of the 1920s, the Coe House is a two-story weatherboarded frame dwelling with a gable roof with overhanging eaves, a pair of interior chimneys, bungalow style windows and doors, and a pair of front corner porches, each with a gable roof, Tuscan posts, and a plain balustrade. The little-altered duplex was built as rental property by E. A. Tucker, who owned the property from 1915 to 1946 but lived next door at 1141 West End Blvd. (#547). (It is interesting to note that the form and style of this duplex, its date of construction, and its relationship to its owner who lived next door are very similar to the Trivette House, #574, on Crafton St.) In 1946 W. R. and Beatrice Coe, along with W. and Mildred Garner,

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purchased the house. Coe, who was a barber, had been occupying the house with his family since ca. 1935, and they continued to live here until selling the property in 1967. (TR, CD)

Garage
N

On the south side of the house is a one-car garage constructed of grooved concrete blocks (perhaps intended to receive stucco) and brick with a low hipped roof. It was probably built after 1930.

578. House (FY 1992)
113 Crafton St.
ca. 1923
C

This neat Colonial Revival cottage is a one-and-a-half-story weatherboarded frame dwelling with a steep front-facing gable roof with overhanging eaves and cornice returns, a large matching dormer on the north side, four-over-one sash bungalow windows, and a front porch with Tuscan columns, a full Classical entablature, and a plain balustrade. The front yard has a high stone retaining wall and steps. In 1921 Sarah L. Kallard purchased the property, but the first city directory listing for the house was not until 1924, when it was the residence of Claremont C. Williams, owner of the Petit Golf Course. He and his wife, Madeline, occupied the house until at least 1931, although they never owned it. The ownership and occupancy of the house have changed frequently, but since 1967 it has been the owner-residence of Mary Ellen Tuttle. (TR, CD)

579. House (FY 1993)
115 Crafton St.
1922
C

Like several of the houses in this section of the West End, this one is a good example of the more simple of the bungalows which were built in the 1920s. It is a one-story weatherboarded dwelling with a broad gable roof with wood shingled gables, widely overhanging braced eaves, bungalow style windows, and an engaged porch with slender supports across the right half of the facade. Interestingly, the simple house has a rather grand flight of stone steps in conjunction with its high stone retaining wall. Like the house next door (#578), this one was built as rental property by Sarah L. Kallard, who purchased the property in 1921. The first listing in the city directories for the house was in 1923, when it was the residence of J. L. and Sarah Young. Kallard sold the house in 1929, and the first owner-occupant seems to have been Charles L. Maynard, from 1946 to 1955. Since then the house has been rental property for most of the time. (TR, CD)

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580. Charles K. Bowland House (FY 1994)
114 Crafton St.
ca. 1921
C

The Bowland House is a handsome Craftsman style dwelling unlike others in the West End. It is a one-and-a-half-story weatherboarded frame house with a front-facing gable roof with widely overhanging braced eaves and a plain bargeboard, matching (though smaller) side cross gables, nine-over-one and six-over-one sash windows, and bay windows on the upper story of the facade and on the right side of the house. The shed-roofed entrance porch has square posts on a weatherboarded balustrade and shelters a Craftsman front door. On the south side of the house is a terrace over what appears to have been originally a garage. Charles K. Bowland, a traveling salesman, purchased the property in 1919, and by 1922 he and his wife, Ruthie, were listed at this address in the city directory. The Bowlands occupied the house into the 1930s, after which it became rental property. (TR, CD)

581. Vacant Lot (FY 1995)
W. side Crafton St. bet. 114 & 118 Crafton St.

This vacant lot has large trees and appears never to have been developed.

582. Dr. James E. Kerr House (FY 1996)
118 Crafton St.
ca. 1917
C

The Kerr House is an austere simple foursquare dwelling with a hint of Classical design. The two-story weatherboarded house has a pyramidal roof with a central chimney, overhanging enclosed eaves, nine-over-one sash windows, and a one-story front porch with paneled Tuscan posts and a plain balustrade. A wooden exterior stair has been added to the north side of the house in recent years, but this has not hidden the original appearance of the house. The 1917 Sanborn Map reveals that the house had been built by that time. In 1919 it was purchased by Dr. James E. Kerr, a physician and surgeon, and by 1921 he and his wife, Eliza, were listed in the city directory at this address. The Kerrs owned the property until 1959. (SM, TR, CD)

583. Apartments (FY 1997)
120 Crafton St.
post 1950
N

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This duplex is architecturally inappropriate to its surroundings on Crafton St. It is a two-story frame structure with asbestos shingle siding and a brick veneer facade, a low hip roof, and a pair of central entrances.

584. Neely-Reavis House (FY 1998)
122 Crafton St.
1921
C

The Neely-Reavis House is characteristic of many of the simple Craftsman-influenced houses built in the 1910s and 1920s. The two-story frame dwelling has a low hip roof with widely overhanging enclosed eaves, a hipped dormer with battered sides, grouped six-over-one and ten-over-one sash windows, a south side one-story wing, and an entrance with a pedimented, braced hood. Although the house was sheathed with vinyl siding in recent years, this has not significantly altered its overall character. Julius D. Neely purchased the property in 1921 and by 1922 he and his wife, Algiers, were listed at this address in the city directory. Neely was a clerk at RJR Tobacco Co. He sold the house in 1929. In 1943 Thomas J. Reavis, a policeman, and his wife, Addie, purchased the house for their residence. They retained ownership until 1962. (TR, CD)

585. House (FY 1999)
124 Crafton St.
post 1940
N

This one-story frame cottage has a gable roof, an intersecting front gable which sweeps across a corner engaged porch, and a front chimney.

586. Butner-Austin House (FY 2000)
126 Crafton St.
ca. 1923
C

Although the Butner-Austin House was sheathed with vinyl siding in recent years, its form and detail still present the picture of a classic bungalow of the 1920s. The one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling is characterized by a broad gable roof with overhanging braced eaves, a front shed dormer, an off-center gable end chimney, four-over-one bungalow sash windows, and an offset front porch with a broad gable roof with braced eaves, tapered wood posts on brick plinths, and a plain balustrade. Sarah L. Kallam (or Kallard), who owned other investment property on Crafton St., purchased this property in 1923 and apparently built the house for rental purposes, for the following year it was first listed in the city directory as the residence of Howard and Emma McClintock. Kallam (Kallard) sold the house to R. G. Butner in

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1929, and he and his wife lived here for several years and sold it to Luther P. and Carrie Austin in 1945. Since then it has been owned and occupied by the Austin family. (TR, CD)

587. Wommack-Land House (FY 2001)

118 Taylor St.

ca. 1921

C

The Wommack-Land House is a strongly simple two-story frame dwelling which hints of the Craftsman style that influenced so much of the domestic architecture of the 1910s and 1920s. The house has a broad gable roof with widely overhanging eaves, six-over-one sash windows, a glass and wood paneled entrance with a transom and louvered blinds instead of sidelights, and a front porch with a broad gable roof, grouped Tuscan posts on corner brick plinths, and a plain balustrade. The recently added aluminum (or vinyl) siding has had little effect on the overall character of the house. The house was first listed in the city directory as the residence of Sydney L. and Ada Wommack. He was an engineer with Crystal Ice Co. The following year Sydney Wommack moved down the street to 138 Taylor St. (#592) and this house became the residence of James C. Wommack and Miss Lucy Wommack. Lucy Wommack sold the house in 1946 to J. R. Land, and the house remained in Land family ownership and occupancy until at least 1970. (CD, TR)

588. Carter-Joyner House (FY 2002)

120 Taylor St.

1917

C

This classic bungalow appears to have been little-altered except for its mid century asbestos shingle siding. It is a large one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling with a broad gable roof with widely overhanging braced eaves and cornice returns, a small shed dormer, interior chimneys, paired twelve-over-one sash windows and a Craftsman door, an engaged front porch with Tuscan posts, and a smaller engaged porch on the rear. J. Watt and Nellie Carter purchased the property in 1917, and the following year they were listed at this location in the city directory. Carter was a traveling salesman. Around 1935 Emery G. and Mae Joyner began occupying the house, which they purchased in 1941. In 1970 Mae Joyner was still listed at this address. (TR, SM, CD)

