

Forsyth County's Agricultural Heritage



Prepared for:

Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission • City–County Planning Board
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Cover photograph taken by L. J. Sisk for the United States Department of Agriculture's
Soil Conservation Service (SCS) on May 25, 1949.

The SCS became known as the Natural Resources Conservation Service in 1994.

Although this Winston-Salem farm's exact location has not been determined, a note on the back of the photograph
states that C. W. McClellan was the farm manager.

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I. Forsyth County Architectural Survey Summary, 2006-2009

Architectural historian Heather Fearnbach began the Forsyth County architectural survey update in October 2006, first documenting the current status of the historic properties recorded and researched in the original county survey, completed in 1980. That project's principal investigator, Gwynne Taylor, identified approximately fifteen hundred Forsyth County resources constructed before 1930. The survey findings were published in *From Frontier to Factory: An Architectural History of Forsyth County* in 1981.¹

At the 1980 survey's conclusion, approximately 150 resources were placed on the North Carolina Study List, signifying that they would be good candidates for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Owners of quite a few Study List properties pursued National Register and local landmark designation in subsequent years. Today 68 individual properties and 18 districts are listed in the National Register, 124 properties have been designated as local landmarks, and 3 districts are locally designated.

During Phase I of the survey update, Ms. Fearnbach updated the documentation for one thousand properties outside of National Register districts in Winston-Salem and Bethania and identified new properties worthy of further study. The newly-identified resources are representative examples of certain property types in each section of the county. She continued this process in Phase II, updating and identifying an additional five hundred properties.²

By the end of Phase II, Ms. Fearnbach found that 431 of the principal resources documented during the original county survey—almost a third—have since been demolished or removed from their original sites and 118 have been significantly altered. Some of those properties—32 of the demolished and 13 of the altered—had been included in Gwynne Taylor's Study List recommendations.

On a more positive note, Ms. Fearnbach identified thirty-three significant properties that appear to be potentially eligible for National Register listing during Phase II. These resources, including farms with extensive outbuilding complexes, rural historic districts, dwellings, churches, cemeteries, educational campuses, youth camps, and a bridge, were placed on the North Carolina Study List in October 2008.

The goals of Phase III, begun in January 2009, were to delineate Winston-Salem's overall growth patterns from the 1930s through the 1960s and to survey representative and the most significant examples of domestic, religious, commercial, industrial, and educational buildings from the era. Although many mid-twentieth-century edifices were traditional in form and style, others, influenced by international design trends and the tenets of the Modernist movement promoted by the new School of Design at North Carolina State College in Raleigh, exemplified progress and a fresh beginning.

At the conclusion of Phase III in October 2009, twenty-seven resources including dwellings, churches, gas stations, an industrial building, and ten historic districts were added to the North Carolina Study List. A few of the properties are not quite fifty years old, the typical age for National Register eligibility without exceptional significance, but were included due to their architectural and historical importance.

¹ This book has been out of print for many years, but was recently scanned by the City-County Planning Board and is now available electronically on their website along with the survey update report.

² This number includes 268 previously surveyed properties and 142 intensively-investigated newly-identified properties.

No survey project is a solo effort, and this endeavor drew from the work of many other historians, archaeologists, architects, and preservation professionals, in addition to the county residents who have graciously provided access to buildings and shared their histories. City-County Planning Board staff and interns have provided support services including the enormous task of mapping all of the county's surveyed resources, which will be an invaluable planning tool.

II. Agricultural Context Methodology

An important component of the ongoing research related to the architectural survey update is the creation of county-wide contexts for topics such as agriculture. Although agricultural patterns in selected portions of the county have been examined, much work needs to be done to develop a comprehensive picture of the county's agricultural heritage. This report serves as the first step toward achieving that goal.

Federal and North Carolina census records provide statistics regarding agricultural production. The 1840 federal census was the first to include agricultural data and is organized by state. Census takers created schedules recording the returns of specific farmers by state and county beginning in 1850. Enumerators further organized the schedules by district and post office locations in 1860 and township divisions in 1870 and 1880. The United States government published a general analysis of agricultural statistics within a few years of each federal census. It is important to note that census takers did not include every farm in the agricultural schedule. For example, only farms with an annual production of more than \$100 were enumerated in 1850. By 1870, census takers only recorded returns for farms of more than three acres with annual production valued at more than \$500.³

Federal census takers also compiled manufacturing schedules in 1820 and from 1850 to 1880. This information is useful in conjunction with the agricultural census returns as farmers often supplemented their income by producing marketable foodstuffs such as cheese, butter, and honey or by operating distilleries, saw and grist mills, tanneries, and blacksmith or cooper shops. Only manufacturing operations generating more than \$500-worth of products annually were enumerated. Unlike the federal population schedules, both the manufacturing and agricultural schedules include all proprietors of businesses and farms in a particular township who met the minimum ownership and production criteria, regardless of whether they resided in that township or elsewhere.⁴

Most of the federal census data for 1890 was destroyed in a 1921 fire at the National Archives, and, although federal census takers created agricultural schedules delineating individual farm production in the early twentieth century, those returns are not publicly available. Agricultural data at the county, state, and national levels continued to be collected in conjunction with the decennial census until 1950, and the census bureau also compiled mid-decade statistics in 1925, 1935, and 1945. From 1954 through 1974, enumerators gathered agricultural data in years ending in "4" or "7." In 1976, Congress adjusted the five-year cycle to allow for data collection in years ending in "2" and "7."

The North Carolina Department of Agriculture Statistic's Division compiled a farm census every year between 1918 and 1948 based on information farmers were required to submit with their property tax listings. A 1947 law changed the farm return reporting period to January of every five years, and the

³ "Nonpopulation Census Records: Agricultural and Manufacturing Schedules,"

<http://www.archives.gov/genealogy/census/nonpopulation/index.html#ag>

⁴ Ibid.

schedule was subsequently adjusted to fall on each decade's first and middle years.⁵ Only a few years of reports (1925, 1935, 1945, 1955, 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, and 1978) were retained and stored at the North Carolina State Archives in Raleigh. The remaining returns were disposed of according to the division's records' retention schedule.

As is the case with federal census records, which contain confidential information and are thus not released for seventy-two years after being taken, the North Carolina Agricultural Census reports are not publicly accessible. The documents may only be viewed after an appeal is made to the North Carolina Department of Agriculture Statistic's Division and the information may be used only in the context of the project for which it was requested. Ms. Fearnbach obtained permission to view the records for Forsyth County townships. Unfortunately, the returns for seven of the county's thirteen enumerated townships are missing in 1925.⁶ In addition, for a variety of reasons, the completeness and accuracy of the farm census reports vary widely by township and year.

