

NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
Office of Archives and History
Department of Cultural Resources

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Centerville Historic District

Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, FY3009, Listed 6/8/2008
Nomination by Sherry Joines Wyatt
Photographs by Sherry Joines Wyatt, March 2007



1828-1844 Chapel Street



209-217 Haled Street



332-336 Waughtown Street



Historic District Map

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Centerville Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number roughly bounded by Waughtown, Vargrave, Haled and Chapel Streets not for publication N/A

city or town Winston-Salem vicinity N/A

state North Carolina code NC county Forsyth code 067 zip code 27127

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official

Date

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register

 See continuation sheet.

 determined eligible for the National Register

 See continuation sheet.

 determined not eligible for the National Register

 removed from the National Register

 other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

=====

5. Classification

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Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u> 91 </u>	<u> 18 </u> buildings
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> sites
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u> structures
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> objects
<u> 92 </u>	<u> 18 </u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

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

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6. Function or Use

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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u> DOMESTIC </u>	Sub: <u> single dwelling </u>
<u> DOMESTIC </u>	<u> secondary structure </u>
<u> COMMERCE/TRADE </u>	<u> specialty store </u>
<u> COMMERCE/TRADE </u>	<u> department store </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u> DOMESTIC </u>	Sub: <u> single dwelling </u>
<u> COMMERCE/TRADE </u>	<u> specialty store </u>
<u> COMMERCE/TRADE </u>	<u> department store </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

- Commercial Style
- Bungalow/Craftsman
- Late Victorian
- Art Moderne
- Modern Movement

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation brick
- roof metal
- walls weatherboard
- other

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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8. Statement of Significance

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Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning & Development
Commerce

Period of Significance c.1900 – 1958

Significant Dates N/A

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: _____

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreage of Property approx 15

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing				
1	17	568750	3992240	2	17	568930	3992540	3	17	568260	3992360	4	17	568220	3992160

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

=====
11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Sherry Joines Wyatt
 organization Historic Preservation Consultant date 2007
 street & number 21 E. Main St., Ste. 202 telephone 540/381-3336
 city or town Christiansburg state VA zip code 24073

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Additional Documentation
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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

=====
Property Owner
=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
 street & number _____ telephone _____
 city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

=====
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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Materials

Foundation:

concrete

Other: concrete block

Roof:

asphalt

Walls:

brick

vinyl

asbestos

Other: concrete block

Description

The Centerville Historic District is southeast of downtown Winston-Salem, immediately west of U.S. Hwy 52. The historic district covers approximately eleven city blocks in a loose trapezoidal shape east of the intersection of Sunnyside Avenue and South Main Street near the North Carolina School of the Arts campus. Its location north of a former industrial area at Sunnyside and Junia streets and south of busy Waughtown Street has prevented Centerville from being engulfed by the broader Southside community and has preserved its sense of place. The district is roughly bounded by Waughtown Street to the north, Chapel Street to the west, Vargrave Street to the east, and Haled Street to the south. The streets are laid out in an irregular grid with Waughtown and Wood streets running roughly northwest-southeast and Haled Street running roughly east-west. Chapel, Center, Lomond, and Vargrave streets run roughly northeast-southwest. Lot sizes in the district are relatively uniform with narrow street frontage and deep rear yards.

It should be noted that Center Street was originally known as Oak Street and the section of Lomond Street within the district was originally known as Center Street. Wood Street was originally called Church Street and an alley, Church Alley, was located at the rear property line of lots facing Waughtown Street and has been abandoned, though it is still apparent on the modern tax map.

The majority, approximately seventy-five percent, of the 110 resources in the Centerville Historic District are residential buildings while about twenty-six percent are commercial or light industrial buildings. Additionally there are sixteen outbuildings, garages, and secondary dwellings. About sixty-eight percent (sixty-three) of the buildings in the historic district were constructed between circa 1900 and circa 1930. The construction dates of these buildings are relatively evenly dispersed across the three decades. Construction appears to have waned in the district between 1930 and 1950, but after 1950, it increased with approximately thirteen buildings dating from 1950 through 1957 and an additional ten constructed after 1957.

The residential section of Centerville is well preserved with architecture representing several styles and house forms that were popular during the 1900-1930 period. One of the most common are one-story, side-gable, single-pile houses with about twenty-two examples in the district. This house type most likely entails a hall and parlor floor plan and is found both with and without Late Victorian architectural references. These stylistic motifs are primarily drawn from the Queen Anne and Eastlake styles and are often found in porch decoration

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such as turned porch posts and sawn brackets. Center and Chapel streets retain several intact examples of this house type. Most of these examples, particularly those on Center Street, have simple, hip-roof porches and are without ornamentation. 1804 Center Street is a representative example with exposed rafter tails and exposed purlins, square porch posts, and four-over-four windows. Nearby, 1824 Center Street is similar, but carries more ornamentation with sawn brackets adorning its square posts. Both houses date to about 1915. Weatherboards such as those found at 1836 Center Street were likely the original siding on these houses, but vinyl siding and asbestos shingles are common replacements. Chapel Street has a greater number of one-story, side-gable, single-pile houses carrying Late Victorian ornamentation. The c.1915 house at 1825 Chapel Street is a well-preserved example with weatherboards, chamfered posts on plinth blocks, sawn brackets at the porch posts, exposed rafter tails, exposed purlins, and four-over-four windows. 1800 Chapel Street is similar but has turned porch posts. Among the most architecturally detailed of this house type is the c.1910 1833 Chapel Street where the turned posts carry sawn brackets, the entry features double-leaf doors, and the roof is sheathed in decorative pressed tin shingles. The houses at 1836 and 1840 Chapel Street illustrate the tri-gable or center gable variation of the one-story, side-gable, single-pile house.

Other one-story houses from the c.1900-c.1915 period are in the gable ell cottage, Queen Anne cottage, and pyramidal cottage forms though none are widely used in the district. The gable ell cottage at 1801 Chapel Street is one of only three houses in that form. This c.1910 dwelling has a wraparound porch supported by turned posts and features gable returns, two-over-two, double-hung sash, and a pressed tin roof. The c.1915 house at 1825 Center Street is one of three pyramidal cottages in the district and features a hip-roof porch supported by square posts with sawn brackets. The turned pilasters suggest the posts may be replacements. The pressed tin shingle roof is the only other decorative element. Similar in form and dating to about 1910 is 1713 Chapel Street. This hip-roof house is larger than the pyramidal cottages, however, and its roof is ornamented with a hipped dormer. Substantial Tuscan columns carry its hip-roof porch. There are two Queen Anne cottages in the district and 1811 Lomond Street is representative. The hipped roof and irregular footprint created by the front-gable projection are important characteristics while the decorative shingles ornamenting the front gable are suggest the modest Queen Anne and Eastlake stylistic references that help define this house type.

There are only two two-story houses within the district. The hip-roof house at 1710 Lomond Street has a single-pile front section like an I-house but with a large, two-story rear ell covering much of the back of the house. The wraparound porch is supported by turned posts. The house at 217 Haled Street is an I-house with a hip-roof porch and square posts. Gable returns are the only ornamentation. Both of these houses date to about 1900.

The other common house type in the district is the bungalow. These double-pile bungalows have front-gable, side-gable, and jerkinhead roofs and about half of the twenty-five examples are Craftsman-style bungalows. A well-detailed example is 1818 Lomond Street. Dating to about 1920, this one-and-a-half story, Craftsman-style bungalow has a side-gable roof with a shingled gabled dormer. The large windows have diamond and lozenge-patterned leaded transoms over a single-light sash. Craftsman details include knee braces, and exposed rafter tails. The porch on this house is engaged and is supported by battered posts on brick piers. Attached shed or gable-roof porches are also found on bungalows in the district. Another well-preserved example is the c.1925 213 Haled Street. This weatherboard bungalow features a shed-roof dormer, exposed rafter tails, knee braces, and brick corner piers and battered posts on brick piers supporting the attached shed-roof porch. Unadorned bungalows are equally common in the district. Typical are the front-gable bungalows at

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209 Haled Street and 317 Wood Street. The former has a front-gable porch while the latter has a hip-roof porch supported by square posts.

The final house style is Minimal Traditional. The examples in the district have side-gable, front-gable, and hip roofs and date from the 1950s through the early 1960s. 1848 Chapel Street, for example, was built about 1950 and has a front-gable roof, hip-roof porch supported by metal posts, and two-over-two horizontal light windows. The c.1950 house at 330 Wood Street is side-gable with German siding, a gabled porch supported by metal posts, and six-over-six windows. A later (c.1960) example at 1821 Chapel Street has a hip roof and is brick with picture windows flanked by sidelights.