589. Gerard T. Emmart House (FY 2003)

124 Taylor St.

ca. 1917

C

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The Emmart House is another good example of the numerous classic bungalows built in the West End during the 1910s and 1920s. It is a one-and-a-half-story weatherboarded frame dwelling with a steep gable roof with widely overhanging braced eaves, a front shed wall dormer, and an engaged front porch with heavy paneled posts on brick plinths and a plain balustrade. A small engaged porch between two end rooms is found on the rear of the house. In recent years an exterior frame stair was added to the north side to accommodate an upper floor apartment, but this has not hidden the original appearance of the house. It was listed for the first time in the city directories in 1918 as the residence of Gerard T. and Katie P. Emmart, and the following Katie Emmart listed the property for taxes. Gerard Emmart was manager of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. Katie Emmart still occupied the house in 1940, and she sold it in 1946. (CD, TR)

590. Solomon-Newton House (FY 2004)

128 Taylor St.

1927

C

This neat bungalow is a one-story pebbledash dwelling with a front-facing gable roof with overhanging eaves and a simple bargeboard, a slightly projecting left front bay with matching gable, paired bungalow windows, a Craftsman style entrance with sidelights, and an off-center front porch with groups of slender posts and a pebbledash balustrade. Morris W. Solomon purchased the property in 1926, and by 1928 he and his wife, Ray, were listed at this address in the city directory. Mrs. Ray Solomon sold the house to William H. and Annie C. Newton in 1944, and they occupied the house and retained ownership until 1978. W. H. Newton was associate secretary of the YMCA. (TR, CD)

591. House (FY 2005)

132 Taylor St.

ca. 1945

N

This one-story asbestos shingled cottage has a gable roof, a slightly projecting gabled entrance bay with an adjacent chimney, a hooded front door, and a corner porch which appears to be an addition.

592. Sydney L. Wommack House (FY 2006)

138 Taylor St.

1922

C

The Wommack House is a well-preserved one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling with many typical characteristics of the bungalow house type. The handsome house has a weatherboarded first story, a coursed wood shingle upper story, a steep gable roof

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with widely overhanging braced eaves, a matching front dormer, an off-center gable end chimney, grouped bungalow windows, and an engaged porch across the left two-thirds of the facade with a tapered wood cornerpost, brick plinths, and a plain balustrade. Sydney L. Wommack, chief engineer of the Crystal Ice Co., purchased the property at the end of 1921. In 1922 he was listed in the city directory at 118 Taylor St. (FY 587), but by 1923 he and his wife, Ada, had moved to this address. The Wommacks sold the house in 1965. (TR, CD)

Garage

N

Downhill behind the house, and facing Crafton St., is a multi-car garage of rusticated cast stone blocks and a shed roof which is built into the side of the hill. It was probably built after 1930.

593. Vicar's Edge Condominiums (FY 1670)

855 Sixth St., #1
ca. 1984

N

This group of eleven condominiums is an intrusion to the Summit-Sixth streetscape. The group is arranged in two blocks, an L-shaped block of eight units and a separate rectangular block of three units located downhill from the main block. The condos are a poor imitation of Victorian and Colonial Revival architecture which result in being totally out-of-character with the authentic period architecture of the neighborhood. In addition, they are sunk down into their excavated lot, so that the Summit St. roofline is barely above street grade, and the units face a large paved parking area. The complex is composed of two-story units with a combination of brick veneer and beaded board siding, gabled roofs, and rear chimneys and decks. Unit #1 has a front-facing gable, segmental-arched windows, and a small gabled entrance porch. (See also #594-603.)

594. Vicar's Edge Condominium (FY 1670)

855 Sixth St., #2
ca. 1984

N

This unit has a side gable roof, round-arched dormers, and a round-arched hooded entrance. (For more information see #593, also #595-603.)

595. Vicar's Edge Condominium (FY 1670)

855 Sixth St., #3
ca. 1984

N

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This unit has a front-facing gable with a projecting gable peak ornamentation, a second story bay window, and a small gabled entrance porch. (For more information see #593, also #594, 596-603.)

596. Vicar's Edge Condominium (FY 1670)
855 Sixth St., #4
ca. 1984
N

This unit has a side gable roof, round-arched second story window heads which project above the cornice line, and a round-arched hooded entrance. (For more information see #593, also #594-595, 597-603.)

597. Vicar's Edge Condominium (FY 1670)
855 Sixth St., #5
ca. 1984
N

This unit repeats #4 with a side gable roof, a round-arched second story window head which projects above the cornice line, and a round-arched hooded entrance. (For more information see #593, also #594-596, 598-603.)

598. Vicar's Edge Condominium (FY 1670)
855 Sixth St., #6
ca. 1984
N

This unit has a front-facing gable, a second story shallow bay window with ornamented attic window above, and a small gabled entrance porch. (For more information see #593, also #594-597, 599-603.)

599. Vicar's Edge Condominium (FY 1670)
855 Sixth St., #7
ca. 1984
N

This unit has a side gable roof, two gabled dormers, and a small gabled entrance porch. (For more information see #593, also #594-598, 600-603.)

600. Vicar's Edge Condominium (FY 1670)
855 Sixth St., #8
ca. 1984
N

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This is the second unit in an attached row of four condominiums. (See also #604, 606-607.) The two-story structure has a gable roof, a combination of brick veneer and beaded siding, a two-story projecting bay, and a steep flight of brick sided steps leading to the main entrance.

606. Condominium (FY 1749)
1229 Brookstown Ave.
early 1980s
N

This is the third unit in an attached row of four condominiums. (See also #604-605, 607.) It is a mirror image of 1225 Brookstown Ave. (For more information see #605.)

607. Condominium (FY 1749)
1233 Brookstown Ave.
early 1980s
N

This is the northwest, fourth, unit in an attached row of four condominiums. (See also #604-606.) It is a mirror image of 1221 Brookstown Ave. (For more information see #604.)

608. Apartments (FY 1809)
803 West End Blvd.
mid-20th century
N

This is the north building in a three-building apartment complex arranged around a central courtyard. (For more information see #378, also #609.)

609. Apartments (FY 1809)
807 West End Blvd.
mid-20th century
N

This is the south building in a three-building apartment complex arranged around a central courtyard. (For more information see #378, also #608.)

610. Daniel Boone Memorial Marker (FY 2007)
Island at jct. of West End Blvd. & Reynolda Rd.
ca. 1930s
N

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Located in the center of a landscaped traffic island at the edge of the West End, this memorial marker to Daniel Boone consists of a bronze plaque on a large, vertical, granite "arrowhead." The plaque includes a low relief sculpture of Boone, a map of the Boone Trail Highway, and the inscription, "In memory of trail maker hunter and pioneer Daniel Boone who hunted, fished, and fought in the streams and forests of this and adjoining counties during the middle of the 18th century." The plaque also states that the monument was erected by the Boone Trail Highway Association, with the committee consisting of P. H. Hanes, E. T. Mickey, T. B. Finley, J. H. Rich, W. A. Blair, O. B. Eaton, and R. S. Galloway.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" 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 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 1887-1930 **Builder/Architect** Various

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The West End neighborhood was one of the first streetcar suburbs in North Carolina designed to reflect the picturesque concept of suburban planning promoted on the national level by Frederick Law Olmstead. In addition, it was the first picturesque suburb in North Carolina developed according to its original design. Developed at the western edge of the town of Winston, the West End was planned in 1890 by Jacob Lott Ludlow, who would become a nationally-recognized municipal, sanitary and hydraulic engineer and who was Winston's first city engineer. Ludlow's remarkable plan of curvilinear streets and parks took advantage of the already dramatic topography of the area and formed a radical departure from the grid plans of Winston and Salem. The West End reflected Winston's phenomenal growth period from the late 1880s through the 1920s, as tobacco and textile manufacturing reached new levels of production and Winston-Salem became North Carolina's largest city. The economic growth of the city enabled some of its citizens to build handsome residences of the distinctive character found in the West End. The neighborhood contains well-detailed examples of the Queen Anne, Neo-Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman styles. Many of the houses were designed by locally and regionally-known architects and executed by prominent local construction firms. Hill Linthicum, C. Gilbert Humphreys, Willard Northup, and other architects of regional prominence designed homes in the West End, and one nationally-known architect, Ralph Adams Cram, designed a church in the neighborhood--St. Paul's Episcopal (111). The local construction firm of Fogle Brothers which had been building in Winston and Salem since 1871 constructed many of the West End's residences. The neighborhood today is one of the most intact and fully-realized examples of a turn-of-the-century streetcar suburb in North Carolina, and it has retained its system of parks and residential boulevards.