In an effort to delineate county trends, Fearnbach History Services, Inc. then began compiling and analyzing the data in order to discern patterns and detect anomalies. After selecting townships to focus upon that retained a considerable number of agricultural resources and were soon to be the subject of new area plans, Ms. Fearnbach's assistant, Laura Burghardt, spent many hours entering the available North Carolina farm census data for Abbotts Creek, Belews Creek, Bethania, Kernersville, Lewisville, Old Richmond, Salem Chapel, and Vienna into Microsoft Excel spreadsheets.

The next step involved comparison of this data with other historic documents, particularly C. M. Miller's 1907 and 1927 Forsyth County maps that show farm locations, Charles Emerson's 1886 *North Carolina Tobacco Belt Directory*, and Federal census schedules and reports, in order to allow for a more informed understanding of Forsyth County's agricultural development. The historical overview and township farm census summaries provide a general synopsis of these findings. Given time and budgetary constraints, available farm census data, and the large number of extant surveyed farms from the mid-twentieth century, the township analysis focuses on the 1925 to 1945 period. A cursory overview of the most common farm building and structure types, primarily highlighting significant resources identified during the Phase II architectural survey update and agricultural landscapes, follows the township analysis. The report concludes with a discussion of tools such as conservation easements, historic rehabilitation tax credits, and tax deferrals that are available to property owners attempting to perpetuate their farms' agricultural and architectural legacies. This report provides a framework for future evaluation and analysis, but much work is still needed to achieve the long-term goal of producing a comprehensive countywide overview of Forsyth County's agricultural landscapes and their evolution from the mid-eighteenth through the twentieth century.

⁵ "Census Records Farming Trends: Flow of Vital Data Broken by Law Stretching Interval to Five Years," *The News and Observer*, Raleigh, Annual Farm Edition, February 16, 1948, page 37.

⁶ Forsyth County has fourteen townships, but Winston-Salem Township was not included in the North Carolina Farm Census reports. Clemmonsville, Lewisville, Old Town, Salem Chapel, South Fork, and Vienna are the six townships with 1925 returns on file at the North Carolina State Archives in Raleigh.

III. General Historical Overview

Rural Beginnings

The earliest inhabitants of the area that is now Forsyth County were Native Americans who settled along a river they called the “Yattken,” a Siouan word meaning “place of big trees.” Archaeological investigation of a rock shelter near the river’s “Great Bend” revealed that the cave had been used for 8,500 years, initially by nomadic hunters and then by villagers who farmed the fertile flood plain. Although these Native Americans did not espouse tribal affiliations, early white explorers categorized them as Saponi and Tutelo. By the late seventeenth century, interactions with Iroquois raiding parties and increasing numbers of white trappers, traders, and explorers had taken their toll on the Saponi and Tutelo, reducing their numbers to less than a thousand. Survivors began slowly moving north around 1710, where they eventually resided on Iroquois reservations in New York and Canada.⁷

By the late 1740s, the Yadkin River valley, depleted of Native American occupants, began to fill with white immigrants moving south from Pennsylvania and Virginia along the Great Wagon Road. Morgan Bryan, William Linville, and Edward Hughes were among the first permanent residents of what would become Forsyth County, settling on the Yadkin River’s eastern bank in 1747-1748 near a shallow ford that was one of the few river crossings suitable for heavy wagons. Thousands of immigrants passed through the crossing, southwest of present-day Lewisville, as they pressed further into the Southern frontier in the decades prior to the American Revolution.⁸

The region’s abundant water supply, natural resources, and fertile soil proved attractive to English, Scots-Irish, and German settlers. John Douthit and Christopher Elrod of Maryland were among those who moved to the Muddy Creek basin around 1750. Population growth precipitated the formation of a new county, Rowan, which encompassed the area west of Orange County and north of Anson County, in 1753. That same year, after six months of exploring North Carolina in search of suitable land to settle, a group of Moravians led by Bishop August G. Spangenburg purchased 98,985 acres in Rowan County from John Carteret (Lord Granville). They called the land “Wachau” after an Austrian estate that had belonged to the family of their benefactor and spiritual leader Count Nicholas Ludwig von Zinzendorf. The tract later became known by the Latin form of the name, Wachovia.⁹

⁷ Merrikay Brown and Jerry Carroll, co-chairs, Historical Booklet Committee, *The Changing Face of Forsyth County, North Carolina: A Guide to Its Heritage and History* (Winston-Salem: Forsyth County Public Library, 2004), 1; Frank V. Tursi, *Winston-Salem: A History* (Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, Publisher, 1994), 5-13.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 15-17.

⁹ The Moravians, also known as the Unity of the Brethren, or *Unitas Fratrum*, were proponents of a religious movement that originated in Bohemia with John Huss, a Roman Catholic priest who challenged the established church and was burned at the stake for heresy in 1415. His followers, the Hussites, were persecuted and forced into hiding. One group of refugees settled in Lititz in Bohemia in 1457 and formed a society called “The Brethren of the Law in Christ.” Moravian congregations grew during the Protestant Reformation, but the Counter Reformation in the early seventeenth century again forced the Brethren into exile into Bohemia, Moravia and Poland. Herrnhut, a communal town in the German state of Saxony, was established in 1722 near the estate of Count Nicholas Ludwig von Zinzendorf, who granted the Brethren sanctuary. A council of elders administered all aspects of life in the community, both religious and social. The congregation was divided into bands of members, which were later replaced by choirs organized by age, gender and marital status. Count Zinzendorf was exiled from Saxony in 1736 due to his religious beliefs and helped to establish Moravian settlements in England, Ireland, Holland, Berlin, Russia and Switzerland. Their first North American settlements were in Georgia in 1733 and Pennsylvania in 1740. Penelope Niven, *Old Salem: The Official Guidebook* (Winston-Salem: Old Salem, Inc., 2004), 8-17; Tursi, *Winston-Salem: A History*, 30-34, 43; Michael O. Hartley and Martha B. Hartley, “*There is None Like It: The South Fork Settlements and the Development of Colonial Wachovia*, (Winston-Salem: Old Salem, Inc., 2003), 15-16, 22.