The commercial and light industrial buildings in the historic district are located on Waughtown and Vargrave streets and date from about 1925 through the late twentieth century. These buildings are modestly-scaled, one-story masonry buildings, and many display no architectural style; although some are in the Commercial Style. Representative of the simplest of these buildings is 332 Waughtown Street (1935). This small, one-story, brick building is detailed only by tile coping at the roofline. Nearby, 336 Waughtown Street (c.1925) is a large, two-story Commercial Style building. The building was constructed of rock-faced concrete block with a brick facade featuring segmental arch window heads, a soldier-course cornice, and recessed sign panels. The two storefronts have four-light windows and enclosed transoms. Another substantial and architecturally interesting commercial building is 410 Waughtown Street from c.1935. This one-story, brick building has a curved parapet with cast stone coping, soldier-course-bordered sign panels, and an Art Deco aluminum door with enclosed transom.

The building located at 440 Waughtown Street (c.1950) is the largest of the light industrial buildings in the district. This two-story concrete block building has a brick facade, flat-roof front section and barrel-vaulted rear section, hopper-style metal windows, and plate glass storefront. More modest is the c.1945 building at 1928 Vargrave Street. This one-story concrete block building has a stepped parapet with tile coping, hopper-style metal windows, and a single garage bay. At 400 Waughtown Street is an Art Moderne service station dating to about 1950. This building has a rounded eave and two garage bays.

Although small, the Centerville Historic District encompasses a cohesive collection of residential buildings as well as several commercial and light industrial buildings from the early to mid-twentieth century. The small commercial area is an important component of the district's historic village character. Although some of the buildings have been altered with replacement windows, replacement siding, replacement porch posts, and replacement storefronts the district retains a good degree of integrity. Of the ten buildings built after 1958, the most architecturally interesting is the 1958 building at 1925 Vargrave Street. This Modern style building is one-story with stack bond and running bond veneer on the facade and features a recessed and curved plate glass storefront with green enamel panels shielded by an aluminum canopy.

Inventory List

The following inventory is organized alphabetically by street name. Each property is noted as Contributing or Non-contributing to the significance of the historic district. The designation criteria were based on age and degree of alteration. Buildings pre-dating 1957 were considered contributing if they retained architectural integrity from the period of significance. Non-contributing buildings post-date 1957 or were built before 1957 and have been heavily altered by the application of replacement siding, replacement of original windows or storefronts, and/or the construction of large additions, and therefore have lost their architectural

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integrity. Names assigned to properties are based on verified (two sources) documentation of the original owner or occupant. Dates of construction are based on information from Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps and Winston-Salem City Directories unless otherwise noted. Some dates are noted as being gathered from the City of Winston-Salem GIS website <<http://maps2.co.forsyth.nc.us/geodata/>>. Waughtown Street was completely renumbered during the historic period, thus, not all addresses could be positively verified in the city directory. The majority of the resources are frame weatherboard houses with asphalt shingle roofs; exceptions to this are noted in the descriptions.

Center Street

Please Note: This street was known as Oak Street in 1920.

1705 Center Street House c.1915 Contributing

One-story side-gable single-pile house with late Victorian porch ornamentation; vinyl siding; one-over-one replacement windows; turned posts; hip-roof porch; pressed tin shingles. Appears on 1917 Sanborn map. 1920 CD: (4) J. C. and Adelia Fow (W), a carpenter; 1930 CD: ditto; 1940 CD: Adelia Fow (W), owner-occupant; 1950 CD: ditto.

1708 Center Street House c.1925 Contributing

One-story front-gable Craftsman Bungalow with recessed full-facade porch; vinyl siding; square, paneled posts on brick piers and without piers; one-over-one replacement windows; exposed rafter tails; knee braces. Appears on 1951 Sanborn map. 1920 CD: not listed; 1930 CD: W. M. and Beulah Beeman (W), a furniture worker; 1940 CD: Frank and Evelyn Sink (W), occupant, a mechanic at Southside Wrecking Company; 1950 CD: Erastus and Emma Vanhoy (W), owner-occupant, employed at R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company.

1709 Center Street House c.1915 Contributing

One-story side-gable gable ell cottage with late Victorian porch balustrade; turned posts; sawn brackets; pressed tin shingles; aluminum siding; one-over-one replacement windows. Appears on 1917 Sanborn map. 1920 CD: (6) J. B. and Ora Russell (W), a painter at Briggs-Shaffner; 1930 CD: ditto; 1940 CD: ditto, owner-occupant; 1950 CD: Ora Russell (W), occupant.

1713 Center Street Commercial/Industrial Building 1989 Non-contributing, age

Pre-fab metal building. (W-S GIS)

1800 Center Street House c.1915 Contributing

One-story side-gable single-pile house with hip-roof, three-quarter width porch; exposed rafter tails and purlins; asbestos shingle siding; six-over-six, replacement sash; plain posts; standing seam roof. Appears on 1917 Sanborn map. 1920 CD: (201) W. L. Borton (W); 1930 CD: C. C. and Sallie Cline (W), employed at Forsyth Furniture Lines; 1940 CD: John Brindle (W), occupant; 1950 CD: Troy and Marie Robertson (W), owner-occupant, a mechanic at R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company.

1801 Center Street House c.1918 Contributing

One-story bungalow with side-gable roof; partial-width porch; vinyl siding; knee braces; one-over-one

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replacement windows. Appears on 1951 Sanborn map. 1920 CD: (202?) J. E. Bird (W); 1930 CD: W. F. Painter (W); 1940 CD: Raymond Troutman (W), occupant; 1950 CD: Mary Boger (W), occupant.

1804 Center Street House c.1915 Contributing

One-story side-gable single-pile house with hip-roof porch supported by square posts; exposed rafter tails and purlins; four-over-four windows; asbestos shingle siding. Appears on 1917 Sanborn map. 1920 CD: (203) Etta Riggs (W), a widow; 1930 CD: A. A. Darnell (W); 1940 CD: Sidney Mickey (W), occupant; 1950 CD: vacant.

1805 Center Street House c.1918 Contributing

One-story side-gable bungalow featuring a shed-roof porch; vinyl siding; one-over-one replacement windows; knee braces; square posts; exposed rafter tails on porch. Appears on 1951 Sanborn map. 1920 CD: (204?) A. J. Duke (W); 1930 CD: Grove Hodge (W); 1940 CD: Joyce Farmer (W), occupant, a salesman at L. B. Price Mercantile; 1950 CD: Bishop Hodges (W), occupant, employed at R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company.

1808 Center Street House c.1915 Contributing

One-story side-gable single-pile house with hip-roof porch supported by square posts; rear shed ell; exposed rafter tails and purlins; vinyl siding; one-over-one replacement windows. Appears on 1917 Sanborn map. 1920 CD: (205) Bettie Bardue (W); 1930 CD: W. M. and Martha Cheek (W), a salesman; 1940 CD: Thomas Coleman (W), occupant; 1950 CD: Viola Bristow (W), occupant.

1809 Center Street House c.1918 Contributing

One-story side-gable house with shed-roof porch; vinyl siding; one-over-one replacement windows; knee braces; replacement posts. Appears on 1951 Sanborn map. 1920 CD: (206) Elick (Alex) and Neva Darnell (W), a brick mason; 1930 CD: ditto; 1940 CD: W. Frank and Nannie Painter (W), occupant, a carpenter; 1950 CD: ditto, owner-occupant.

1812 Center Street House c.1915 Contributing

One-story side-gable house with partial-width hip-roof porch; replacement, T-111 siding; one-over-one replacement windows; plain posts; standing seam roof. Appears on 1917 Sanborn map. 1920 CD: (207) Eliza Knose (W); 1930 CD: Mrs. E. M. Knouse (W); 1940 CD: Aubrey Whitlow (W), occupant; 1950 CD: Raymond and Edith Troutman (W), occupant, a salesman at Krispy Kreme.

1813 Center Street House c.1925 Contributing

Similar to 1812, this house is sheathed in vinyl siding and has two-over-two, double-hung sash and one-over-one replacement windows; standing seam roof; hip-roof porch; square posts; shingled gable ends; knee braces. Appears on 1951 Sanborn map. 1920 CD: not listed; 1930 CD: P. L. Sweet (W); 1940 CD: Clinton Ladd (W), occupant; 1950 CD: John Feaperman (W), occupant.

1816 Center Street House c.1925 Contributing

One-story hip-roof Pyramidal Cottage with weatherboard; gable-roof porch; exposed rafter tails; one-over-one replacement windows; square posts on brick piers. Appears on 1951 Sanborn map. 1920 CD: not listed; 1930

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CD: H. R. and Bessie Autry (W), a carpenter; 1940 CD: Viola Darnell (W), occupant; 1950 CD: Charles Smith (W), owner-occupant.

1817 Center Street House c.1915 Contributing

Gable Ell Cottage is one story with vinyl siding; one-over-one replacement windows; hip-roof porch; square posts. Appears on 1917 Sanborn map. 1920 CD: (210) H. J. Thomas (W); 1930 CD: ditto; 1940 CD: vacant; 1950 CD: Grover and Cora Coe (W), owner-occupant, a carpenter.