West End Criteria Assessment:

Criterion A: The West End neighborhood is associated with the late nineteenth and early twentieth century suburban growth patterns which occurred in cities across North Carolina and the nation as a whole as the streetcar encouraged housing to move away from the center city and into newly planned suburbs. The West End was one of the first neighborhoods in North Carolina designed to reflect the picturesque concept of suburban planning promoted on the national level by Frederick Law Olmstead which is characterized by curvilinear residential streets with parks interspersed throughout. It was the first picturesque suburb in North Carolina developed according to its original design. In addition, the West End is associated with Winston-Salem's boom period from the late 1880s through the 1920s when the manufacturing of tobacco and textiles reached new unprecedented levels and Winston-Salem became the state's largest city.

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Criterion B: The West End neighborhood is associated with Jacob Lott Ludlow, one of North Carolina's first civil engineers, who gained a national reputation as a municipal, sanitary and hydraulic engineer. Ludlow planned the curving streets and parks of the West End, and he lived on Summit Street in the neighborhood (107). In addition, the West End is associated through some of its buildings with the productive years of regionally acclaimed architects including Hill Linthicum, Willard Northup and C. Gilbert Humphreys. Other local architects' work is also represented in several residences in the neighborhood. St. Paul's Episcopal Church (111) in the West End was designed by Ralph Adams Cram, a nationally known architect.

Criterion C: The West End neighborhood embodies the distinctive characteristics of the architecture of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, with well-detailed examples of styles such as Queen Anne, Neo-Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman. Hill Linthicum, a well-known North Carolina architect, designed the high-style Queen Anne residence of Edgar Vaughn (371) on Fourth Street, and C. Gilbert Humphreys designed the Colonial Revival residences of J. J. Gentry (48), Norman Stockton (373), Thomas Maslin (357) and others. Willard Northup designed the R. S. Galloway House (380). Several outstanding examples of the Neo-Classical style such as the Cicero Tise House (159) and the Rosenbacher House (163) stand in the district but the architects are unknown at the present time. Many of the residences, including the 1887 J. L. Ludlow House (107), were the work of the local building firm of Fogle Brothers. St. Paul's Episcopal Church (111), designed in 1926 by nationally-known architect Ralph Adams Cram, is, after Duke University, perhaps the finest example of the Gothic Revival style in North Carolina.

Criterion Exceptions: The four religious properties in the West End neighborhood-- St. Paul's Episcopal (111), Augsburg Lutheran (168), First Church of Christ, Scientist (293), and the Friends Meeting House (83)--are nominated for their architectural, not religious, significance. St. Paul's, designed by Ralph Adams Cram, is one of the most outstanding examples of Gothic Revival in the state, and Augsburg Lutheran is built from Bald Mountain Quarry stone in a fortress-like style. Both the First Church of Christ, Scientist and the Friends Meeting House are good representations of the Colonial Revival style which is mirrored in many residences in the West End neighborhood. Buildings which have been moved in the West End neighborhood include the Jacquelin P. Taylor House (74), Maynard House (70), McGehee-Rierson House (44), William J. Liipfert House (222), Blumenthal-Goodman House (73), H. D. Poindexter Cottage (31), H. D. Poindexter House (32), and the Van Nemen Zevely House (153). All of them were moved to insure their preservation and the Liipfert and Taylor Houses were moved within the West End neighborhood where they originally stood. The other houses, with the exception of the Zevely House, are of the same period, scale, texture and style as those which already existed in the West End neighborhood, and they enhance the architectural character of the area. The ca. 1815 Zevely House, already listed on the National Register, was moved in 1974 to insure its preservation. In addition, the Poindexter Houses also are listed individually in the National Register and were moved in 1978 to insure their preservation.

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In 1752 the Moravians, German-speaking Protestants, purchased 100,000 acres in the heart of what is now Forsyth County, and in 1753 the first Moravian brethren arrived to carve a settlement out of the wilderness. The new settlement was named Bethabara and it gave the Moravians a foothold from which to establish other settlements in the 100,000 tract. The Moravians were careful planners and they established the towns of Bethania (1759) and Salem (1766) with town squares and a grid pattern of streets based on plans from towns in Germany with which they were familiar. With a characteristic sense of German practicality and planning, the towns were not only planned, but also regulated as to building types, placement and uses. Salem became the central and largest town, and by the middle of the nineteenth century the population of the area had grown to the extent that the North Carolina General Assembly voted in 1849 to form a new county, Forsyth, out of part of Stokes County. With the new county came the need for a new county seat, and in 1851 the Moravians sold 51½ acres, approximately 500 yards north of Salem on which to build the town of Winston.

The town of Winston was established with a Courthouse square and a grid pattern of streets surrounding it. The town of Salem and the Forsyth County Commissioners had agreed that the streets of the new town should be continuations of the Salem streets and that the Courthouse should be erected at the highest point on the main street.² Seventy-two lots were drawn off, and with the exception of the Courthouse lot, they were sold at public auction in May and June, 1849. The new Courthouse was completed in 1850, and several commercial buildings and residences were built in Winston by 1851.³

After the Civil War, in the last third of the nineteenth century, both Winston and Salem expanded their industrial pursuits and Winston experienced phenomenal growth. Between 1870 and 1880 Winston's population increased from 443 to 4,194.⁴ After the Northwest North Carolina Railroad connection was completed from Greensboro to Winston in 1873, Winston really thrived. Richard Joshua Reynolds came to Winston and opened his first tobacco factory in 1875, and in 1879 the First National Bank of Salem was rechartered as Wachovia National Bank and moved its offices to Winston. In 1885 the first Board of Trade (later the Chamber of Commerce) was organized and in 1889 another important rail connection, the Roanoke and Southern, was realized.⁵

It is obvious that with such rapid growth in Winston (and Salem) that the building industry prospered. In 1882 Dr. Edward Rondthaler, a Moravian bishop, stated that Winston and Salem were growing closer together and that the building of both was largely attributable to both the Fogle Brothers and Miller Brothers Lumber Companies.

Winston and Salem are so situated that their prosperity is inseparable; as much so as is the sunlight which shines on them both. We are reminded of this fact by the freight returns of the joint Railroad Depot, amounting in the past year to about 25 million pounds, and making it one of the most important in the state; by the building operations of Messrs. Fogle and Messrs. Miller which have to a great

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extent built the newer parts of both places; and by the successful business undertakings of Salem people across the almost imaginary line dividing the two places.⁶

In 1885 the Union Republican newspaper reported that the building boom that year had equaled any past year in Winston's history and that the total value of the new buildings that year was at least \$200,000.⁷ In the 1880s many prominent businessmen and industrialists, including James A. Gray of Wachovia Bank, tobacco manufacturers W. A. Whitaker and R. J. Reynolds, Robert Glenn (governor of North Carolina, 1905-1909), attorney Eugene Gray, and others built houses along Cherry Street and Fourth and Fifth Streets. The West End Graded School opened its doors in September, 1884, at the corner of west Fourth and Broad Streets.⁸ Winston was expanding to the west and northwest.

The 1890s were years of even further growth and development in Winston. The population reached 14,000 in 1890--an over 100% increase in ten years. Winston's grid of streets now extended from First Street north to Seventh and from Hickory Street west to Summit. Most of the tobacco and textile factories were located east of Elm Street (now Marshall) and south of Fifth Street, and Winston's finest residential section continued to move west along Fourth, Fifth, Broad and Summit Streets. The Winston-Salem City Directory for 1891/1892 described the city as having taxable property of about \$5,000,000, electric lights, an electric street railway, water works, two fire companies, and "factories, stores and residences...being completed at the rate of three per week, and this is far short of the demand."⁹ It also described a \$100,000 hotel "under contract." In the 1890s at least seven development companies were formed to capitalize on the great building boom.¹⁰ One of these was the West End Hotel and Land Company--the developer of the \$100,000 resort hotel mentioned in the City Directory and the residential area surrounding it.

The West End Hotel and Land Company of Winston held its organizational meeting on May 29, 1890 to plan "...the erection of a hotel, first class in all its appointments and with every modern improvement--one of the institutions we most need."¹¹ The company elected William A. Whitaker, a tobacco manufacturer, as president, and the directors included some of Winston's and North Carolina's greatest industrialists such as R. J. Reynolds (tobacco), P. H. Hanes (tobacco), James A. Gray (Wachovia Bank), and J. W. Fries (Fries Manufacturing and Power). The company represented a "paid up capital of \$300,000," and on July 2, 1890 it purchased approximately 180 acres northwest of Winston from Henry W. Fries for \$134,142.40.¹² The land had belonged to Johann Christian Wilhelm Fries, Henry's father and J. W. Fries' grandfather.¹³ By August, 1890, Jacob Lott Ludlow, a resident of Summit Street in the West End area and Winston's first city engineer, had laid out the curving streets of the West End Hotel and Land Company's resort and residential development in sharp contrast to the grid plan of earlier years.¹⁴ (Section 1 of the development included the area known today as "Crystal Towers," Section 2 included the area around the hotel site and the area known today as "West End South.")