Fifteen unmarried Moravian men traveled from Pennsylvania to North Carolina in 1753 and soon established the settlement of Bethabara. Although the Piedmont's Native American population was significantly diminished, conflict with bands of Cherokee and Creek Indians was such a pervasive threat that the Moravians palisaded Bethabara in 1756 and non-Moravian settlers from the surrounding area often sought shelter there. The French and Indian War slowed general migration to the frontier, but intrepid settlers like William Johnson, who purchased 640 acres from William Linville in 1757 and built a fort overlooking the Yadkin River to protect his family and neighbors, persevered. A second Moravian community, Bethania, followed Bethabara in 1759. A 1763 treaty ended the French and Indian War, and, after Moravian surveyor Philip Christian Gottlieb Reuter carefully studied the Wachovia Tract for the most suitable site for a permanent congregation town, the Moravians constructed the first houses in Salem in 1766.¹⁰ Salem was laid out around a central square west of a deep ravine, which hindered growth east of town until the late nineteenth century. Smaller outlying Moravian "country congregations" included the farming communities of Friedberg (1771), Friedland (1771), and Hope (1780) to the south.¹¹

Moravian and non-Moravian settlements expanded with the influx of new backcountry residents during the late eighteenth century. Surry County was formed from the northeast corner of Rowan County in 1770, and Richmond Courthouse became the county seat in 1774. The site was soon abandoned, however, when Stokes County was created from the eastern half of Surry County in 1789 and Richmond Courthouse proved to be in an inconvenient location to serve as either county's seat. Germanton was established as Stokes' county seat in 1790, but never grew to rival Salem, whose population of skilled artisans and craftsman coupled with its central location on popular trading routes leading to Philadelphia, Fayetteville, and Wilmington resulted in the community becoming a significant commercial center and the region's largest town.¹²

Forsyth County, created from the southern half of Stokes County in 1849, was named for Colonel Benjamin Forsyth (ca.1760-1814), a Stokes County resident, state legislator, and casualty of the War of 1812. Roughly one-third of what became Forsyth County consisted of the Wachovia tract. The Moravians sold fifty-one acres north of Salem to the newly formed Forsyth County government for the county seat in 1849, but it was not until 1851 that the new town was named Winston, after Germanton's Major Joseph Winston, a Revolutionary War militia officer and legislator. The Fayetteville and Western Plank Road linked Salem to Wilmington in 1852 and extended to Bethania by 1854, facilitating travel and trade between the Piedmont and the coast. Winston's development progressed slowly until 1873, when a twenty-eight-mile-long North Western North Carolina Railroad spur line connected Winston to Greensboro, beginning a fifty year span of extensive growth.¹³

¹⁰ Tursi, *Winston-Salem: A History*, 39, 50.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 90, 92; William S. Powell, *The North Carolina Gazetteer: A Dictionary of Tar Heel Places* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1968), 178; Catherine W. Bishir and Michael T. Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2003), 366, 371; Hartley and Hartley, "There is None Like It," 37, 45, 48, 56, 59, 65.; Brown and Carroll, *The Changing Face of Forsyth County, North Carolina*, 5.

¹² David Leroy Corbitt, *The Formation of the North Carolina Counties, 1663-1943* (Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, 1987), 196, 199; Brown and Carroll, *The Changing Face of Forsyth County, North Carolina*, 15; Tursi, *Winston-Salem: A History*, 50-51.

¹³ Tursi, *Winston-Salem: A History*, 90-91, 104, 107.

Agriculture Context

The rich farmland of North Carolina's western piedmont attracted Scots-Irish, German, and English settlers from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia to the backcountry beginning in the 1740s. Most of these pioneers operated small subsistence farms utilizing traditional agricultural methods. Given the large size of land grants, which often encompassed between one hundred and four hundred acres, families typically lived at great distances from each other along the Catawba and Yadkin Rivers and their tributaries. Churches served as community meeting places and small villages such as Salisbury and Hillsboro provided settings in which settlers socialized, purchased goods, and tended to business matters.¹⁴

The Moravian colonists' approach to land use and agriculture within the almost one-hundred-thousand-acre Wachovia Tract was initially quite different from that of other backcountry residents. The majority of Moravian immigrants to North America were craftsmen and shopkeepers, most of whom who had little farming experience but possessed the necessary skills to establish congregation towns. Gardener Jacob Lung, one of the first fifteen Moravian men who arrived in North Carolina in November 1753, immediately initiated the clearing and preparation of fields in Bethabara, Wachovia's original settlement, in order to cultivate vegetables, orchards, and field crops the following spring. The Moravian church retained ownership of the land and provided food, clothing, shelter, and medical care for residents who in turn erected buildings, tended livestock, and planted and harvested gardens, orchards, and fields communally.¹⁵

As Bethabara was intended to be a temporary venue from which to plan Wachovia's permanent administrative town, its layout was organic, evolving as the community grew. Surveyor Philip Christian Gottlieb Reuter mapped Bethabara beginning in 1759, delineating areas including mixed vegetable gardens; small plots dedicated to specific plants such as beans, hops, and potatoes; and a medical garden containing ninety-six geometrically-arranged raised beds. These extremely significant drawings and associated plant lists are the earliest known American garden plans.¹⁶

Bethania, on the other hand, represents the Moravians' effort to recreate a linear European village bordered by agricultural fields and woodlands. The community's 1759 plan encompasses twenty-four approximately one-third-of-an-acre residential lots flanking a central road surrounded by two-and-one-half-acre orchard parcels and larger outlying fields. Bethania's inhabitants leased the house and orchard tracts from the church and, in keeping with the European open-field agricultural tradition, shared pastures, fields, and wood lots. In 1769, Bethania's sixteen households leased 123 tracts encompassing 330 acres, resulting in a median land holding of around 22 acres, which was comparable to German farms of the period but much smaller than the average 250-acre parcels owned by North Carolina colonists. By the end of the eighteenth century Bethania residents including the Conrads, Hausers, and Loesches bought property outside of the town boundaries and operated sizable

¹⁴ Catherine W. Bishir and Michael T. Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2003), 9; Daniel B. Thorp, "Assimilation in North Carolina's Moravian Community," *The Journal of Southern History*, February 1986, pp. 19-42.

¹⁵ Thorp, "Assimilation in North Carolina's Moravian Community"; Darrell Spencer, *The Gardens of Salem: The Landscape History of a Moravian Town in North Carolina* (Winston-Salem: Old Salem, Inc., 1997), 21-25.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

plantations. In 1822, after many years of negotiation, the church allowed residents to purchase land within the 2,500-acre town lot.¹⁷

Moravian immigrants adapted many of their customary agricultural practices after discovering that the natural environment presented opportunities and challenges that they had not previously encountered in Germany or Pennsylvania. Wachovia's abundant rich soil made crop rotation and fertilizer application unnecessary during the first decade of cultivation, which conserved labor and resources. Given the moderate climate and the reduced need to collect manure for compost, Moravian settlers soon emulated their Anglo-American neighbors' approaches and allowed livestock free range rather than confining animals to well-built barns and fenced pastures. In an effort to protect these grazing domestic animals and wild game from poaching, the board of elders appointed Brother Holter to serve as Wachovia's forest warden in 1759.¹⁸

Moravian leaders recognized that although natural resources were plentiful, the relentless demand for timber for fuel, fences, and frame construction would soon diminish the area's forests. Surveyor Philip Christian Gottlieb Reuter thus became Wachovia's first forester in 1759, charged with mapping timber stands by age, density, and species in addition to identifying flora and fauna as he surveyed the tract's geological features. Reuter selected trees to be felled and supervised wood cutters to ensure that they did not take more than their allocated quota. The board of elders charged the forester with protecting the water supply by preserving woodlands near springs and keeping creeks clear of downed trees. Reuter also supervised stone gathering and clay extraction. The Moravians' early natural resource management policies laid the groundwork for many years of sustainable land use.¹⁹