Outbuilding c.1950 Contributing

One-story, front-gable, concrete block outbuilding.

1820 Center Street House c.1925 Contributing

One-story, hip-roof Pyramidal Cottage with vinyl siding; gable-roof porch; replacement columns; one-over-one replacement windows; replacement brick porch foundation. Appears on 1951 Sanborn map. 1920 CD: not listed; 1930 CD: C. F. and Lillian Smitherman (W), employed at Imperial Gas and Oil; 1940 CD: Floyd and Mae Troutman (W), owner-occupant, a laborer; 1950 CD: Bynum Hancock (W), owner-occupant.

1824 Center Street House c.1915 Contributing

One-story side-gable single-pile house features a Late Victorian hip-roof porch with square posts; sawn brackets; asphalt shingle siding; exposed rafter tails and purlins; pressed tin shingle roof; four-over-four windows. Appears on 1917 Sanborn map. 1920 CD: (211?) Ellen Lunsford (W); 1930 CD: (1900) N. A. Doty (W); 1940 CD: (1900) Dewey Stokes (W), occupant; 1950 CD: (1900) William Cline (W), occupant.

Garage c.1990 Non-contributing, age

Front-gable, double-bay garage with vinyl siding.

1825 Center Street House c.1915 Contributing

One-story hip-roof Pyramidal Cottage with asbestos shingle siding; two-over-two, double-hung sash; picture window (not original); hip-roof porch; square posts; turned pilasters; sawn brackets; pressed tin roof. Appears on 1917 Sanborn map. 1920 CD: (212) W. D. and Jennie Carlton (W), a finisher at B. F. Huntley Furniture Company; 1930 CD: (1901) Harry and Lillie Russell (W), a painter with The Gordon Paint Company; 1940 CD: (1901) ditto, owner-occupant; 1950 CD: (1901) Christie Sparks (W), occupant.

1832 Center Street House c.1925 Contributing

One-story hip-roof bungalow featuring a hip-roof dormer; engaged shed-roof porch supported by metal replacement posts; exposed rafter tails; asbestos shingle siding; one-over-one replacement windows; . Appears on 1951 Sanborn map. 1920 CD: not listed; 1930 CD: (1908) L D. Leonard (W); 1940 CD: (1908) Laura Leonard (W), owner-occupant; 1950 CD: (1908) n/a.

1836 Center Street House c.1915 Contributing

One-story side-gable single-pile house with gable-roof entry porch; weatherboard; six-over-six replacement

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windows; corbeled interior chimneys. Appears on 1917 Sanborn map. 1920 CD: (217) W. D. Fesperman (W); 1930 CD: (1912) C. S. and Bobbie Clodfelter (W), employed at Sprague Street Service Station; 1940 CD: (1912) Stamey and Dixie Sink (W), occupant, a tobacco worker at R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company; 1950 CD: (1912) ditto.

Garage **c.1990** **Non-contributing, age**

Double-bay, front-gable garage with vinyl siding.

Chapel Street

1605 Chapel Street **Commercial Building** **1962** **Non-contributing, age**

One-story, flat-roof section with brick facade, central double-leaf entry, and blocked windows. (W-S GIS)

1610 Chapel Street **Commercial/Industrial Building** **c.1960** **Non-contributing, age**

Large one-story window-less, concrete block building with a garage door and single entry at either end of the facade.

1615 Chapel Street **House** **c.1915** **Contributing**

One-story bungalow with front-gable projection; asbestos shingle siding; two-over-two, horizontal-light windows and six-over-six replacement windows; side-gable, wraparound porch; stone retaining wall. Appears on 1917 Sanborn map. 1930 CD: G. F. and Creo Owens (W), a clerk; 1940 CD: Kenneth and Elsie Slate (W), a tobacco worker at R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company; 1950 CD: Stella Stimpson (W), owner-occupant.

Garage **c.1925** **Contributing**

Shed-roof weatherboard, double-bay garage.

1704 Chapel Street **House** **1953** **Contributing**

One-story side-gable, Minimal Traditional house with front-gable projection; brick facade; vinyl sides; one-over-one replacement windows; metal porch. (W-S GIS).

Garage **1953** **Contributing**

Front-gable, single bay garage with workshop.

1707 Chapel Street **House** **c.1925** **Contributing**

One-story Craftsman Bungalow with front-facing jerkinhead roof; aluminum siding; knee braces with decorative upper member; shed-roof porch; square posts; one-over-one replacement windows. Appears on 1951 Sanborn map. 1920 CD: not listed; 1930 CD: C. L. Pack (W); 1940 CD: Hallie Rominger (W), occupant; 1950 CD: Louis and Emma Gregory (W), owner-occupant, an accountant.

1708 Chapel Street **House** **c.1915** **Contributing**

One-story side-gable Craftsman Bungalow with vinyl siding; shed-roof porch; battered posts on brick piers; knee braces; diamond/hexagonal light transom over single light sash windows. Appears on 1951 Sanborn map.

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1920 CD: (120) Augusta Vawter (W); 1930 CD: M. O. Watkins (W); 1940 CD: ditto, a tobacco worker at R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company; 1950 CD: ditto.

1712 Chapel Street House c.1955 Contributing

One story side-gable brick Minimal Traditional with one-over-one replacement windows; picture window; metal porch. A two-story frame house appears on the 1951 Sanborn map.

1713 Chapel Street House c.1910 Contributing

One-story hip-roof Pyramidal Cottage with hip-roof porch supported by Tuscan columns; aluminum siding; one-over-one replacement windows; hip-roof dormer. Appears on 1917 Sanborn map. 1915 CD: (125) J. D. and Nellie Warden (W), proprietor of Winston Electric Company; 1920 CD: (125) J. H. Sink (W); 1930 CD: ditto; 1940 CD: ditto, owner-occupant, a furniture worker at B. F. Huntley Furniture; 1950 CD: Lelia Sink (W), owner-occupant.

1800 Chapel Street House c.1910 Contributing

One-story side-gable single-pile house with Late Victorian hip-roof porch featuring turned posts; weatherboard; six-over-one, double-hung sash; exposed rafter tails and purlins. Appears on 1917 Sanborn map. 1915 CD: (136) W. D. Bailey (W); 1920 CD: (136) ditto; 1930 CD: William Barrow (W); 1940 CD: Hugh Holland (W), owner-occupant; 1950 CD: W. Ernest and Mary Holland (W), a barber.

House c.1955 Contributing

In rear of 1800. One story; side gable; concrete block; gable-roof entry hood; three-over-one windows.

1801 Chapel Street House c.1910 Contributing

Gable Ell Cottage is one-story with vinyl siding; wraparound porch; turned posts; two-over-two, double-hung sash; gable returns; pressed tin roof. Appears on 1917 Sanborn map. 1915 CD: (139) Albert and Martha Robinson (W), a carpenter; 1920 CD: (139) ditto; 1930 CD: ditto; 1940 CD: ditto, owner-occupant; 1950 CD: ditto.

Outbuilding c.1925 Contributing

Gabled outbuilding with vertical wood siding.

1804 Chapel Street House c.1910 Contributing

One-story side-gable single-pile house with vinyl siding; one-over-one replacement windows; square, Late Victorian porch features chamfered posts on plinth blocks and sawn brackets. Appears on 1917 Sanborn map. 1915 CD: (140) W. C. Hege (W); 1920 CD: (140) ditto; 1930 CD: ditto; 1940 CD: Irene Hege (W), owner-occupant; 1950 CD: William Hege (W), owner-occupant, warehouse.

1806 Chapel Street House c.1950 Contributing

One-story front-gable brick house with six-over-six, double-hung sash; picture window with sidelights; off set gable-roof porch; plain posts. Appears on 1951 Sanborn map.

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Garage **c.1950** **Contributing**
Front-gable, single-bay, concrete block garage.

Between 1806 and 1828 Chapel Street **Entry Pillars** **1930** **Contributing**
Stone entry or gate pillars flanking the former Chapel Street entrance to James Gray High School.

1813 Chapel Street **House** **c.1910** **Contributing**
One-story side-gable, bungalow with vinyl siding; six-over-six, double-hung sash; multi-light door; facade chimney; gable-roof porch; metal posts. Appears on 1917 Sanborn map. 1915 CD: (143) vacant; 1920 CD: (143) R. N. Adams (W); 1930 CD: G. C. Coe (W); 1940 CD: ditto, owner-occupant, a carpenter; 1950 CD: Harley and Lillie Waddell (W), employed at R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company.

Outbuilding **c.1925** **Contributing**
One-story shed with shed-roof porch at entry and German siding.