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Jacob Lott Ludlow was a native of Spring Lake, New Jersey, who received both his Bachelors (1885) and Masters degrees (1890) in civil engineering from Lafayette College in Easton, Pennsylvania. After an extensive prospecting tour throughout the West and South, Ludlow arrived in North Carolina in 1886, and he established a general engineering practice in Winston-Salem. In 1887 Ludlow built his house on the southwest corner of Fifth and Summit Streets in the fashionable western section of the city--on the eastern edge of the new development of the West End Hotel and Land Company. Ludlow established himself as a consulting civil engineer in municipal, sanitary and hydraulic problems, and he was called upon in an advisory capacity or to design and supervise water supply and sewerage systems in a number of towns and cities in the South. From February 1889 until February 1892 he served as Winston's first city engineer and during this time the first efforts were made in Winston toward establishing a comprehensive sewerage system and paving the streets.¹⁵

In 1890, during his tenure as city engineer, Ludlow received his Masters degree in civil engineering from Lafayette College.¹⁶ It may certainly be speculated that while he was taking this course of study in the northeast he became familiar with the work of Frederick Law Olmstead and when asked in 1890 to design the development of the West End Hotel and Land Company he did so using the picturesque concept of suburban planning promoted by Olmstead. Ludlow sited the Zinzendorf Hotel to take advantage of one of the highest elevations in the city, and he also laid out residential lots on the surrounding hills along curvilinear streets and boulevards which suited the topography and created a visually idyllic setting interspersed with parks. "Little Louise Park" was planned northeast of West End Boulevard's intersection with Spring Street in Section 1 and was named for Ludlow's daughter, Louise; Grace Court (161) was designed in front of the Zinzendorf Hotel and named for Grace Whitaker, daughter of William A. Whitaker, president of the West End Hotel and Land Company, and Springs Park (80) was situated in the ravine between West End Boulevard and present-day Broad Street.¹⁷ The street pattern of the West End development was executed according to plan except for the deletion of Fries-Dun Circle between Summit Street (now Manly) and West End Boulevard, and Park Avenue, which appears to have followed closely the path of Broad Street today. In Ludlow's plan West End Boulevard meandered from Spruce Street on the east to circle around Piedmont Avenue on the south. (Part of the original West End Boulevard has been renamed Fourth Street) The only rectilinear blocks in the entire area included two blocks bounded by Jersey, Carolina, Clover and Pilot View Streets.¹⁸ The importance of Ludlow's plan and the West End's development was graphically illustrated when the Bird's Eye View map of Winston-Salem published in 1891 featured the West End in its foreground, in sharp contrast to the rectilinear block patterns of Winston and Salem. Even more emphasis was placed on the Zinzendorf Hotel's importance since it was shown prominently in the central foreground of the 1891 map, even though it would not be completed until May, 1892.

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The groundbreaking for the Hotel Zinzendorf took place in April, 1891, but the hotel did not open for business until May 9, 1892. The Richmond and Danville Railroad began selling summer resort excursion tickets to Winston, and by May 26 the streetcar line had been extended to the hotel.¹⁹ The local Union Republican extolled the Zinzendorf in a May 26 front-page article which read:

It is situated 1100 feet above sea--on a hill from which the land seems to flow down to the valleys which lie around it...on the warmest days it is fanned by whatever breeze may move the leaves. It is surrounded by porches 18 feet wide keeping always a most grateful shade...It has elevators, electric lights, hot and cold public and private baths on every floor. Electric bells, most approved fire escapes and apparatus... The waters, the air, and charming scenes are all at Winston-Salem. The delightful creature comforts are at THE ZINZENDORF.²⁰

1892 was a successful summer at the Zinzendorf, but the fall brought disaster. Headlines in the Salem People's Press on December 1, 1892 read: "FIRE! FIRE! The Beautiful Hotel Zinzendorf Utterly Destroyed."²¹ The fire began on the western side of the building in the boiler and laundry rooms and quickly spread to the dining hall; it was fanned by a northerly wind. Everyone escaped injury, but the large crowd which had gathered to watch the flames was driven back to Summit Street because of the intense heat generated by the wood-shingled structure. Fire engines from Winston and Salem sped to the conflagration only to discover that there was no water with which to combat the flames. Within an hour, the hotel was a smoldering ruin and Winston's dream of becoming a resort community went with it. By February, 1893, the "idea (was) generally conceded that a large and modernly arranged hotel building should be erected in or near the business center of the city" and "an architect is preparing plans" for a new hotel at the corner of Main and Second Streets.²²

Even before the Zinzendorf Hotel disaster the West End Hotel and Land Company had sold some of the residential lots laid out by Ludlow, but after the fire the development became exclusively residential. Fourth and Fifth Streets west of the commercial area and Summit and Broad Streets already featured the commodious houses of prominent citizens including Robert Glenn (governor of North Carolina from 1905 to 1907) and R. J. Reynolds, and the streetcar had been extended along Fourth Street to its western terminus at the Zinzendorf Hotel. Just outside the eastern boundary of the new West End development, clustered around the corner of Summit and Fifth Streets, were the houses of J. L. Ludlow (107), R. E. Dalton (105), B. J. Sheppard (106), and Jacquelin P. Taylor (74). J. L. Ludlow's house was built in 1887 by Fogle Brothers Lumber Company, a prominent local construction firm, and it is a frame, late Victorian house of Queen Anne style influence.²³ R. E. Dalton, a local tobacco manufacturer, built his substantial brick late Victorian dwelling in 1890. It, too, was constructed by Fogle Brothers.²⁴ In 1892 B. J. Sheppard, a leaf dealer and later a veneer manufacturer, purchased his lot

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next to J. L. Ludlow and built his brick, eclectic structure shortly thereafter. It is one of the most unusual houses in the city with its parapeted roofline and finials.²⁵ The West End Hotel and Land Company's residential development was a logical extension of this fashionable part of Winston leading west from Broad Street. In fact, an extension of Summit Street was included in the new West End development.

One of the earliest residents in the new West End development area was Edgar Vaughn, a prosperous grocer who purchased his lot at the corner of Forsyth and West End Boulevard (now Fourth Street) (371) from the West End Hotel and Land Company in July, 1892, and built a frame Queen Anne style residence. Vaughn paid \$1620 for the lot and his deed and others like it stipulated that "the said grantee...shall not within five years from the date hereof erect... on the said land...any building or buildings actually costing less separately than the sum of \$1000 (necessary outbuildings...excepted)."²⁶ The restrictions outlined in Edgar Vaughn's deed were not unusual for late nineteenth century streetcar suburbs in North Carolina, or in other states, for that matter.

The suburban ideal, as it developed in America after the mid-nineteenth century, was based on social status, wealth and a desire to return to nature away from the unpleasant aspects of the industry and commerce of the center city. The streetcar as a mode of transportation (and later the automobile) made it possible for people to live further away from their places of work and to live in idyllic settings which still gave access to their factories and other commercial pursuits. The major characteristics of these early suburbs, as promoted on the national level by Alexander Jackson Davis, Frederic Law Olmstead, and others, included picturesque natural settings, parks, social and economic homogeneity, diverse house styles, and modern improvements such as streetcar lines, electric lights, and water and sewer systems.²⁷

While suburban developments and streetcar suburbs were a common theme in North Carolina's towns and cities during the late nineteenth century, the West End was one of the earliest of these developments and it was the first picturesque suburb in the state to be developed according to its original design. The Montford neighborhood in the mountainous city of Asheville is similar to the West End, but its first developer, the Asheville Loan, Construction and Improvement Company, was not successful in its efforts to develop Montford on a plan commissioned from Nier and Hartford, engineers in Chattanooga, Tennessee. The Asheville Loan, Construction and Improvement Company was chartered in 1889, but the plan by Nier and Hartford is undated. In 1894 the Montford area was sold to George Pack, a prominent Asheville developer, who used the plan in a modified way.²⁸ Fisher Park, a streetcar suburb in Greensboro, also was promoted as early as 1889, but it was not developed from a picturesque suburban plan-- its streets were laid out in a grid pattern. In 1901, however, Basil J. Fisher, the developer, further promoted the area by donating a tract of land as a city park to create a more idyllic setting.²⁹ Charlotte's first streetcar suburb, Dilworth, began selling lots in 1891, and it also featured a grid arrangement of streets with a park in the center and a wide boulevard near the perimeter.³⁰ Many of these early streetcar suburbs, including the West End, continued to

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thrive and develop into the era of the automobile.