After Reuter completed his initial survey of the 154-square-mile Wachovia Tract in 1762, church elders selected a central site on a forested ridge at the convergence of three streams for the location of a permanent congregation town, which they called Salem. Although topography dictated some aspects of the grid plan, the core religious, administrative, commercial, educational, and residential buildings occupied lots arranged around a central square. Salem's single men and women maintained large kitchen gardens adjacent to their communal residences. The men also cultivated an orchard and tree nursery near the church tannery and pastured livestock and planted and harvested crops on a 691-acre tract west of Salem.²⁰

Most households emulated this practice, keeping modest rear gardens, often terraced to accommodate the sloping grade, and leasing more expansive outlying tracts, typically encompassing between one and seven acres, where they could raise livestock and grow field crops. The Moravian Church owned three such farms operated by tenants charged with supplementing the fruit, vegetables, and herbs grown in Salem with additional produce, grains, meat, dairy products, and eggs. These farms were, unfortunately, never very productive. The church also operated Salem Tavern, situated at the town's south end at the northeast corner of a three-hundred-acre parcel that contained a large vegetable garden, cultivated fields, pastures, and wooded areas.²¹

¹⁷ Ibid.; Michael O. Hartley, "Choices on the Land: Identity, Influence, Power, and Conflict in a Historic Place," Ph.D. Dissertation, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 2009; Jon F. Sensbach, *A Separate Canaan: The Making of an Afro-Moravian World in North Carolina, 1763-1840* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1998), 175.

¹⁸ Ibid.; Coleman A. Doggett, Thomas J. Hauptert, William Hinman, and Daniel B. Thorp, "The Moravian Foresters," *Journal of Forest History*, January 1987, pp. 19-25.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Darrell Spencer, *The Gardens of Salem*, 25-36, 41-46.

²¹ Ibid.

The Moravians realized that their efforts to create a thriving colony necessitated a larger work force. By 1755 they employed local day laborers to assist with construction and agricultural tasks. The church's dependence upon non-Moravian workers increased through the 1760s, as African and African American slaves and free black and white day laborers performed activities crucial to the operation of Wachovia households and businesses and the success of agricultural and industrial endeavors. Some of these men and women—beginning with Sam, a slave born on a Rowan County farm in 1750—eventually converted to the Moravian faith.²²

Salem's growth greatly diminished Bethabara's population, creating a critical worker shortage that the Moravians mediated by utilizing slave labor in the tavern, farm, and cattle yard. Church elders hired Sam to work in the Bethabara stockyard in late 1765. He immediately impressed the community with his cattle herding skill and assumed other roles including wagoner and teamster. Sam's interest in converting to Christianity greatly influenced the Moravians' agreement to purchase him in 1769. He thus became the first slave owned by the Moravian church in North Carolina and the state's first black Moravian upon his acceptance of the community's faith. He was baptized and christened "Johannes Samuel" during a special service consecrating Salem's newly completed prayer hall in 1771 and subsequently joined the Bethabara congregation, where he was known as Johann Samuel and supervised African American and white workers on the town's communal farm.²³

Johann Samuel's story is one of many documented in Moravian records, as Wachovia's craftsmen, builders, shopkeepers, and distillery, mill, factory, and plantation proprietors hired laborers and purchased slaves throughout the antebellum period. Bethania had the largest enslaved population of Wachovia's Moravian communities given the considerable scale of some residents' plantations and manufacturing activities.²⁴

Moravian elders modified their original land use plan in order to attract settlers who wished to purchase rather than to rent acreage and required sizable tracts to farm profitably. By permitting carefully-vetted colonists to move to North Carolina and acquire land from the church, they not only increased Wachovia's work force but recruited new congregants and clientele for Moravian craftsmen and shopkeepers. The communities of Friedberg, Friedland, and Hope, established south of Salem between 1771 and 1780, contained centrally-located meetinghouses that also served as schools surrounded by individual farms that occupied several-hundred-acre parcels. This decision emulated

²² Moravian church policy dictated that the congregation collectively owned slaves who lived within Wachovia's town lot boundaries. Individuals who wished to hire enslaved day laborers were required to obtain permission from church elders before entering into such contracts. However, church members were free to purchase property including slaves outside of the congregation towns. Moravian records clearly articulate this practice in the context of church leaders' 1814 request that Bethania physician Frederick Schumann move to Salem. His plan to bring his slaves incited new discussion about slaveholding in town, which culminated in a reaffirmation of the church's policy. Dr. Schumann thus leased land southeast of Salem and established a plantation. His enslaved population grew over the next two decades, but in 1836, following yet another tense negotiation with the church regarding his lease terms, Schumann emancipated his slaves and sent seventeen of them to Liberia. Moravian records refer to his former plantation site, which became the earliest outlying neighborhood of Winston or Salem, as "Liberia" starting in 1872 and the property was later known as Happy Hill. Jon F. Sensbach, *A Separate Canaan*, 59-69, 74, 83, 209-211, 268-269.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ibid.

typical frontier settlement patterns and agricultural practices rather than the Moravian's usual town planning approach.²⁵

In a few notable instances, sizable groups of settlers relocated to Wachovia from elsewhere in the colonies. German Baptist Brethren, also called Dunkers, purchased property in the 1750s near what would become Friedberg and founded the Fraternity Brethren congregation in 1775. German families who had been acquainted with Moravians in Germany and in Broadbay, Maine when they initially immigrated to America, rented or purchased nine two-hundred-acre lots in Friedland in 1771. Tobacco farmer Daniel Smith led English-speaking Moravians from Carroll's Manor, Maryland to settle along Muddy Creek in southwestern Wachovia in 1772. Community members attended worship services in Friedberg until they completed their meetinghouse in 1780 and Moravian elders formally recognized the Hope congregation. The English colonists' close friendships with their German-speaking neighbors resulted in acculturation, intermarriage, and the consolidation of land holdings in the Hope-Friedberg area to create large farms, some of which continued to be operated by descendants of the original owners through the twentieth century.²⁶

This influx of settlers to Wachovia reflected broader trends. As North Carolina's population and agricultural yield grew exponentially through the late eighteenth century and contributed to a more stable economy, piedmont farmers were able to sell or trade surplus crops and other agricultural products for locally-made and imported commodities. In 1790, census takers enumerated 8,528 Stokes County (which then encompassed the area that would become Forsyth County) residents, almost all of whom were self-sufficient farmers who depended upon the labor of family members, day laborers, and slaves to facilitate the relentless cycle of tasks related to planting and harvesting fields, tending livestock, and erecting and maintaining farm buildings and structures. The county's African American inhabitants included 13 free blacks and 787 slaves.²⁷