1817 Chapel Street **House** **c.1925** **Contributing**
One-story Craftsman Bungalow featuring front-facing jerkinhead roof; paired, square posts with trellis supporting shed-on-hip porch roof; asbestos shingle siding; four (vertical lights)-over-one, double-hung sash; exposed rafter tails; knee braces. Appears on 1951 Sanborn map. 1920 CD: not listed; 1930 CD: C. S. and Dinah Swaim (W), a carpenter; 1940 CD: Edward Harper (W), occupant; 1950 CD: vacant.

1821 Chapel Street **House** **1959** **Non-contributing, age**
Minimal Traditional brick house is one story with hip roof; one-over-one windows; picture windows with sidelights. (W-S GIS)

1825 Chapel Street **House** **c.1915** **Contributing**
One-story side-gable single-pile house with weatherboard; Late Victorian porch has chamfered posts on plinth blocks; sawn brackets; exposed rafter tails and purlins; four-over-four windows. Appears on 1917 Sanborn map. 1915 CD: (145?) J. C. and Adelia Faw (W); 1920 CD: (145?) J. F. Jackson (W); 1930 CD: (1901?) C. C. Fesperman (W); 1940 CD: (1901?) W. Fred and Nancy Seal (W), a furniture worker at J. C. Spach Wagonworks; 1950 CD: (1901?) Leonard and Virginia Matthews (W), owner-occupant, employed at Southern Steel Stampings.

1828 Chapel Street **House** **c.1925** **Contributing**
One-story Craftsman Bungalow has a side-gable roof; vinyl siding; square posts on brick piers; vinyl-sheathed balustrade; shingled shed-roof dormer; knee braces. Appears on 1951 Sanborn map. 1920 CD: not listed; 1930 CD: (1904) vacant; 1940 CD: (1904) Jettie Johnson (W), occupant; 1950 CD: (1904) Martin and Janie Jessup (W), a salesman.

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Address	Structure	Period	Status
1829 Chapel Street	House	c.1910	Contributing
One-story side-gable single-pile house with asbestos shingle siding; exposed rafter tails and purlins; square posts; hip-roof porch; one-over-one replacement windows; replacement door; . Appears on 1917 Sanborn map. 1915 CD: (147?) J. H. Sink (W); 1920 CD: (147?) T. A. and Addie Boyer (W), a furniture worker; 1930 CD: (1905?) Roy and Beulah Spaugh (W), employed at R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company; 1940 CD: (1905?) George and Lellie Bristow, Jr. (W), occupant, a laborer; 1950 CD: (1905?) Raymond Wood (W), occupant.			
1832 Chapel Street	House	c.1910	Contributing
One-story side-gable single-pile house with vinyl siding; replacement windows; Late Victorian porch ornament includes turned posts and sawn brackets; pressed tin shingles; rear ell. Appears on 1917 Sanborn map. 1915 CD: (160) Whitlow; 1920 CD: (160) Sarah Whitlow (W); 1930 CD: (1908) W. D. Byerly (W); 1940 CD: (1908) ditto, owner-occupant; 1950 CD: (1908) ditto, a junior bookkeeper at Wachovia Bank and Trust.			
1833 Chapel Street	House	c.1910	Contributing
One-story house with side-gable roof and single-pile form; weatherboard; Late Victorian porch has turned posts and sawn brackets; pressed tin shingles; four-over-four windows; hip-roof porch; double-leaf, panel/light doors; decorative shingles in gable end. Appears on 1917 Sanborn map. 1915 CD: (149?) Jacob Sink (W); 1920 CD: (149?) ditto; 1930 CD: (1909?) W. D. and Fenice Fesperman (W); 1940 CD: (1909?) Fenia Fesperman (W), owner-occupant; 1950 CD: (1909?) ditto.			
	House	c.1980	Non-contributing, age
One story; front gable; vertical wood siding; one-over-one windows.			
1836 Chapel Street	House	c.1910	Contributing
Tri-gable house is one story single-pile with two-over-two, double-hung sash; battered posts on cobblestone block piers support hip-roof porch; vinyl siding; rear ell; cobblestone block retaining wall. Appears on 1917 Sanborn map. 1915 CD: (162) R. A. and Georgia Faw (W), a clerk at Wachovia Bank and Trust; 1920 CD: (162) C. C. and Ethel Henderson (W), a clerk at Center Mercantile Company; 1930 CD: (1912) O. W. Church (W); 1940 CD: (1912) Wiley Hege (W), occupant; 1950 CD: (1912) Aubrey Warner (W), owner-occupant.			
1840 Chapel Street	House	c.1910	Contributing
Tri-gable house is similar to 1836 with one-over-one replacement windows; vinyl siding; hip-roof porch is supported by turned posts with sawn brackets. Appears on 1917 Sanborn map. 1915 CD: (164) Joseph Chatman (W); 1920 CD: (164) ditto; 1930 CD: (1916) ditto; 1940 CD: (1916) ditto; 1950 CD: (1916) ditto.			
1844 Chapel Street	House	c.1910	Contributing
One-story, side-gable, single-pile house with vinyl siding; hip-roof porch; replacement cottage. Appears on 1917 Sanborn map. 1915 CD: (166) J. H. and Mamie Koontz (W), a car inspector for Southern Railroad; 1920 CD: (166) J. W. Tuttle (W); 1930 CD: (1920) L W. and Dixie Wooten (W), a machinist; 1940 CD: (1920) Ellie and Bessie Perry (W), occupant, a body worker; 1950 CD: (1920) James and Martha Davis (W), a saw operator at Unique Furniture.			

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1848 Chapel Street House c.1950 Contributing

One-story front-gable Minimal Traditional house with hip-roof porch; metal posts; two-over-two horizontal light windows. This house replaced an earlier dwelling. 1950 CD: William T. Miller (W), owner-occupant, a painter.

Haled Street

203 Haled Street House c.1955 Contributing

One-story side-gable Minimal Traditional house with asbestos shingle siding; six-over-six, double-hung sash; shed-roof entry porch. A date of 1938 appears on the City of Winston-Salem GIS website, but this probably referred to the one-and-a-half-story house that appears on 1951 Sanborn map.

209 Haled Street House c.1925 Contributing

One-story front-gable bungalow features off-set front-gable porch; knee braces; vinyl siding; six-over-six replacement windows. 1920 CD: not listed; 1925 CD: H. T. Jackson (W); 1930 CD: J. W. Bodford (W); 1942 CD: Fred Leonard (W), owner-occupant; 1952 CD: ditto, employed at R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company.

213 Haled Street House c.1925 Contributing

One-story side-gable Craftsman Bungalow with shed-roof dormer; weatherboard; paired, one-over-one windows; exposed rafter tails; shed-roof porch; knee braces; brick pier corners and battered posts on brick piers. 1920 CD: (103?) W. R. Ruthledge (W); 1925 CD: W. O. Koontz (W); 1930 CD: ditto; 1940 CD: ditto, owner-occupant; 1952 CD: ditto, assistant cashier for Durham Life Insurance.

217 Haled Street House c.1900 Contributing

Two-story tri-gable I-house with six-over-six, replacement windows; asbestos shingle siding; vertical wood under porch; hip-roof porch; square posts; gable returns. 1920 CD: (105?) G. M and Agnes Houser (W), a superintendent at Home Security Insurance; 1925 CD: Bessie Peace (W); 1930 CD: F. O. Leonard (W), employed at R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company 1942 CD: Mae Kimrey (W), a widow, employed at R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company; 1952 CD: Thomas and Juanita Brook (W), owner-occupant, a mechanic at Motor Sales.

341 Haled Street House c.1915 Contributing

One-story hip-roof cottage with hip-roof projection; hip-roof porch enclosed with aluminum siding; pressed tin shingles; weatherboard siding; six-over-six and two-over-two, double-hung sash. Appears on 1917 Sanborn map. 1932 CD: D. Edgar and Lois Harris (W), a plumber; 1942 CD: A. Luther and Nannie Jones (W), occupant, a carpenter; 1952 CD: Clifton and Phyllis Cook (W), owner-occupant, a carpenter.

343 Haled Street House c.1925 Non-contributing, integrity

One-story front-gable shotgun-form house with six-over-one, Craftsman style; double-hung sash; engaged porch; plain posts; alterations include large side-gable addition and vinyl siding. Appears on 1951 Sanborn map. 1932 CD: Seabe Davidson (W); 1942 CD: Dell and Edith Clares (W), occupant; 1952 CD: Robert and Agnes

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Satterfield (W), owner-occupant, Satterfield Garage.

347 Haled Street House c.1925 Contributing

One-story side-gable Craftsman Bungalow with gable-roof dormer; asbestos shingle siding; battered posts on brick piers; exposed rafter tails; six-over-one, double-hung sash. Appears on 1951 Sanborn map. 1932 CD: Ray and Lucille Holland (W), employed at New Method Laundry; 1942 CD: Lee and Opal Lewellyn (W), occupant, a tinner at Cox Roofing; 1952 CD: Mary McNair (W), owner-occupant, employed at Hanes Knitting.