By 1899 most of the lots in the West End Hotel and Land Company's development had been sold and the Company was trying to "wind up its affairs and discontinue business."³¹ On May 1, 1899, attorney J. C. Buxton, representing the West End Hotel and Land Company, appeared before the Winston Board of Aldermen and requested the city "to take the necessary steps to adopt the streets within the corporate limits that had been built and kept up at the expense of the Company heretofore." He stated that the company would furnish the gravel to place all the streets in good condition.³² Many of the lots in the West End development were purchased as speculative investments, and residential development before 1900 was sporadically placed around Section 1 (now known as Crystal Towers) and in the area of West End Boulevard (now Fourth Street). While it is unclear exactly when the West End development actually was included in Winston's town limits, it probably was made part of the town around 1900 since building in the new development soared after that year and by 1909 the city was paving Fourth Street in the area. Around the time of the consolidation of Winston and Salem in 1913 an extensive paving program was undertaken which included the West End area.³³

Between 1900 and 1917 building in the West End and the rest of Winston and Salem escalated as the towns entered an era of prosperity unequalled by any other before it. The spirit of growth was so pervasive that the motto of Winston-Salem during the early years of the 1900s was "50-15," or 50,000 inhabitants by 1915.³⁴ In 1900 the combined population of Winston and Salem was 13,650, and by 1910 it had risen to 22,700. By 1916 it had increased to 31,155-- a 38% increase since 1910, more than any other city in North Carolina.³⁵ In 1913, "after a decisive vote of the people," Winston and Salem were officially consolidated under the name Winston-Salem.³⁶ Winston-Salem's business and industrial base continued to grow and expand, enabling the growth of the city to continue. In 1900 P.H. and J.W. Hanes had sold their tobacco company to R. J. Reynolds and the brothers separately entered the textile business-- P. H. Hanes began a knitting company and J. W. Hanes organized a hosiery business. By 1916 Winston-Salem lead the South in the manufacture of knit goods.³⁷ In 1913 R. J. Reynolds expanded and revolutionized its product line with the introduction of Camel cigarettes; by 1916 Winston-Salem also lead the world in the manufacture of plug tobacco. There was a \$66,857,000 increase in the value of factory products between 1900 and 1918, and by 1917 Winston-Salem had the largest weekly payroll between Richmond and Atlanta. Between 1910 and 1917 the yearly average of the amount expended in the erection of new buildings in Winston-Salem exceeded \$1,000,000.³⁸ Prosperity reigned between 1900 and 1917 and the West End became Winston's showplace for domestic architecture on a grandiose scale.

The majority of residents who built in the West End in the early years of the twentieth century were upper and upper middle class families who could afford to build substantial houses. Many of them chose the imposing Colonial Revival and Neo-Classical Revival styles. The Colonial Revival style was popular throughout the country during the first half of the twentieth century and it

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exhibited a renewed interest in Georgian and Federal-style detailing. The Neo-Classical Revival style also was popular during the period from about 1900 to 1920 and it emphasized full-height porticos with elaborate, correct columns. Among the earliest and most notable examples were the houses of William B. Taylor (160), a tobacco manufacturer, and John Coleman (110), an independent tobacconist, both of whom built high-style Colonial Revival residences around 1900.³⁹ In addition, John W. Hanes, a hosiery manufacturer, Cicero Tise (159), a real estate entrepreneur, Carrie Rosenbacher (163), a clothing store matriarch, and others built imposing Neo-Classical Revival residences between 1903 and 1909. In 1915 P. H. Hanes, one of the nation's largest knitwear manufacturers, built his Tudor Revival-style house on Glade Street (336).⁴⁰ In the proposed West End Historic District, 33% [202] of the buildings were constructed between 1900 and 1917, and 34% [206] were built between 1918 and 1929.

The years between 1918 and 1929 continued Winston-Salem's phenomenal growth, and the West End, as a premier neighborhood, continued to reflect the city's booming economy. In 1919 P. H. Hanes donated a large tract of land (designated as "lawn" on J. L. Ludlow's 1890 West End plat) on the northwestern edge of the West End neighborhood which became Hanes Park (276) with its beautifully landscaped stone entrance with flowerbeds and an avenue of maple trees.⁴¹ By 1920 Winston-Salem's population had swelled to 48,395, and it became the largest city in the state-- a distinction it held until 1930. In 1920 the city stood second only to Baltimore in a federal index of industrial cities in the South, and by 1924 it was the world's largest producer of men's knit underwear, the South's largest producer of knit goods, and its largest producer of wagons. In 1923-24 Winston-Salem paid more than one-half of all federal taxes paid in North Carolina. By 1928 the value of building permits issued attained a peak of \$8,531,028.⁴² In the years between 1918 and 1929 the West End neighborhood filled in with an assortment of later Colonial Revival-style homes, Craftsman style residences, fashionable apartment buildings and a few churches.

The West End continued to attract upper and upper middle class Winston-Salem families as residents through the 1920s. A few examples included Robert S. and Ida Galloway (380), Mrs. Bessie Gray Plumly (381) and Charles M. Thomas (305), all of whom built large Colonial Revival style residences in the neighborhood around 1920.⁴³ Robert S. Galloway was the president of Smith-Phillips Lumber Company, and his wife was the former Ida Miller, daughter of Frank Miller, one of the early real estate entrepreneurs in the city.⁴⁴ Bessie Gray Plumly, the widow of Charles E. Plumly, was also the daughter of James A. Gray, one of the most prominent businessmen in Winston-Salem.⁴⁵ Charles M. Thomas was the proprietor of C. M. Thomas Company, president of American Oil Company and secretary of the Orinoco Sand Company.⁴⁶ In addition to these outstanding examples of the Colonial Revival style, the Craftsman style of architecture also was well represented in the West End through the 1920s. One of the best examples of the style was constructed by Ray B. and Bertha Leinbach Diehl in 1926 on Manly Street (210). Diehl was an accountant and Bertha was the sister of Clarence Leinbach, vice-president of Wachovia Bank.⁴⁷ The house is dramatically sited on a steep incline with granite steps leading up to the granite front porch.

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With the addition of fashionable apartment buildings in the late 1920s, including the Summit Apartments (120), Gray Court Apartments (86, 428, 429), and the Gladstone Apartments (301), the West End no longer was exclusively a single-family residential neighborhood. In 1925 George W. Coan, Jr., president of the Morris Plan Industrial Bank, purchased property on Summit Street on which to build the Summit Apartments.⁴⁸ The late nineteenth century Liipfert House (222) which had stood on the property was moved down the hill behind it to Jersey Avenue.⁴⁹ In 1928 Charles F. Benbow purchased the ca. 1883 Eugene E. Gray House at the corner of Fifth and Broad Streets and built the Gray Court Apartments on the site. Gray lived in the house until at least 1925.⁵⁰ The Gray Court Apartments is the largest such complex in the West End. Also around 1929 the Gladstone Apartments were built on the corner of Brookstown and Jersey Avenues.⁵¹

In addition to apartment buildings, the late 1920s saw the rise of several impressive church buildings in the West End neighborhood. The West End already included churches such as West End Methodist on the southwest corner of Fourth and Brookstown and St. Leo's Catholic on the northwest corner of Fourth and Brookstown, but in the late 1920s several congregations moved from the central business area to build substantial new structures in the West End. These included St. Paul's Episcopal (111), Augsburg Lutheran (168), the Friends Meeting House (83), and the First Church of Christ, Scientist (293).

During the peak development years in the West End from the 1890s through the 1920s, when some of the finest domestic and ecclesiastical architecture in North Carolina's piedmont section was built in the neighborhood, many of the buildings represented the work of locally and regionally prominent architects. This was an era when the architectural profession was assuming new prominence in the state and when architects' involvement in the design of residential projects in mainstream national styles was at an all-time high. Architects who are known to have worked in the West End include Hill Linthicum, Blauvelt and Gates, J. S. Zimmerman, C. Gilbert Humphreys, Willard Northup, Leet O'Brien, Harold Macklin, Hall Crews, and Ralph Adams Cram.