Thirty years later, the vast majority of Stokes County's 14,033 residents were still engaged in agricultural endeavors. Only 28 white men derived their primary source of income from commercial activities in 1820, while 418 worked in manufacturing enterprises. The county's African American population included 2,204 slaves and 195 free blacks, most of whom lived and labored on farms and cultivated subsistence and cash crops.²⁸

By the early nineteenth century, North Carolina farmers of German descent were well-known for their diverse crop cultivation, soil and timber conservation efforts, healthy livestock, substantial outbuildings, and high-quality tools and equipment. Plantation and gold mine owner Charles Fisher of Salisbury provided leadership in organizations such as the Rowan County Agricultural Society, founded in 1821 to encourage scientific farming endeavors. Fisher became the society's first president and promoted the use of modern machinery and fertilizers as well as advancements in livestock care and breeding methods. During his tenure as a state legislator he sponsored the 1822 bill whereby the

²⁵ Daniel B. Thorp, "Assimilation in North Carolina's Moravian Community," 34-36; Michael O. Hartley and Martha B. Hartley, "At the Confluence of the Three Forks of Muddy Creek," North Carolina Study List Application, April 2009; S. Scott Rohrer, "Evangelism and Acculturation in the Backcountry: The Case of Wachovia, North Carolina, 1753-1830," *Journal of the Early Republic*, Summer 2001, pp. 199-229

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ S. N. D. North, director, Bureau of the Census, *Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790: North Carolina* (Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1908).

²⁸ *Census for 1820* (Washington, D. C.: Gales and Straton, 1821), 113.

General Assembly created the Board of Agriculture of North Carolina, which sponsored statewide agricultural initiatives and collected statistics regarding each county's farm production.²⁹

Annual agricultural fairs, almanacs, and journals such as the *American Farmer*, first issued in 1819, provided guidance intended to facilitate increased crop yield and livestock reproduction. Moravian banker and printer John Christian Blum made such information even more readily accessible when he began publishing the *Farmers' and Planters' Almanac* in 1828 and Salem's first newspaper, *The Weekly Gleaner*, in 1829. Piedmont farmers also had the opportunity to see new scientific farming practices first hand at large plantations including that of Davidson County physician William Rainey Holt, who invited interested parties to visit after the successful transformation of his "exhausted" acreage into productive land through crop rotation and fertilizer application.³⁰

Even the most informed approaches could not mitigate the impact of the lengthy periods of drought that resulted in small harvests in the early 1830s. Moravian records suggest that some Stokes County farmers refrained from selling their wheat, corn, and other crops during this period in hopes of increasing demand and thus leveraging higher market prices. Such strategies to realize greater profits were only effective when the economy was strong, however. In the 1840s, a depressed regional financial system resulted in cash scarcity and low market values which led to an approximately twenty-five percent decline in Stokes County farmers' cultivation of wheat and tobacco and a thirty-five percent increase in their production of corn, the primary subsistence crop, between 1839 and 1849.³¹

The market rebounded in the 1850s and agriculture continued to drive North Carolina's economy, with approximately fifty-nine percent of enumerated white adult males reporting that they were farmers. Transportation challenges made it exceedingly difficult for enterprising piedmont residents to sell crops such as wheat, corn, cotton, and tobacco at local and regional markets. Nevertheless, farms continued to grow in size and number.³²

Census takers calculated that North Carolina contained 56,963 farms in 1850 and that the 936 farms in newly-created Forsyth County encompassed 51,873 improved and 120,029 unimproved acres that year. The vast majority of the 1,765 heads-of-households were self-sufficient white farmers; only 152 free African Americans resided in the county. Most farmers relied upon their family members and hired help to provide manual labor, but 272 Forsyth County residents also owned a total of 1,353 slaves.³³

Farm owners and their families, tenant farmers, day laborers, and slaves raised livestock (horses, mules, cattle, sheep, pigs, and chickens); grew subsistence and cash crops including wheat, corn, oats, tobacco, potatoes, peas, beans, flax, and fruit; and produced butter, beeswax, honey, and wool in 1850.

²⁹ William H. Gehrke, "The Ante-bellum Agriculture of the Germans in North Carolina," *Agricultural History*, July 1935, 143-160.

³⁰ Ibid.; Cornelius O. Cathey, *Agricultural Developments in North Carolina, 1783-1860* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1956), 199; Jennifer Bean Bower, "Salem's Past in Pictures and in Print," *Old Salem Museums & Gardens*, Spring/Summer 2008, 9.

³¹ Michael Shirley, "The Market and Community Culture in Antebellum Salem, North Carolina," *Journal of the Early Republic*, Summer 1991, 227-228.

³² J. D. B. DeBow, superintendent, *Seventh Census of the United States, 1850: An appendix embracing notes upon the tables of each of the states* (Washington, Robert Armstrong, Public Printer, 1853), 317-318, 320-323. The 1850 census is the first in which statistics are available for Forsyth County after its creation from the southern half of Stokes County in 1849.

³³ Ibid.; Adelaide L. Fries, Stuart Thurman Wright, and J. Edwin Hendricks, *Forsyth: The History of a County on the March* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1976), 107.

Federal census records document that Forsyth County farm laborers earned an average of six dollars per month and paid approximately one dollar a week for food and lodging that year. Farm operators compensated day laborers an average of sixty cents per day if they did not need room and board and forty cents a day if they required food and shelter. In comparison, carpenters charged an average of one dollar per day and live-in female domestics made only seventy-five cents a week.³⁴

Analysis of the 1850 Federal agricultural schedule reveals great disparity in Forsyth County farm size and value, ranging from a 4-acre tract with an assessed worth of \$70 owned by Samuel E. Butner, a 27-year-old clerk who resided in Salem, to Hezekiah Flynn's 5,400-acre farm valued at \$2,100. Mr. Flynn cultivated 400 acres with the assistance of his household, which included three young slaves and tenant farmers. George Brooks's property contained the most improved land—900 acres of his 5,240-acre farm near Kernersville—and his acreage had the highest overall assessed value (\$11,200) in addition to farm equipment worth \$400 and livestock appraised at \$2,500. Mr. Brooks was also the county's largest slave holder, owning 72 men, women, and children ranging in age from one month to 63 years. Forty members of this enslaved community were 11 years old or older. Mr. Brooks's work force planted and harvested the county's greatest amounts of Indian corn (5,000 bushels), oats (1,500 bushels), wheat (450 bushels), and rye (400 bushels), as well as sizable quantities of Irish potatoes (75 bushels) and sweet potatoes (100 bushels). They also tended 23 horses, 21 milk cows, 5 working oxen, 75 other cattle, and 250 hogs, the most in the county in all categories. Mr. Brooks did not own any sheep, nor did he cultivate tobacco. Philip Snider's flock of 93 sheep was the county's largest, while Andrew M. Gamble's farm produced the most wool (144 pounds) in 1850. Only 35 Forsyth County farmers (3.7 percent) grew tobacco that year. John W. Shelton reported the largest yield (8,000 pounds), followed by Ruth Hairston (7,000 pounds), Barzella Carmichiel [sic] (4,000 pounds), and Mathew Crews (3,280 pounds).³⁵