Lomond Street

1700 Lomond Street House c.1900 Contributing

One-story side-gable single-pile house with aluminum siding; six-over-six replacement windows and two-over-two, horizontal-light windows; hip-roof porch; replacement columns. Appears on 1917 Sanborn map. 1930 CD: Mrs. M. I. Pulliam (W); 1940 CD: Gillis and Lottie Brown (W), occupant, a station attendant for Robert T. Green; 1952 CD: Julius and Mary Bledsoe (W), owner-occupant, proprietor of the Food Center and Food Center Grille.

1701 Lomond Street Commercial Building 1968 Non-contributing, age

One-story brick building with low-pitched gable roof and plate glass windows. (W-S GIS)

1704 Lomond Street House c.1900 Contributing

One-story side-gable single-pile house with Late Victorian ornamentation on hip-roof porch turned posts; asbestos shingle siding; one-over-one replacement windows; lattice encloses front porch. Appears on 1917 Sanborn map. 1930 CD: W. L. Stonestreet (W); 1940 CD: J. Ray and Lucille Holland (W), owner-occupant, a machinist at R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company; 1952 CD: George and Nigaria Little (W), owner-occupant, a furniture maker at Winston Manufacturing.

1705 Lomond Street House c.1900 Non-contributing, integrity

One-story side-gable single-pile house with vinyl siding; two-over-two, double-hung sash; hip-roof, altered with enclosed porch. Appears on 1917 Sanborn map. 1930 CD: L. C. and Fannie Newsom (W), a barber; 1940 CD: ditto, owner-occupant; 1952 CD: ditto.

1709 Lomond Street House c.1900 Contributing

One-story side-gable single-pile house with rear shed ell; six-over-six replacement windows and two-over-two, horizontal-light windows; hip-roof Late Victorian porch with turned posts and sawn brackets; asbestos shingle siding. Appears on 1917 Sanborn map. 1930 CD: A. C. and Maggie Stonestreet; 1940 CD: ditto, owner-occupant, employed at Sampson Medicine Company; 1952 CD: ditto.

1710 Lomond Street House c.1900 Contributing

Two-story hip-roof Late Victorian house with gable peak; single pile front section; large, two-story rear ell; vinyl siding; wraparound hipped porch; turned posts; one-over-one replacement windows. Appears on 1917 Sanborn map. 1930 CD: W. T. and Mary Holland (W), employed at Forsyth Furniture Lines; 1940 CD: ditto,

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owner-occupant; 1952 CD: Charles and Carrie Maranville (W), owner-occupant, proprietor of Coal Street Grocery.

1713 Lomond Street House c.1900 Contributing

One-story side-gable single-pile house with two-over-two, double-hung sash; vinyl siding; turned posts; hip-roof porch. Appears on 1917 Sanborn map. 1930 CD: J. T. Nichols (W); 1940 CD: Rucker and Sarah Hennis (W), occupant, a station operator at Quality Oil; 1952 CD: Hugh Holland (W), owner-occupant.

Outbuilding c.1925 Contributing

Shed-roof outbuilding with German siding.

1802 Lomond Street House c.1900 Contributing

One-story Gable Ell Cottage with vinyl siding; partially enclosed hip-roof wraparound porch; decorative shingles in gable ends; diamond attic vent; six-over-six replacement windows. Appears on 1917 Sanborn map. 1930 CD: J. A. and Mary Orton (W), a blacksmith at Southern Railroad; 1940 CD: ditto, owner-occupant; 1952 CD: Billy and Faye Leamon (W), occupant, a clerk at First National Bank of Winston-Salem.

1803 Lomond Street House c.1900 Contributing

Craftsman Bungalow. One and a half-story; side gable; vinyl siding; gable-roof dormer; shed-roof porch; battered posts on brick piers; leaded, hexagonal/diamond-over-one high-waisted windows; knee braces. Appears on 1917 Sanborn map. 1930 CD: O. H. Fisher (W); 1940 CD: Mittie Fisher (W), owner-occupant; 1952 CD: ditto.

Outbuilding c.1955 Contributing

Large, multi-gable garage/workshop complex.

1809 Lomond Street House c.1900 Contributing

One-story hip-roof bungalow with asbestos shingle siding; one-over-one replacement windows; square posts; partial-width, hip-roof porch. Appears on 1951 Sanborn map. 1930 CD: A. W. and Hattie Vogler (W), employed at R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company; 1940 CD: Moody and Lucy White (W), owner-occupant, a driver for Atlantic Greyhound; 1952 CD: Rucker Hennis (W), owner-occupant.

1811 Lomond Street House c.1900 Contributing

One-story hip-roof Queen Anne Cottage with front-gable projection; asbestos shingle siding; one-over-one windows; decorative shingles in gable; hip-roof porch; plain posts. Appears on 1917 Sanborn map. 1930 CD: vacant; 1940 CD: Cordeia Cason (W), occupant; 1952 CD: Della Lawson (W), occupant.

1818 Lomond Street House c.1920 Contributing

One-and-a-half-story side-gable Craftsman Bungalow with gable-roof dormer; vinyl siding; shingled dormer; leaded, diamond/hexagonal-over-one, high-waisted windows; vinyl balustrade; knee braces; exposed rafter tails; battered posts on brick piers; stone retaining wall. 1924 CD: (1916) Zeno and Daisy Knouse (W), sec-treas.

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Vogler & Knouse; 1936 CD: (1916) Daisy Knouse (W), a widow employed at P. H. Hanes Knitting; 1942 CD: vacant; 1952 CD: Adele Frink (W), owner-occupant.

1819 Lomond Street House c.1925 Contributing

One-story front-gable bungalow with weatherboard; six-over-six, replacement windows; off-set gable-roof porch; plain posts; exposed rafter tails; knee braces; stone retaining wall. Appears on 1951 Sanborn map. 1924 CD: (1919) Frank and Laretta England (W), assistant superintendent Fogle Furniture; 1936 CD: (1919) vacant; 1942 CD: (1919) Samuel and Pansy Lundsford (W), employed at Hanes Hosiery Mills; 1952 CD: ditto.

1820 Lomond Street House c.1900 Contributing

One-story side-gable single-pile house with Late Victorian hip-roof porch; asbestos shingle siding; pressed tin roof; one-over-one replacement windows; rear ell; two-over-two, double-hung sash on house sides; sawn brackets on wall of porch. Appears on 1917 Sanborn map. 1924 CD: (1920) William and Pearl Ladd (W), a machinist at R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company; 1936 CD: ditto; 1942 CD: ditto; 1952 CD: ditto.

Outbuilding c.1925 Contributing

Gable-roof frame outbuilding.

Vargrave Street

1920 Vargrave Street Commercial/Industrial 1958 Contributing

One-story flat-roof brick and concrete building with metal, hopper-style windows on sides; single garage bay; tile coping (W-S GIS)

1928 Vargrave Street Commercial/Industrial 1950 Contributing

One-story concrete block building with stepped parapet; tile coping; metal, hopper-style windows; single garage bay. Appears on 1951 Sanborn Map. 1940 CD: not listed; 1950 CD: H. & H. Welding Service; 1958: Dolly Madison Cakes. (W-S GIS)

1936-38 Vargrave Street Commercial/Industrial c.1955 Contributing

One-story brick and concrete block building with tile coping; single garage bay; metal, hopper-style windows; altered storefront. Property does not appear on 1951 Sanborn map. 1958 CD: (1938) Willard Snack Bar.

Waughtown Street

248 Waughtown Street Commercial Building 1945 Contributing, age

One-story brick building with tile coping, plate glass windows with soldier course lintels, and double-leaf entry (metal doors). Some window openings have been enclosed with brick. (W-S GIS).

300 Waughtown Street Commercial Building c.1960 Non-contributing, age

Large, double front-gable concrete block building with single garage bay. Building does not appear on the 1951 Sanborn map.

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310 Waughtown Street Commercial Building 1945 Non-contributing, integrity
One-story concrete block building altered with front gable roofs since 2001; awning windows. (W-S GIS).

320-322 Waughtown Street Commercial Building c.1980 Non-contributing, integrity
One-story side-gable concrete block building with brick facade; canopy over walk; recessed storefront; bars over windows. A building with same footprint appears on 1951 Sanborn map. Building was likely altered c.1980.

328 Waughtown Street Commercial Building 1972 Non-contributing, age
One-story front-gable concrete block building with brick facade; plate glass. (W-S GIS).