The 1892 Queen Anne residence of Edgar Vaughn (371) was designed by Hill Linthicum, and the Pegram-Apperson House (123) on Summit Street also is attributed to Linthicum.⁵² Hill Linthicum (1860-1919) was born in Virginia, attended Danville (Va.) Military Academy and studied architecture in Baltimore, Maryland. About 1883 he joined his father who had begun an architectural practice in Durham, North Carolina.⁵³ He is listed, however, in the Winston City Directory for 1891-1892, and he practiced in Winston until at least 1896.⁵⁴ He spent the majority of his career in Durham and died there in 1919.⁵⁵

The William B. Taylor House (160), one of the finest Colonial Revival mansions in the West End, was designed by the Greensboro firm of Blauvelt and Gates in 1900.⁵⁶ It is the only building in the West End known to have been designed by these architects, and little is known of either Blauvelt or Gates. The Architects' Directory for 1903 and 1904 lists an M. Bleauvelt (sic) as an architect in Winston, but Gates is not listed at all, and the Winston City

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Directory for those years does not list either Blauvelt or Bleauvelt. Gates is listed in the Greensboro Directory for 1901 but Blauvelt is not.⁵⁷

James C. Dodson, a leaf buyer for R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., purchased a lot on Summit Street in 1911 and commissioned architect J. S. Zimmerman to design a Colonial Revival residence for him (116).⁵⁸ It is the only building in the West End known to have been designed by Zimmerman, who had an architectural office in Winston from 1906 until around 1912 when he moved to Salisbury. After 1913-1914 nothing is known of him, and the major work for which he is remembered is the North Carolina Building at the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition in Hampton Roads, Va., in 1907.⁵⁹

An architect known to have designed at least five houses in the West End is C. Gilbert Humphreys. Humphreys was born in London, graduated from Cornell University, studied art in Paris, and then returned to New York to work with architects George B. Post and Bradford L. Gilbert. He worked in New York until 1914 when he came to Winston-Salem. Humphreys designed the Colonial Revival/Craftsman style residence of J. J. Gentry (48), on Spring Street, as well as the West End homes of Dr. Wingate M. Johnson (101), Norman Stockton (373), Thomas Maslin (357), and Mrs. Marion C. Thompson (337).⁶⁰ In addition, the Colonial Revival residence of C. M. Thomas (305) on Brookstown features the overhanging eaves and fine interior detailing characteristic of Humphreys' work and may have been designed by him.

Two houses in the neighborhood are known to have been designed by Willard Northup and Leet O'Brien--the Robert S. Galloway House in 1918 (380) and the Bessie Gray Plumly House in 1921 (381), both located on West End Boulevard.⁶¹ The firm of Northup and O'Brien also designed the 1927 Friends Meeting House (83) on Broad Street.⁶² Willard Northup (1882-1942) was a native of Hancock, Michigan, who moved to Asheville, North Carolina, as a child. He received his architectural degree from the University of Pennsylvania. Northup came to Winston around 1906, and in 1913 he was joined in his practice by Leet O'Brien. Northup served as president of the North Carolina State Board of Architectural Examiners and became a Fellow in the American Institute of Architects. Both he and Leet O'Brien designed many commercial and residential buildings in Winston-Salem as well as across the state. Leet O'Brien (1891-1963) was a native of Winston-Salem who received his architectural training at the Carnegie Institute of Technology. He served for two terms as the president of the North Carolina chapter of the American Institute of Architects.⁶³

Harold Macklin (1885-1948), a contemporary of Northup and O'Brien, came to Winston-Salem in 1919 and established an architectural practice. He was born in Portland, England, and studied in London. The buildings known to have been designed by Macklin in the West End include the Matton-Carmichael House (211) on Manly Street and the YWCA (335) on Glade Street. Macklin's most prominent work in the neighborhood, however, was St. Paul's Episcopal Church (111) where he worked as the local architect on the project with Ralph Adams Cram.⁶⁴

St. Paul's Episcopal Church is one of the most outstanding Gothic Revival structures in the region. It is magnificently sited on a high elevation overlooking the city and was designed by Boston architect Ralph Adams Cram.

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The first service was held in the structure in 1929. Cram has been called "America's leading exponent of the Gothic Revival," and he is also well-known for his work at St. John the Divine in New York City and the rebuilding of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. Jacobs and Young, contractors for St. Paul's, also had built St. John's the Divine, and the intricate interior wood-work of St. Paul's was crafted by the Smith and Rumery Company of Portland, Maine. The son of a Unitarian clergyman, Cram was born at Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, in 1863. He formed a partnership at age 24 with Charles Wentworth to practice architecture in Boston, and in 1891 Bertram Goodhue became a third partner in the firm. After Wentworth's death Frank Ferguson became a partner and the name changed to Cram, Goodhue, and Ferguson. The firm operated under that name until 1910 when Goodhue withdrew to establish his own office in New York, and thereafter it operated as Cram and Ferguson. Ralph Adams Cram died in 1942.⁶⁵

Architect Hall Crews designed Augsburg Lutheran (168), another large church in the West End, in 1926. Located on Fifth Street near Summit, the church is a fortress-like structure constructed of stone from Bald Mountain Quarry. Crews, a native of Forsyth County, studied architecture at Columbia University and joined a New York firm. He became a registered architect in North Carolina in 1923.⁶⁶

Between 1930 and 1945 major suburban development in Winston-Salem and the West End came almost to a standstill.⁶⁷ A few automobile suburbs had developed in the 1920s such as West Highlands, Buena Vista, and Reynolda Park, and some West End residents had moved to these areas. For the most part, however, the West End remained a stable neighborhood of families who had invested in the area. After World War II, building in Winston-Salem began to boom again. In 1948 the Board of Aldermen voted to expand the city limits for the first time since 1927, annexing Buena Vista, Ardmore, and other sections.⁶⁸ Building picked up again in the West End, but this time it was modest post-war housing and commercial buildings, and it seemed that the West End's era as Winston-Salem's fashionable neighborhood was over. The West End was dealt a severe blow when in 1948 its zoning category was classified as R-1--high density apartments and office buildings.⁶⁹ Many of the West End's large single family residences were poorly adapted to multi-family apartments, and some of the houses were torn down to make way for commercial buildings. The former West End School on Fourth Street was demolished to make way for a large Sears and Roebuck store, and across the street the home of North Carolina Governor Robert Glenn came down to be replaced by Modern Chevrolet. On West Fifth Street the former home of R. J. Reynolds was demolished in the early 1950s and the Forsyth County Library took its place.⁷⁰

The West End experienced a serious decline in the years between 1948 and 1968, when the West End Neighborhood Association was formed. The Association was formed in part to protest an apartment building at the intersection of Manly and Summit Streets (119). Scathingly called the "Summit Street Motel," the proposed apartment building was so outrageously out of character with the surrounding houses that residents organized to protest the structure. While it was not successful in its efforts to stop the apartment building, the neighborhood

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association succeeded in having the West End back-zoned to R-2, and it has remained a strong advocate for the preservation of the West End.⁷¹ Fortunately, even through the declining years, the West End managed to retain its dignity and its integrity of both building stock and landscape features. There are intrusions in the neighborhood today, but it still remains a richly varied tapestry of terraced lawns, flights of stone steps, curving avenues, manicured parks and outstanding architecture. The West End is undoubtedly one of the finest turn of the century neighborhoods remaining in North Carolina, and its nomination to the National Register should help insure its continuing prominence.

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¹Gwynne S. Taylor, From Frontier to Factory, An Architectural History of Forsyth County (Winston-Salem: City-County Planning Board, second edition, 1982), 39, hereinafter cited as Taylor, From Frontier to Factory.

²Adelaide Fries, Stuart Thurmond Wright, J. Edwin Hendricks, Forsyth, the History of a County on the March (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1976), 124, hereinafter cited as Fries, Forsyth.

³Fries, Forsyth, 125-127.

⁴Rev. L. Branson (ed.), The North Carolina Business Directory (Raleigh: J. A. Jones, 1872), 92, hereinafter cited as Branson, Business Directory with the appropriate date.

⁵Taylor, From Frontier to Factory, 35-37.

⁶Rt. Rev. Edward Rondthaler, The Memorabilia of Fifty Years (Raleigh: Edwards and Broughton Company, 1928), 32, as cited in Taylor, Frontier to Factory, 36.

⁷Taylor, From Frontier to Factory, 37.

⁸Map, "Bird's-Eye View of the Twin Cities, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, 1891," hereinafter cited as "Bird's Eye View;" Fries, Forsyth, 150.

⁹Winston-Salem City Directory.

¹⁰Branson, Business Directory, 1896.