Burton Cozzens, a 56-year-old shoemaker, appears to be the only free black Forsyth County farm owner whose annual yield exceeded \$100 in 1850, thus resulting in his listing in the Federal agricultural schedule for that year. His household consisted of his wife Elizabeth, who was a Virginia native; laborer Richard Mitchell, his wife Harriet, and their children; and a young woman named Nancy Sawyers. The county's two free African American blacksmiths—62-year-old Samuel Clark and 30-year-old Alexander Mitchell—and residents such as Lucy L. Evans, a 52-year-old widow and the owner of real estate valued at \$50, likely operated small subsistence farms with the assistance of their families. Ms. Evans's son Gibson was a laborer. The free black community also included James Tiner, a 23-year-old laborer and his wife; William Chavis, a 40-year old laborer and his family; William Mitchel [sic], a 27-year-old laborer who resided in white merchant John Henley's household; 53-year-old Sally Peddiford and her family; and 59 year-old Anna Samuel and her teenage sons, John, who lived at home, and Jacob, who was enumerated in white farmer Samuel Hine's household, where he worked as laborer.³⁶

³⁴ Ibid.; Forsyth County Genealogical Society, *The 1850 Federal Census and Supplementary Schedules of Forsyth County, North Carolina* (Winston-Salem; Forsyth County Genealogical Society, 1984), 264.

³⁵ United States Census, Agricultural Schedule, 1850.

³⁶ Forsyth County Genealogical Society, *The 1850 Federal Census and Supplementary Schedules of Forsyth County, North Carolina* (Winston-Salem; Forsyth County Genealogical Society, 1984). The census taker indicated that Burton Cozzens and his wife were black and that Robert Mitchell and his family were mulatto in 1850. The racial categories recognized for federal census enumeration and population counts were the same in 1860—white, black, and mulatto—although the race of American Indians living off reservations was indicated and California's Chinese and Mongolian residents were identified. Inexplicably, the census taker who enumerated the Cozzens [spelled Cozens in 1860 and Cousin in 1870] and Mitchell families that year wrote an "F" as their racial category.

Examination of the 1850 Federal agricultural schedule reports for sixty-five farmers in the vicinity of the Moravian community of Bethania provides a closer perspective on one of the county's most productive rural areas. Land ownership in the sample group ranges from African American shoemaker Burton Cozzens' 32-acre property, which encompassed 20 improved acres and had an assessed value of \$32, to John B. Miller's 1,064-acre tract, which contained 110 cultivated acres worth \$2,000. John Clayton reported clearing 200 acres of his 700-acre farm, which was valued at \$3,000. Free black laborer William Chavis was enumerated next to John Clayton and thus likely worked on his farm. Elizabeth Conrad's 430-acre farm included 100 improved acres and was assessed the highest value (\$3,700) of this small sample. Indian corn was most sizable crop by far, with these farmers reporting yields of 27,175 bushels compared with 7,773 bushels of oats and 2,872 bushels of wheat. Only two men—Isreal [sic] Moser and John P. Reed—grew tobacco, harvesting 100 and 400 pounds respectively. Each farm in the sample group contained at least one horse, and all but one had at least one milk cow. Most farmers raised additional cattle, sheep, and hogs in order to provide meat, leather, and wool for household use. John Clayton and Anthony Bitting each owned 40 sheep, while Henry Shouse and Jacob A. Wolff each possessed 80 hogs.³⁷

Many Forsyth County farmers engaged in manufacturing endeavors to generate supplementary income, processing raw materials including corn, wheat, flax seed, and logs to produce meal, flour, linseed oil, and lumber. George Brooks's grist mill was the county's largest in 1850, producing 134,750 pounds of flour and 7,700 bushels of meal. He also operated a distillery, utilizing 2,000 bushels of corn to produce 500 gallons of whiskey. John Miller's grist mill was almost as productive, yielding 129,500 pounds of flour and 8,800 bushels of meal. Henry Marshall operated a small grist mill as well as one of the county's two tobacco factories, where four men processed 5,000 pounds of tobacco. Brothers Israel G. Lash and Thomas B. Lash of Bethania owned a flaxseed oil mill, a grist mill, a tannery, and a cigar factory, where ten men and four women used 30,000 pounds of tobacco to create one million cigars. Wagon factory owner John P. Nissen's distillery generated the county's largest quantities of whiskey—2,800 gallons—in 1850. Edward Belo, who operated a foundry in Salem, also processed 1000 bushels of flax seed to manufacture 1800 gallons of linseed oil. Christian D. Siedes [sic] owned a gristmill and a sawmill that cut pine logs into 100,000 feet of lumber.³⁸

Despite the successes of these farmers and entrepreneurs, the *People's Press*, a newspaper published in Salem, reported that Forsyth County residents remained at a distinct disadvantage through the early 1850s as they had no reliable means of making connections with distant merchants and tradesmen. State leaders promoted initiatives to improve transportation networks in order to allow farmers to sell their agricultural products at the region's major markets, such as Fayetteville and Halifax, North Carolina; Charleston, South Carolina; and Petersburg, Virginia.³⁹ The extension of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road to Salem in 1852 and Bethania in 1854 greatly facilitated this effort, and those along the route prospered.

³⁷ United States Census, Agricultural schedule, 1850. The 1850 Federal agricultural schedule is not divided by township, as these county divisions were not created until mandated by the North Carolina Constitution of 1868. Forsyth County surveyor M. H. Morris spent most of December 1868 generating thirteen township divisions. Clemmonsville Township, at the county's southwest corner, was added in 1889 when Forsyth County was slightly enlarged at that location. Fries, *Forsyth: The History of a County on the March*, 154-155.

³⁸ United States Census, Manufacturing schedule, 1850.

³⁹ Michael Shirley, *From Congregation Town to Industrial City: Culture and Social Change in a Southern Community* (New York: New York University Press, 1994), 115.