331 Waughtown Street House c.1925 Contributing
One-and-a-half-story Craftsman Bungalow with side gable roof; gable-roof dormer; vinyl siding; six-over-six replacement windows; engaged porch; porch has low arch with decorative beams on corners; battered posts on brick piers; knee braces; exposed rafter tails with decorative ends (now covered with vinyl); exterior stair to second floor. Appears on 1951 Sanborn map. 1930 CD: (1533) Cicero Henderson (W); 1940 CD: vacant; 1950 CD: Carl Dorsett (W), owner-occupant, a locksmith at Benbow-Beck.

332 Waughtown Street Commercial Building 1935 Contributing
One-story flat-roof brick building with tile coping; large storefront windows flank central entry. Appears on 1951 Sanborn map. 1940 CD: Lucian Gordon Clothes Cleaning Equipment; 1950 CD: State Cleaners. (W-S GIS).

334 Waughtown Street Commercial Building 1925 Contributing
One-story building with painted brick facade and old concrete block side elevation; altered storefront with vinyl. Appears on 1951 Sanborn map. 1920 CD: not listed; 1930 CD: (1536-38) Vogler Grocery Company; 1940 CD: (334) Southside Meat Market; 1950 CD: (336) vacant. (W-S GIS).

336 Waughtown Street Commercial Building c.1925 Contributing
Two-story building with brick facade and rock-faced concrete block side/rear elevations; six-over-six replacement windows have segmental arch heads on second floor; four-light store windows with closed transoms; soldier course at cornice; recessed sign panels; building built in two phases with slightly different brick but same design creating two sections each three bays wide. Appears on 1951 Sanborn map. 1920 CD: not listed; 1930 CD: (1540) Great A & P Tea Company Grocery; 1940 CD: (336) Brown and Stimpson Grocers (338) Southside Remnant Shop; 1950 CD: (338) Winston Meat Exchange.

400 Waughtown Street Service Station c.1950 Contributing
Art Moderne gas station has one-story store/office section near street corner and enclosed storefront. To the east is a two-bays service wing set back from the street. Both sections are stuccoed and have rounded-over parapets. Attached via concrete block hyphen to 410. Appears on 1951 Sanborn map; buildings were not attached in

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1951. 1940 CD: Knose Service Station; 1950 CD: Griffin Gulf Station.

**410 Waughtown Street Commercial c.1935 Non-contributing,
integrity**

One-story brick building with curved parapet featuring cast stone coping; tile coping on sides; three sign panels outlined with soldier-course; original Art Deco aluminum door with covered transom; enclosed storefront. Attached via concrete block hyphen to 400. Appears on 1951 Sanborn map. 1940 CD: (408) Lacy Newsom, Barber (410) Byrd Cash Store; 1950 CD: (408) Carolina Home Furnishings (410) Food Center.

411 Waughtown Street Commercial Building c.1950 Contributing

One-story concrete block building with brick facade; stepped parapet; tile coping; plate glass; three storefront. Appears on 1951 Sanborn map with the west section of building housing a furniture store. 1958 CD: Sosnicks Furniture Fair.

412 Waughtown Street Commercial Building c.1955 Contributing

One-story flat-roof brick building with tile coping; plate glass; entry with transom. Building does not appear on 1951 Sanborn map. 1958 CD: Waughtown Paint & Auto Supply Co., wholesaler and Waughtown Machine Shop, motor rebuilding.

440 Waughtown Street Commercial/Industrial 1950; c.1955 Contributing

Two-story concrete block building with brick facade; metal, hopper-style windows; flat roof; plate glass storefront windows; two single entries; vault-roofed rear section; side wing with two garage bays. Rear section (vault-roofed section) appears on 1951 Sanborn map housing an auto repair shop. Front section likely dates to about 1955. 1958 CD: International Harvester Company.

Wood Street

310 Wood Street House c.1920 Contributing

One-story front-gable bungalow with off-set front-gable porch; two-over-two, double-hung sash; square posts; asbestos shingle siding; knee braces. 1925 CD: vacant; 1936 CD: Lemley and Nora Lunsford (W), a painter; 1945 CD: Edward and Della Crosby (W), U.S. Navy; 1952 CD: Luther and Bessie Snyder (W), owner-occupant, a well digger.

312 Wood Street House c.1920 Contributing

One-story hip-roof bungalow with rolled asphalt siding; engaged shed-roof porch; plain posts; three-over-one windows; hip-roof dormer; exposed rafter tails. 1925 CD: A. C. and May Stonestreet (W), employed at Sampson Medical Company; 1936 CD: Henry Foster (W); 1945 CD: vacant; 1952 CD: Richard Staley (W), owner-occupant.

314 Wood Street House c.1915 Non-contributing, integrity

One-story single-pile house has gable end facing street and side wing near the rear corner of the house; weatherboard; turned posts; sawn brackets; gable returns; decorative shingles in gable end; hip-roof porch; two

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doors on side; one-over-one replacement windows; peaked attic vent; shed-roof wing. Altered with enclosed stoop, gable roof at side wing, and concrete block balustrade at side wing. 1925 CD: M. G. and Belva Jaro (W), employed at Forsyth Furniture Lines; 1936 CD: Henry Grimes (W), a farmer; 1945 CD: Alex and Marie Martin (W), a yard brakeman at Norfolk and Western Railroad; 1952 CD: Elliott and Lucy Sneed (W), owner-occupant, a knitter at Hanes Hosiery.

315 Wood Street House c.1940 Contributing

Bungalow. One story; side gable; asbestos shingle siding; six-over-six, replacement sash; engaged porch; metal posts. 1936 CD: not listed; 1945 CD: vacant; 1952 CD: Dennis Gordy (W), owner-occupant.

Outbuilding c.1940 Contributing

Gable-front, single-door building with asbestos shingle siding.

317 Wood Street House c.1940 Contributing

One-story front-gable bungalow with eight-over-one, double-hung sash; German siding; hip-roof porch; knee braces; square posts. 1936 CD: not listed; 1945 CD: Samuel and Edith Williard (W), employed at Greyhound Lines; 1952 CD: Alex and Marie Martin (W), owner-occupant, a brakeman at Norfolk and Western Railroad.

Outbuilding c.1940 Contributing

Front-gable weatherboard building with single door.

318 Wood Street House c.1920 Contributing

One-story Craftsman Bungalow with front-facing jerkinhead roof; shingle siding; arched bargeboard; exposed rafter tails; knee braces; nine-over-one windows; screened, engaged porch. 1925 CD: R. S. and Rosa Sides (W), employed at Fogle Brothers; 1936 CD: Frank Fogle (W); 1945 CD: William and Daisy Weisner (W), a painter; 1952 CD: Gary Hegwood (W), occupant.

319 Wood Street House c.1925 Contributing

One-story front-gable Craftsman Bungalow with German siding; engaged porch; knee braces; square posts; one-over-one replacement windows; lattice in gable peak. 1936 CD: not listed; 1945 CD: Talmadge and Kathleen Sprinkle (W), a yard brakeman; 1952 CD: ditto.

Outbuilding c.1980 Non-contributing, age

Side-gable frame outbuilding.

330 Wood Street House c.1950 Contributing

Minimal Traditional. One story; side gable; German siding; gable-roof porch; six-over-six, double-hung sash; metal posts. 1945 CD: not listed; 1952 CD: Andrew Calloway (W), owner-occupant.

341 Wood Street Commercial/Industrial Building 1987 Non-contributing, age

Large; low-pitch gable; metal. (W-S GIS)

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344 Wood Street Commercial/Industrial Building 1952 Contributing
One story; side gable; concrete block; metal windows; single garage bay. (W-S GIS).

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Summary

The Centerville Historic District in southeastern Winston-Salem is locally significant under Criterion A for community planning and development and commerce for its importance in the rural and later suburban development of Winston-Salem. The district includes residential buildings and their associated outbuildings as well as commercial and light industrial buildings. The properties are set within a historic street pattern with much of the commercial development on Waughtown Street and the residential development lying on Chapel, Center, Lomond, and Wood streets.

Centerville was settled during the mid-nineteenth century and earned its name from its location midway between the 1766 village of Salem and the c.1806 village of Waughtown. After the construction of the Roanoke-Southern Railroad (later the Winston-Salem Southbound Railroad) in 1892 industry and suburban development sprang up to the south of the district and most of the dwellings date to the c.1900 – c.1930 period, the height of industrial and suburban growth in the area. Centerville was annexed into the city of Winston-Salem in 1923.

The residents of Centerville during the early twentieth century were almost entirely white, middle-income citizens employed at local factories such as the nearby Forsyth Manufacturing, a furniture company, and the Southside Cotton Mills as well as at downtown factories like R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. There were also shop owners, clerks, salesmen, and tradespeople living in the community. By the 1920s and 1930s, the small commercial area that had developed on Waughtown Street before 1917 had flourished and included a wide variety of stores. The c.1925 two-story brick and concrete block building at 336 Waughtown Street, once housing the Great A&P Company grocery, is the largest and most architecturally detailed of the surviving buildings. Several of the extant commercial buildings date from the postwar period. Representative is 411 Waughtown Street, a one-story concrete block building with brick facade featuring a stepped parapet. Built about 1950 it housed Sosnick's Furniture Fair in 1958.