¹¹The Union Republican , (Winston-Salem), May 29, 1890.

¹²The Union Republican (Winston-Salem), May 29, 1890; Deed Book 34, p. 325, Office of the Register of Deeds, Forsyth County Hall of Justice, Winston-Salem, deeds hereinafter cited by book and page number only.

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¹³Jane S. Hill, "A Short History of the West End," (unpublished report in possession of the Forsyth County Public Library, North Carolina Room, ca. 1975), hereinafter cited as Hill, "West End."

¹⁴Plats of the West End Hotel and Land Company, Forsyth County Register of Deeds, August, 1890, J. L. Ludlow, hereinafter cited as "West End Plats."

¹⁵Laura A. W. Phillips, "Col. Jacob Lott Ludlow House," National Register Nomination, October 30, 1982, hereinafter cited as Phillips, "Ludlow."

¹⁶Phillips, "Ludlow."

¹⁷West End Plats; Nancy Stockton Martin, "Changing Times," (unpublished report in possession of the Forsyth County Public Library, North Carolina Room, ca. 1980), hereinafter cited as Martin, "Changing Times;" Information concerning Little Louise Park from Mrs. Marguerite Gorrell, January 14, 1986. NOTE: Little Louise Park may never have been developed; there seems to be no evidence of it today.

¹⁸West End Plats.

¹⁹The Union Republican (Winston-Salem), May 26, 1892.

²⁰The Union Republican (Winston-Salem), May 26, 1892.

²¹People's Press (Salem, N. C.), December 1, 1892.

²²The Union Republican (Winston-Salem), February 2, 1893; February 23, 1893.

²³Phillips, "Ludlow."

²⁴People's Press (Salem), January 1, 1891.

²⁵Winston-Salem City Directories.

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²⁶Deed Book 42, p. 405.

²⁷Margaret S. Smith, "The American Idyll in North Carolina's First Suburbs: Landscape and Architecture," 21, in Catherine W. Bishir and Lawrence S. Earley, eds., Early Twentieth Century Suburbs in North Carolina (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1985), hereinafter cited as Smith, "The American Idyll" and Bishir and Earley, Early Suburbs; Charlotte V. Brown, "Three Raleigh Suburbs: Glenwood, Boylan Heights, Cameron Park," 35, hereinafter cited as Brown, "Three Raleigh Suburbs," in Bishir and Earley, Early Suburbs.

²⁸Michael Southern, Historic Montford (Asheville: Preservation Society of Asheville and Buncombe County, 1985), hereinafter cited as Southern, Montford.

²⁹Gail H. Fripp, "Greensboro's Early Suburbs," in Bishir and Earley, Early Suburbs, 52, Fripp, "Greensboro."

³⁰Thomas W. Hanchett, "Charlotte: Suburban Development in the Textile and Trade Center of the Carolinas," 71-73, hereinafter cited as Hanchett, "Charlotte," in Bishir and Earley, Early Suburbs.

³¹West End Plats with 1899 notations; Robert 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), 437, hereinafter cited as Neilson, "History of Government," with appropriate page numbers.

³²Neilson, "History of Government," 437.

³³City of Winston-Salem, "Paving Statistics," Department of Public Works, Sheet #2.

³⁴Taylor, From Frontier to Factory, 55.

³⁵C. E. Weaver, ed., Winston-Salem, City of Industry (Winston-Salem: Winston Printing Company, 1918), 3, hereinafter cited as Weaver, City of Industry.

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³⁶Taylor, From Frontier to Factory, 40.

³⁷Taylor, From Frontier to Factory, 55; Weaver, City of Industry, 3.

³⁸Weaver, City of Industry, 3; Taylor, From Frontier to Factory, 55.

³⁹Winston-Salem Section, North Carolina American Institute of Architects, Architectural Guide, Winston-Salem and Forsyth County (Winston-Salem, 1978), 70, hereinafter as AIA, Guidebook; Deed Book 63, p. 215.

⁴⁰Winston-Salem City Directories; Deed Book 115, p. 139.

⁴¹Plaque installed at entrance to Hanes Park; NOTE: In the proposed West End Historic District, 34% (206) of the buildings were constructed between 1918 and 1929.

⁴²Davyd Foard Hood, "Winston-Salem's Suburbs: West End to Reynolda Park," 64, as published in Bishir and Earley, Early Suburbs, hereinafter cited as Hood, "West End."

⁴³Winston-Salem City Directories; Taylor, From Frontier to Factory, 203-204; Forsyth County Tax Records.

⁴⁴Taylor, From Frontier to Factory, 204.

⁴⁵Winston-Salem City Directories.

⁴⁶Winston-Salem City Directories.

⁴⁷Forsyth County Tax Records; Winston-Salem City Directories; Interview with Dot Carmichael, resident of Manly St.

⁴⁸Forsyth County Tax Records.

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⁴⁹Sanborn Maps; Terrell Young, "A History of West End," (unpublished manuscript, Forsyth County Public Library, North Carolina Room.).

⁵⁰Forsyth County Tax Records; Winston-Salem City Directories.

⁵¹Forsyth County Tax Records; Winston-Salem City Directories.

⁵²Hill Linthicum, Plan, Edgar Vaughn Residence; Information from Pegram-Apperson House owner, Jean Ring Cude.

⁵³Henry F. Withey and Elsie Rathburn Withey, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (deceased) (Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls, Inc., 1970), 374, hereinafter cited as Withey and Withey, Dictionary of Architects.

⁵⁴Winston-Salem City Directories.

⁵⁵Withey and Withey, Dictionary of Architects, 374.

⁵⁶AIA, Guidebook, 70.

⁵⁷The Architects' Directory (New York and Chicago: William T. Comstock, 1903), 84, hereinafter cited as Architects' Directory with appropriate year; Winston-Salem City Directories; Greensboro City Directories.

⁵⁸Forsyth County Tax Records; Joseph S. Zimmerman, Plans, James C. Dodson Residence.

⁵⁹Davyd Foard Hood, "The Kenneth L. Howard House," Dunn, N. C. , National Register Nomination, N. C. Division of Archives and History, 1982.

⁶⁰Weaver, City of Industry, 10.

⁶¹Willard Northup, Plans, Robert S. Galloway Residence; Taylor, From Frontier to Factory, 204.

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⁶²"History of Winston-Salem Friends Meeting, 1912-1962," (Pamphlet published by Winston-Salem Friends Meeting, 1962).

⁶³AIA, Guidebook 184, 185.

⁶⁴AIA, Guidebook, 90, 184; Information on Matton-Cammichael House from Dot Cammichael, plans for the house in her possession.

⁶⁵Elizabeth Gabriel Byrd (ed.), St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, 1876-1976 (Winston-Salem: Hunter Publishing Company, 1976), 18; Withey and Withey, Dictionary of Architects, 145; AIA, Guidebook, 90.

⁶⁶AIA, Guidebook, 182.

⁶⁷Fries, Forsyth, 207.

⁶⁸Fries, Forsyth, 207.

⁶⁹Hill, "West End."

⁷⁰Fries, Forsyth, 208.

⁷¹Hill, "West End."

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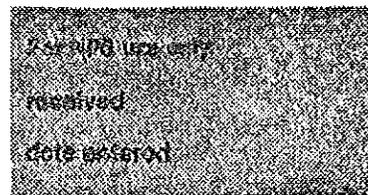
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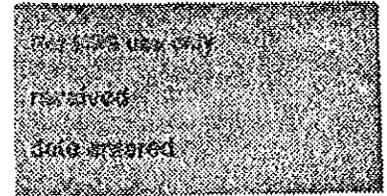
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Verbal Boundary Description--