These transportation improvements coincided with a dramatic shift in agricultural production that occurred when “bright” tobacco—so called given the bright-yellow or gold leaf that resulted from the intense heat-drying process—began to be planted and harvested in large quantities in Forsyth County in the mid-1850s. In stark contrast to 1850, when only 35 of the county’s farmers (3.7 percent) reported tobacco yields, the vast majority of Forsyth County farmers grew tobacco by 1860. As the crop’s cultivation and processing was very labor-intensive, farmers augmented their labor needs by acquiring additional slaves.⁴⁰

Forsyth County’s 12,692 residents in 1860 included 1,764 enslaved men, women, and children and 218 free blacks. All but two of the free African Americans and 105 slaves were classified as “mulatto,” indicating that they were of mixed racial heritage. The majority (199; approximately sixty-six percent) of the county’s 299 slaveholders owned five or fewer slaves in 1860. An additional eighteen percent held between six and ten enslaved workers, which was in keeping with the overall average of ten slaves in North Carolina households at that time. Forsyth County’s five largest slave owners held between 42 and 86 enslaved laborers.⁴¹

Much of the county’s population worked in agriculture in 1860, when 1,099 residents were classified as farmers, 492 as day laborers, and 160 as farm laborers. Federal census takers calculated the cash value of Forsyth County’s farms (encompassing 72,509 improved and 132,212 unimproved acres) to be \$1,174,800 that year. Tobacco, corn, and wheat remained the primary crops, with production soaring since 1850. Oats, rye, hay, flax, Irish and sweet potatoes, beans and peas were also produced in sizable quantities. The county’s sheep yielded 9,804 pounds of wool and dairy cattle provided milk utilized to churn 74,081 pounds of butter. Other farm products included sorghum molasses, beeswax, and honey.⁴²

George Brooks’s farm in the Deep River District near Kernersville remained the county’s largest in terms of size (2,790 acres; 260 improved), cash worth (\$27,000), and livestock value (\$5,875) in 1860. His enslaved work force also remained the most considerable in Forsyth County. The community consisted of 86 slaves (28 adults; 18 young people between the ages of 10 and 17; and 40 children age 9 or under) who resided in 14 houses. The farm’s wheat, corn, and oats yields remained among the county’s largest, and tobacco cultivation generated 2,000 pounds that year. Old Town District residents Kerby & Lester (likely William J. Kerby and Isaac S. Lester, both native Virginians) reported Forsyth County’s largest tobacco harvest (18,000 pounds) from their 280-acre farm. Yadkin District farmer Henry Hart’s 14,000-pound crop was the next largest, followed by Belews Creek District property owner Ruth Hairston’s 8,500-pound yield. Mr. Hart, also a native of Virginia, depended upon the labor of 18 slaves, eleven of whom were 10 years or older, and hired laborers to cultivate his crops. Ruth Hairston owned 25 slaves, 15 of whom were age 10 or older. Ms. Hairston’s place of residence is not clear, as she is not listed in the Forsyth County Federal population schedule in 1860.⁴³

⁴⁰ Fries, *Forsyth: The History of a County on the March*, 112-113.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*; Joseph C. G. Kennedy, *Population of the United States in 1860* (Washington, D. C.: State Government Printing Office, 1864), 355.

⁴² Joseph C. G. Kennedy, *Agriculture of the United States in 1860: Compiled from the Original Returns of the Eighth Census* (Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1864), 104; Forsyth County Genealogical Society, *The 1860 Federal Census and Supplementary Schedules of Forsyth County, North Carolina* (Winston-Salem; Forsyth County Genealogical Society, 1988).

⁴³ United States Census, Population and Manufacturing schedules, 1860. . It is likely that this census reference is to Ruth Stovall Hairston (1784-1867), who was Franklin County, Virginia native Peter Hairston (1752-1832) and his wife Aylcie’s only daughter. Hairston was an influential Revolutionary War officer and North Carolina state senator who amassed approximately 12,000 acres in Piedmont North Carolina including Cooleemee Plantation, which encompassed

Forsyth County's reported industrial concerns, including those involving agricultural products, declined in number by 1860. However, as only manufacturing operations generating more than \$500-worth of products annually were enumerated, it is likely that many smaller ventures existed. Both tobacco processing factories recorded that year were located in Bethania. J. G. and T. B. Lash's cigar-making factory employed ten women and five men, while tobacconist Anderson and Brothers retained two male and three female employees. The Andersons were not slaveowners, but Israel G. and Thomas B. Lash depended upon slave labor both in their factory and on their plantations, jointly holding fifty-two slaves. Thomas owned an additional ten men, women, and children. Sanford L. Patterson's Salem grist mill, where four men produced flour and meal valued at \$6,500, was the only such facility enumerated in 1860. Mr. Patterson also operated a paper mill, generating \$2,500-worth of paper products with the assistance of two men and two women. Edward Belo of Salem continued to run his foundry and a linseed oil mill.⁴⁴

The Civil War dramatically impacted the lives of farmers in Forsyth County and throughout the divided nation who suffered great economic challenges including substantial losses of material goods and livestock during and after the war. The absence of a young male labor force made farm management difficult, and the cost of basic staples rose dramatically, leaving many households unable to afford basic necessities. These stressors generally resulted in declining farm values.

Forsyth County's 1,272 farms reflected this trend, as the overall farm value of \$1,173,202 was approximately \$25,000 less in 1870 than it had been in 1860 while the amount of improved acreage increased thirty-seven percent to 114,126. The average tract size was 89.7 acres, but more sizable operations made up almost a third of the county's farms. Census takers reported that 381 farmers owned between 100 and 499 acres, 11 proprietors operated farms of between 500 and 999 acres, and 4 landowners held more than 1000 acres. Tobacco remained the most significant cash crop, with farms generating 238,262 pounds that year. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, Irish and sweet potatoes were also planted and harvested in large quantities. Butter appears to have been the only dairy product sold on a regular basis, as farmers reported manufacturing almost 60,000 pounds of butter versus 110 pounds of cheese. The difficulty of milk preservation dictated that most farmers used the milk produced by their dairy cattle rather than selling it. Consequently, Forsyth County farmers sold only 2 gallons of milk in 1870 compared with 17,057 gallons of far-less-perishable sorghum molasses. Bee-keeping continued to be a lucrative enterprise, with hives yielding 21,449 pounds of honey and 1,683 pounds of wax.⁴⁵

The farm labor force from the Reconstruction era through the mid-twentieth century consisted of day laborers; sharecroppers, who usually received housing and staple goods from farm owners in exchange for a percentage of the crops they harvested; and tenant farmers, who paid cash rent for the land they occupied and cultivated. The vast majority of former slaves and white laborers unable to purchase their own farms worked as sharecroppers. Federal census records allow for the hypothetical recreation

2,300 acres in Davie and Davidson counties. In addition to farming, he operated a store in Germanton and manufactured iron. Ruth, who kept the plantation books, married her cousin Peter Wilson Hairston (1770-1813) and inherited much of her father's property (Peter Wilson Hairston, "Peter Hairston," in *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography: Volume 3* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1988), 2-3.

⁴⁴ United States Census, Manufacturing schedule, 1860; Jones Family Papers, 1801-1932, Folder 44, Volume S-14, "Lashe slave and land assessments, 1863," Louis Round Wilson Special Collections Library, Southern Historical Collection, UNC-Chapel Hill.