Centerville greatly contributes to the rich history of the settlement of the Southside area that includes the once-rural villages of Centerville and Waughtown (Waughtown-Belview Historic District NR, 2005), the suburban Sunnyside residential and industrial development (Sunnyside/Central Terrace Historic District proposed NR, 2007), and the African American community of Belview (Waughtown-Belview Historic District NR, 2005). Together they tell a story of the development of southeastern Winston-Salem from its rural roots and illustrate an important period of suburbanization. The period of significance for the Centerville Historic District begins circa 1900, the date of the earliest building in the district, and ends in 1958. The buildings dating to c. 1958 are contributing to the historic district because they are simply a continuation of the postwar commercial and light industrial development in the district. The development in Centerville after 1958 was minimal and does not constitute exceptional significance.

Statement of Significance

Centerville was one of several small rural communities that developed during the second quarter of the nineteenth century as growth spilled over from the community of Waughtown, which was settled by about 1806 to the southeast, and from the older Moravian town of Salem, founded in 1766 to the north. The name Centerville comes from the village's location mid-way between Salem and Waughtown. During the first half of the nineteenth century, the area that would become Centerville was wooded and occupied only by the home of Augustine H. Sheppard (demolished). Sheppard served several terms in the United States House of

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Representatives from the 1820s through the 1840s. He purchased forty-one acres east of the intersection of Vargrave and Waughtown streets from the Moravian Church in 1842 and built a large house surrounded by “an extensive lawn with wonderful shrubbery.”¹

Although little is known about the early settlers of Centerville, the community was in existence by 1876 when it appears on E. A. Vogler’s map of Salem and Winston. Situated between the Old Plank Road and the Waughtown-High Point-Kernersville Road, the village in 1876 consisted of four streets: Fayetteville Street and Main Street (now Waughtown Street) running roughly east to west and two cross streets, Chapel and Center streets.² In 1886, a Sunday school was established in Centerville by Salem’s Home Moravian Church and the cornerstone for Centerville Chapel was laid in August of that year “in the midst of a large congregation gathered under the forest trees.” The location of this early chapel is unknown, but it became an active part of the Salem Moravian church network holding Christmas concerts and serving as a site for Sunday School picnics during the late nineteenth century. In 1910, the congregation purchased a lot for a new church at the corner of Sunnyside Avenue and Sprague Street about four blocks south of the original church site. This would become the extant Trinity Moravian Church when it was completed in 1911.³

The 1889 city directory lists twenty-five families living in Centerville, fourteen of whom were white and eleven of whom were African American. The 1902 city directory shows that the 1200 and 1300 blocks of Centerville Street (apparently now Waughtown Street) were about fifty percent African American. However, it appears that these blocks were adjacent to Main Street, northwest of the historic district. The 1500 and 1600 blocks were most likely within the historic district boundary and primarily white residents lived here in 1902. Businesses were also forming by this time with W.T. Yokley’s livery, the Melchor Brothers General Store, and E.P. Heitman’s grocery.⁴

The occupations are not given for residents of Centerville in 1889, but the listing for nearby Waughtown does give a rough idea of who was living in the area at this time. In 1889, Waughtown residents included wagon makers, blacksmiths, laborers, farmers, tobacco workers, painters, drivers, sawmill workers, and shoemakers along with a physician, schoolteachers, a barber, a pastor, and other tradespeople. Wagon making was an important business in the Waughtown area with the Nissen and Spach wagon works having been established in the vicinity in the 1830s and experiencing significant growth during the mid-nineteenth century. The Spach factory was located a short distance east of Centerville at a site on the east side of Glendale Street between Waughtown and Monmouth streets. It is likely that the growth of this wagon works contributed to the settlement of Centerville. In 1902, residents in the 1600 Block of Centerville Street (Waughtown Street) included six employees of the Forsyth Chair Company, and employee at Nissen & Roan, a blacksmith, a magistrate, two farmers, and two carpenters.⁵

1 Roxie Sides, “Historical Memories of Waughtown, 1969” unpublished memoir, Moravian Archives and “Waughtown Got Name from Man not a Moravian, Says Blair in Telling its Story,” newspaper clipping, 2 August 1936, vertical files, North Carolina Room, Forsyth County Public Library.

2 E. A. Vogler “Map of Salem and Winston, 1876,” North Carolina Room, Forsyth County Public Library and “Waughtown Got Name”

3 Rev. Edward Rondthaler, *The Memorabilia of Fifty Years: 1877 – 1927*, (Raleigh: Edwards & Broughton Co., 1928), 67, 69, 90, 125, and 292.

4 Winston-Salem City Directory, 1889 and 1902.

5 *Winston City Directory*, 1889 and *Sanborn Map*, 1895.

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During the 1890s, Centerville shifted from being a rural village to part of an expanding suburban industrial and residential area. Sunnyside, an industrial and residential area, was platted immediately south of Centerville in March of 1892 by the Winston-Salem Land and Investment Company. Also in 1892, the Roanoke and Southern Railroad was constructed a short distance east of Centerville. The Roanoke and Southern Railroad was incorporated into the Winston-Salem Southbound Railroad in 1910.⁶ Industry quickly sprung up along the north-south route of the railroad, joining the older Spach Brothers Wagon Works.

The Forsyth Canning and Manufacturing Company was built at the intersection of Sunnyside Avenue and Waughtown Street immediately southwest of Centerville in 1892. The Moravian diarist Reverend Rondthaler wrote of this new firm in 1892 arguing that it and the Spach wagon works together “point[ed] to a varied development of this beautiful southern suburb.” The company initially produced brooms and canes, or canning, probably for chair seats. By 1896, the firm was known as the Forsyth Manufacturing Company and chairs were the primary product. The plant was expanded between 1900 and 1907 and an additional building, Plant No. 2, was added by 1917. The circa 1918 publication, *Winston-Salem, City of Industry*, describes the firm stating:

One of the representative manufacturing institutions that has contributed largely to the city’s rating in industrial circles is the Forsyth Manufacturing Co. This plant has been in successful operation since 1892, and the extra quality of the products find ready sale . . . sold direct to the jobbing trade only; who in turn place same with the retailers and thus these goods find their way into the best homes in all sections of the United States. The plant consists of a number of factory buildings, covering an area of several acres and the equipment is strictly modern in every detail.⁷

In 1918, Forsyth Manufacturing employed about 200 men and the company executives included H. E. Fries, R. A. Spaugh, and Henry Barnes.⁸

H. E. Fries, a prominent Salem industrialist and real estate developer, was heavily involved in the development that was taking place immediately south of Centerville in Sunnyside, which was platted by Fries and others in 1892. Industrial firms such as Fries’ Southside Manufacturing Company cotton mill built in 1895 on Goldfloss Street in the Sunnyside and expanded rapidly. The mill played a significant role in the influx of new residential and commercial development in Centerville.⁹ The intense industrial activity near Centerville during this period was commented upon by Reverend Rondthaler in 1896. “Other manufacturing establishments are preparing to build on the South-side,” he wrote, “which in a few years will doubtless be a very busy suburb, and will contribute greatly both to the population and wealth of our Twin City.” Other important industries that were built during this period included Southside Roller Flouring Mills (1898 demolished) by the Spach family

6 “Plat of the Property of the Wachovia Development Co. situate at Winston-Salem, N. C. as Developed by J. L. Ludlow, CE, Winston, N.C. 1892” and Manly Wade Wellman, *Transportation and Communication*, Vol. 4 in *Winston-Salem in History* (Winston-Salem: Historical Monograph Committee, 1976), 21.

7 Clarence E. Weaver, *Winston-Salem, North Carolina, City of Industry*, (Winston-Salem: Winston Printing Company, c. 1918), 38; Rondthaler, 112 and 149; and *Sanborn Map*, 1895, 1900, 1907, 1912, and 1917.

8 Weaver, 38.

9 Rondthaler, 140, 149, and 208; *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map*, 1900; and Adelaide Fries, ed. *Forsyth: The Historic of a County on the March*. (Chapel Hill: UNC Press, 1976), 233.