The boundaries of the West End Historic District are as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of Buxton St. and Chatham Rd. and running north along the west side of Buxton St. to the north property line of 654 Buxton St. (#6), then running northwest along this property line and continuing northwest along the rear property lines of the properties on the northeast side of Chatham Rd. through block 146/lot 1C (#3), then running southwest along the northwest property line of 146/1C and continuing in a straight line to the southwest side of Chatham Rd., then running northwest along the southwest side of Chatham Rd. to the northwest property line of 730-732 Chatham Rd. (#1), then running southwest along this property line to the rear property lines of properties on the northeast side of West End Blvd., then running northwest and west along the rear property lines of properties on the northeast/north side of West End Blvd. to the rear property lines of the properties on the east side of N. Spring St., then running north along the rear property lines of properties on the east side of N. Spring St. to the north property line of 811 N. Spring St. (#62), then running west along this line to the east side of N. Spring St. and continuing west across N. Spring St. to the southwest corner of N. Spring St. and Eighth St., then running west along the south side of Eighth St. to the west property line of 806 Eighth St. (#64), then running south along this property line to the rear property line of the same property, then running east along the rear property line of this property and continuing along the south property line of 812 N. Spring St. (#63) to the west side of N. Spring St., then running south along the west side of N. Spring St. to the junction of N. Spring St., West End Blvd., and Seventh St., then crossing Seventh St. and continuing south along the northwest side of West End Blvd. to the north boundary of the small "pocket" park (#65) on West End Blvd., then running west along the north side of the park to the northeast side of Broad St., then running northwest along the northeast side of Broad St. to the southeast corner of Broad and Seventh Sts., then running northwest across the intersection of Broad and Seventh Sts. to the northwest corner of Broad and Seventh Sts., then running west along the north side of Seventh St. to West End Blvd., then running west and southwest along the north and northwest sides of West End Blvd. to Reynolda Rd., then running west across Reynolda Rd. to the northwest side of Peters Creek, then running southwest along the northwest side of Peters Creek to the south side of Glade St., then running east along the south side of Glade St. to the west property line of 1428 Glade St. (#350), then running south along this property line to the rear property line of the same property, then continuing east along the rear property lines of properties on the south side of Glade St. to the rear property lines of the properties on the west side of N. Sunset Dr., then running south along the rear property lines of properties on the west side of N. Sunset Dr. to the west property line of 1413-1417 W. First St. (#447), then continuing south along this line to the north side of W. First St., then continuing south to the south side of W. First St., then running east along the south side of W. First St. to the west property line of 1410 W. First St. (#450), then running south along this property line to the north property line of 102 S. Sunset Dr. (#561), then running west along this line to the rear property line of the same property, then running south along the rear property lines of properties on the west side of S. Sunset Dr. to the south property line of 130 S. Sunset Dr. (#567), then running east along this property line to the west side of S. Sunset Dr., then running southeast along the southwest

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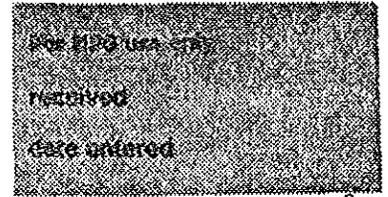
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side of S. Sunset Dr. to the southeast side of Jarvis St. and the southwest property line of 1522 Jarvis St. (#576), then continuing southeast along this property line to the rear property line of the same property, then running northeast along the rear property lines of properties on the southeast side of Jarvis St. to the rear property lines of the properties on the southwest side of West End Blvd., then running southeast along the rear property lines of properties on the southwest side of West End Blvd. to the rear property lines of properties on the west side of Crafton St., then running southwest along the rear property lines of properties on the west side of Crafton St. to the north side of Interstate-40, then running east along the north side of Interstate-40 to the rear (east) property line of 1312 W. Fourth St. (#472), then running north along the rear property lines of properties on the east side of W. Fourth St. to the north property line of 1182 W. Fourth St. (#452), then running west along this property line to the east side of W. Fourth St. and continuing to the west side of the street, then running north along the west side of W. Fourth St. to the southwest corner of W. Fourth St. and W. First St., then continuing north across W. First St. to the northwest corner of the junction of W. First St. and an alley and the southeast corner of the lot on which 1144 W. Fourth St. (#362) stands, then continuing in an irregular but basically north/northeast direction along the rear property lines of properties on the east/southeast side of W. Fourth St. to the rear property lines of properties on the southwest side of Brookstown Ave., then running southeast along the rear property lines of properties on the southwest side of Brookstown Ave. to the northwest side of Burke St., then running northeast along the northwest side of Burke St. and the southeast property line of 1000 Brookstown Ave. (#286) to the west corner of Burke St. and Brookstown Ave., then running northeast across the intersection of Burke St. and Brookstown Ave. to the east corner of this intersection and continuing east along the south property line of 815-835 Burke St. (#283) to the rear property lines of properties on the south side of W. Fourth St., then continuing east along the rear property lines of properties on the south side of W. Fourth St. to the east property line of 840 W. Fourth St. (#423), then running north along this property line and continuing across W. Fourth St. to the north side of the street, then running west along the north side of W. Fourth St. to the east property line of 871 W. Fourth St. (#152), then running north along this property line and continuing along the rear property lines of properties on the east side of Summit St. and continuing in a straight line across 4 1/2 St. to the north side of street, then running east along the north side of 4 1/2 St. to the east property line of 848 W. Fifth St. (#163), then running north along this property line to the south side of W. Fifth St., then running east along the south side of W. Fifth St. to the rear property line of 450 N. Broad St. (#86, 428, 429), then running south along this property line to the north side of 4 1/2 St., then running east along the north side of 4 1/2 St. to the northwest corner of 4 1/2 and N. Broad Sts., then running north along the west side of N. Broad St. to the southwest corner of N. Broad and Sixth Sts., then running northeast across this intersection to the northeast corner of N. Broad and Sixth Sts., then running east along the north side of Sixth St. to the west side of what was formerly Buxton St. (now enclosed), then running north along the west side of the former Buxton St. to a point opposite the rear property line of 72 West End Blvd. (#28), then running east across former Buxton St. and continuing east along the rear property lines of properties on the south side of West End Blvd. to the east property line of 66 West End Blvd. (#27), then running north along this

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property line to the south side of West End Blvd., then continuing north across West End Blvd. to the northeast corner of West End Blvd. and Chatham Rd., then running northwest along the northeast side of Chatham Rd. to the northeast corner of Chatham Rd. and Buxton St., then continuing northwest across Buxton St. to the northwest corner of Buxton St. and Chatham Rd., the point of beginning. The boundaries of the West End Historic District are also delineated on the accompanying sketch map.

Boundary Justification--

The boundaries of the West End Historic District include that part of the original West End development which retains its integrity, as well as small areas of associated property along some of the original borders. The West End Historic District is definable from its surroundings both because of its distinctive plan and architecture (see section 7) and because of noticeable changes in land use and building type beyond its boundaries, as follows. East and southeast of the boundaries from Sixth St. to First St. there is a high concentration of incompatible commercial buildings. South of First St. and east of Fourth St. there are primarily residential with some commercial structures, but the majority of these are either of lesser quality or of later date than the contributing buildings in the West End. On the south edge of the district, Interstate-40 provides a major division between the West End and the houses which lie to the south. (Also, the area to the south was not part of the original West End development.) Along the southwestern section of the district from Crafton St. to W. First St., I-40 and its off-ramp continue to form a barrier between the West End and what lies beyond (although the boundary itself is actually northeast of the interstate with a non-included buffer of vacant land separating the two). At the western edge of the district between First St. and Glade St., the residential character of the West End abruptly gives way to commercial buildings, parking lots, and a modern elementary school (which faces away from the district) and its grounds. From Glade St. northeast to Reynolda Rd./West End Blvd., the boundary runs through Hanes Park. The included section southeast of Peters Creek is that part which was described as "lawn" on J. L. Ludlow's original plat maps of the West End., and it retains several significant resources and a high degree of integrity. The non-included section of the park northwest of Peters Creek, however, has been much more heavily developed, with running tracks, tennis courts and a tennis center building, and various buildings of both Wiley and R. J. Reynolds Schools. Northwest of West End Blvd. between Reynolda Rd. and Broad St. there are small commercial buildings, warehouses, and small industrial buildings incompatible with the character of the district. Beyond the north boundary of the district between Broad St. and Chatham Rd. there are incompatible residential structures and several industrial facilities along with a Southern Railway track. East of the boundary between Chatham Rd. and Sixth St. there are a Duke Power Co. substation and a high rise apartment building, beyond which land use becomes commercial. The visual irregularities in the West End boundaries are due to the configuration of property lines and to the exclusion of incompatible buildings found along some of the district boundaries.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet, Item number 9, Pages 1 and 2

10. Geographical Data

Acree of nominated property 229

Quadrangle name Winston-Salem West

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	7	5	6	6	7	2	0	3	9	9	5	6	0	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

1	7	5	6	7	4	6	0	3	9	9	5	3	4	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

1	7	5	6	6	7	2	0	3	9	9	3	7	5	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

1	7	5	6	5	9	5	0	3	9	9	4	4	0	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet.

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 & Gwynne S. Taylor, consultants

organization

date October 9, 1986

street & number 637 N. Spring St/ 700 Arbor Rd.

telephone (919)727-1968/ (919)725-9000

city or town Winston-Salem

state North Carolina

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

title date

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