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near their wagon works east of the district and the Forsyth Iron Bed Company; built between 1900 and 1907 on Sunnyside Avenue next to Forsyth Manufacturing.¹⁰

In the wake of the suburbanization and industrialization in Sunnyside, Centerville thrived. Although the city-wide index map for the 1912 Sanborn map shows that little had changed in the configuration of Centerville's streets since the 1876 map, the dates of the extant architecture indicate that there was significant construction in the district during the late nineteenth century and the first two decades of the twentieth century. The 1917 Sanborn map illustrates the streets in Centerville in their current form and shows that they are well-developed with one-story, single-pile, rear-ell dwellings appearing on most lots within the historic district. In addition to numerous houses on Waughtown Street, there were many houses along the cross streets of Chapel Street and Center Street and a few dwellings on Wood Street. Chapel Street may have developed first with eighteen houses being listed in the 1915 city directory, but Lomond Street and Center Street appear with a full complement of houses on the 1917 Sanborn map. While the early houses along Waughtown Street have been demolished, many of the circa 1900-1910 houses on Chapel, Center, and Lomond streets remain intact.¹¹

A small commercial center had also begun to form by 1917 along Waughtown Street. At the corner of Chapel and Waughtown streets was a blacksmith shop and livery and nearby was a small store/dwelling building. A cluster of three wooden store buildings and a large grocery warehouse were located on Waughtown Street at the intersection with Center Street and two additional frame, one-story stores were located further east. At the corner of Waughtown and Vargrave streets was another one-story wooden store and west of the corner was a large two-story store building attached to a two-story building used as a "drug warehouse."¹²

An indication of the extent of residential development in Centerville during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was the 1911 construction of Centerville School. The school was located on a large lot at the intersection of Wood and Vargrave streets. The school building, which was demolished before 1951, was a large, two-story, frame building with a central, three-story bell tower on its facade. It seems likely that this large building served a population that extended beyond Centerville.¹³

The inhabitants in the historic district were primarily white, middle-income citizens during the 1910s and 1920s. For example, the proprietor of Winston Electric Company, a clerk at Wachovia Bank and Trust, a carpenter, and a Southern Railway inspector all lived on Chapel Street in 1915. In 1920, Center Street was home to a painter at the Briggs-Shaffner Company, a brick mason, a carpenter, and a finisher at B.F. Huntley Furniture Company.¹⁴

In the Waughtown/Southside area as a whole, there was a clear shift in demographics by the 1920s. Upper-income residents, always few in number, moved away from the area and the middle and lower-income level residents expanded as they were increasingly employed in factories. Many people living in the area were employed at factories in Southside such as Forsyth Manufacturing, Forsyth Iron Bed Company, or Southside Mills and many more rode the streetcar or drove automobiles downtown to work at the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company or P. H. Hanes Knitting. Reynolds and Hanes (including the family's dyeworks and hosiery mill)

10 Rondthaler, 140 and 165 and *Sanborn Map*, 1900 and 1907.

11 *Sanborn Map*, 1895, 1912, and 1917 and Winston-Salem City Directories, 1915 and 1920.

12 Ibid.

13 Bill East, "Do You Remember..." *Twin City Sentinel*, 18 May 1962, vertical files, North Carolina Room, Forsyth County Public Library and Rondthaler, 292.

14 Winston-Salem City Directories, 1915 and 1920.

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grew to dominate the city's economy during the 1920s, driving Winston-Salem to be the state's largest city by the late 1920s. The growth of Winston-Salem was achieved in part by the annexation of developed, outlying areas. Large portions of Southside were annexed in 1923, including Centerville, Sunnyside, and Waughtown.¹⁵

Evidence of this trend in Centerville is found in the occupations of residents in 1930. The residents of Chapel Street were typical of the district with three carpenters, an employee at Forsyth Furniture Lines, a grocer, two employees of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, and a machinist. Lomond Street in 1930 was home to a painter, a barber, an employee of Forsyth Furniture Lines, a blacksmith for Southern Railway, and an R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company employee. Patterns of employment are similar in the 1940 city directory, though workers at R.J. Reynolds Tobacco were increasingly common in the Centerville Historic District.¹⁶

Centerville was largely built out by the early 1920s, but continued to grow slowly with additional bungalows being built on vacant lots within the district during the 1920s and 1930s, particularly along Wood Street. The increase in population of Southside and other nearby neighborhoods resulted in the construction of James A. Gray High School (now part of the North Carolina School of the Arts) in 1930 on a large open tract west of Chapel Street. Elementary age children living in Centerville may have attended the 1925 Forest Park School, east of the district.¹⁷

The most significant changes in the district between the 1920s and 1951 occurred along Waughtown Street as the commercial area there developed more fully. Among the largest of the new masonry commercial buildings constructed during this period is the two-story building at 336 Waughtown Street, built in two phases in the 1920s. The Great A & P Tea Company grocery store was located here in 1930. Also built about 1925, the one-story brick building at 334 Waughtown Street housed the Vogler Grocery Company in 1930. The 1950 City Directory illustrates the wide range of commercial enterprises on Waughtown Street by that time, including Salem Mercantile Linen Company at 248 Waughtown Street (1945), Jesse Dewberry's filling station at 300 Waughtown Street (demolished), State Cleaners at 332 Waughtown Street (1935), the Winston Meat Exchange at 336 Waughtown Street (c.1925), Griffin Gulf Station at 400 Waughtown Street (c.1950), and Carolina Home Furnishings and the Food Center at 410 Waughtown Street (c.1935). The establishment of automobile-related and light industrial businesses in the area during these years is illustrated by the two service stations on Waughtown Street and an auto repair shop located in the rear section of 440 Waughtown Street (c.1955), as well as H&H Welding, at 1928 Vargrave Street (1950). These businesses probably served an area well beyond the historic district including parts of Washington Park neighborhood to the west, Sunnyside to the south, and Waughtown to the east.¹⁸

The industrial area on Sunnyside Avenue and Junia Street south of Centerville remained active as Forsyth Manufacturing joined the trend of consolidation in the local furniture industry when it merged with Forsyth Dining Room Furniture Company and the Forsyth Chair Company to create Forsyth Furniture Lines around 1922. This new firm failed during the Depression, however, closing between around 1932. A subsequent furniture manufacturer, Question Manufacturing, occupied the Forsyth Furniture Lines complex until about 1945, but from 1947 until 1969 Southern Steel Stamping Company occupied the firm's Plant No. 2 on Junia

15 Robert Nilesen, *History of Government: City of Winston-Salem, N.C.*, (Winston-Salem: Community Government Committee, 1966), 770.

16 Winston-Salem City Directories, 1930 and 1940.

17 *Sanborn Map*, 1951.

18 *Ibid.* and Winston-Salem City Directories, 1930 and 1950.

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Avenue while Winston Manufacturing furniture occupied the original building on Sunnyside Avenue in 1951.¹⁹

Skirted by industrial development on its south and east that provided an important source of employment, Centerville was a distinct section of a broad tapestry of neighborhoods that made up Southside during the post-World War II period. The 1950 census reported 26,678 people living in "Southside," which included Centerville, Sunnyside, and Waughtown as well as other areas in southeastern Winston-Salem. By 1960, this same area had grown thirty-seven percent, more than either the city or county. This growth was due both to the popularity of living away from the center city and the concentration of new housing that was being built in the vicinity. A 1962 article in the *Twin City Sentinel* characterized the area as predominantly homeowners including industrial workers, store clerks, bank tellers, carpenters, plumbers. This was certainly true in Centerville where Chapel Street in 1950 was home to a grocer, an accountant, a barber, an employee at R.J. Reynolds Tobacco, an employee at Southern Steel Stampings, a salesman, a bookkeeper at Wachovia Bank and Trust, a dressmaker, and a saw operator at Unique Furniture. Similarly, Center Street was the address of three R.J. Reynolds Tobacco employees, salesmen at Krispy Kreme and Coca-Cola, a carpenter, and a battery filler at Arista Mills. Thus, Centerville continued to be a white, middle-income area with a mix of white and blue collar workers.²⁰

Today the residential section of Centerville is very well preserved but it faces serious development pressures from a decline in businesses along Waughtown Street, new multi-family residential development on the former site of Forsyth Manufacturing Plant No.2, and a growing N. C. School of the Arts campus immediately west of the district.

¹⁹ James Howell Smith. *Industry and Commerce, 1896-1975*, Vol. 8 of *Winston-Salem in History* (Winston-Salem: Historic Winston, 1977), 28; *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map*, 1951; and *Winston-Salem City Directory*, 1920-1950.

²⁰ *Winston-Salem City Directory*, 1950 and Rixie Hunter, "The Southside Story," *Twin City Sentinel* 19 February 1962.

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UTM points continued

5. 17 569200 3992490

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Centerville Historic District is shown as a solid line on the accompanying 1"=100' scale map.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the Centerville Historic District encompasses the greatest concentration of pre-1958 contributing resources within their appropriate historic settings. Most boundary lines follow roads and property lines.

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All photographs are of:

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Date: 3/2007 Photographer: Sherry Joines Wyatt

Location of digital files: State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh

1. 1800-1804 Chapel Street
2. 1825 Chapel Street
3. 1828-1844 Chapel Street
4. 336 Waughtown Street
5. 410-412 Waughtown Street
6. 209-217 Haled Street
7. 310-312 Wood Street
8. 1801-1805 Center Street
9. 1710 Lomond Street
10. 1818 Lomond Street