⁴⁵ United States Census Office, *The Statistics of the Population of the United States, Productions of Agriculture in Each State and Territory* (Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1872), 214-218.

of residency patterns as census takers enumerated households in the order they were interviewed, which generally corresponds to dwelling location. African American families listed after white households and without taxable property often worked as sharecroppers, tenant farmers, or domestic servants. In many cases, newly freed slaves took the surnames of their former owners and continued to reside in close proximity to them.

An examination of census data related to one of Forsyth County's largest farms, operated by Bethania Township lawyer John F. Poindexter, illustrates this practice. The Federal agricultural schedule indicates that Mr. Poindexter's 1,043-acre property encompassed 868 improved acres in 1870, more than any other Forsyth County farm that year, and a far greater amount than the 200 acres of his then 900-acre farm he reported cultivating in 1860. The size of Mr. Poindexter's 1870 holdings is particularly significant when viewed in a statewide context, as only 116 of North Carolina's 93,565 farmers owned 1,000 or more acres that year. The census taker assessed the cash value of Mr. Poindexter's land to be \$12,000, his farm equipment \$250, and his livestock (1 horse, 4 mules, 5 milk cows, 12 other cattle, 25 sheep, and 70 hogs) \$1,000. His household included his brother David Poindexter, who was a farmer, and three white women: Mary Poindexter, who appears to have been David's daughter; Mary Huse [sic], a housekeeper; and Mary's daughter Luvinia.⁴⁶

Mr. Poindexter paid farm laborers \$600 including board in 1870. Members of the adjacent two enumerated households, one white and one African American, were listed without property valuations and thus likely worked on the Poindexter farm, growing wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, tobacco, wool, Irish and sweet potatoes, and cultivating an orchard. Farmer John Hill, his wife Susannah, and their seven children (including two boys who were farm laborers), occupied the dwelling closest to the Poindexters. African American farm laborer Frank Poindexter headed the next household, which contained ten of his family members, three of whom were employed on a farm, as well as three young men—George Beck, Thomas Martin, and Frank Wolf, who also provided farm labor. Vina Poindexter worked as a domestic servant.⁴⁷

It is likely that Frank Poindexter and his family had been enslaved on John Poindexter's farm before the Civil War. The 1860 Federal slave schedule delineates only the age and sex of each slave under their owner's name, but John Poindexter's list of eighteen slaves includes men, women, and children whose ages correspond approximately with the members of Frank Poindexter's household in 1870. The Poindexters' situation illustrates the challenges that Forsyth County's formerly enslaved population faced as they searched for ways to earn income in the years immediately following the Civil War. Many men and women continued to work as farm laborers or as domestic servants even after jobs became available in Winston's tobacco manufacturing plants in the 1880s, as unskilled tobacco factory employment in departments such as leaf sorting, stemming, rolling, wrapping, shaping, tagging, and packing was seasonal.⁴⁸

During this time of transition, North Carolina agriculturalists experimented with contour plowing, drainage and moisture retention endeavors, and fertilizer application to increase productivity. Piedmont farmers were afforded the opportunity to see these and other new farming methods at the Model Farm, established in 1868 in Guilford County's Springfield community (now part of High

⁴⁶ United States Census, Population and Agricultural schedules, 1870.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ Ibid.; Nannie M. Tilley, *The R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1985), 39.

Point) by the Baltimore Association of Friends to Advise and Assist Friends of the Southern States. The Quakers constructed a frame farmhouse, rat-proofed corn crib, and bone fertilizer grist mill, among other buildings, to demonstrate innovations in farm building design, crop cultivation, and animal husbandry.⁴⁹

Environmental challenges such as drought and flooding combined with economic concerns such as high interest rates, fertilizer cost, and freight charges inspired local farmers to support political initiatives to improve their situation in the late nineteenth century. The Grange, the oldest national agricultural organization in the United States, had 559 North Carolina chapters with approximately 17,000 members in 1875, when the state-wide umbrella organization—the North Carolina State Grange—was incorporated. The Grange was instrumental in the introduction of agricultural legislation that benefited North Carolina farmers.⁵⁰

The North Carolina General Assembly created the North Carolina Department of Agriculture and the North Carolina Experiment Station in 1877 with the goals of providing support through education and research. North Carolina's Agricultural Experiment Station was the second established in the United States, as the federal government did not begin providing an annual appropriation to fund the operation of such facilities until 1887. When the North Carolina General Assembly founded the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts that same year, the Agricultural Experiment Station became part of the college. Three years later, the legislature ratified an act to create a separate educational institution for African American youth. The Agricultural and Mechanical College for the Colored Race (which later became North Carolina A & T State University) initially held classes at Shaw University in Raleigh, but moved to Greensboro in 1893 after local residents donated land and raised funds to erect a campus.⁵¹

In Forsyth County, African American educator Simon Green Atkins established Slater Industrial Academy (now known as Winston-Salem State University) at about the same time. Atkins started his school in a frame church in 1892; the facilities were expanded the next year and he began hiring faculty. The state of North Carolina chartered Slater Industrial Academy as the Slater Industrial and State Normal School in 1899 and the school soon prepared students for careers in fields ranging from education and medicine to building trades and agriculture. Local businessmen H. E. Fries, R. J. Reynolds, and W. A. Blair joined Winston's African American residents in raising funds to purchase and endow a farm, which was named in honor of North Carolina native and Spanish-American War casualty William E. Shipp. In 1900, Slater's Industrial Department included agriculturalist Mr. Powell and farmer Mr. Hutton. By 1903, the department had acquired equipment to cultivate fields and managed livestock including a Jersey and Guernsey cattle herd. John C. Williamson managed the farm

⁴⁹ H. McKeldon Smith, *Architectural Resources: An Inventory of Historic Architecture, High Point, Jamestown, Gibsonville, Guilford County* (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1979), 22; Julie Curry and Benjamin Briggs, ed. *Landmark Properties of Guilford County, North Carolina* (Greensboro: Guilford County Historic Preservation Commission, 2006), 94.

⁵⁰ William L. Carpenter and Dean W. Colvard, *Knowledge is Power, A History of the School of Agriculture and Life Sciences at North Carolina State University* (Raleigh: North Carolina State University, 1987), 12-13; Formally known as the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, the National Grange was established in Washington D. C. in 1867 <http://www.nationalgrange.org/about/history.html>; "North Carolina State Grange," <http://www.ncgrange.com/index.php?pr=About>.

⁵¹ Carpenter and Colvard, *Knowledge is Power*, 3-4, 15-16; "North Carolina A & T State University History," <http://www.ncat.edu/about/history.html>.

and dairy in 1904, when ninety-six students enrolled in agricultural courses.⁵²

While such institutions trained future agriculturalists, periodicals such as Leonidas L. Polk's *Progressive Farmer*, first published in Winston in 1886, provided advice for active farmers. Statesville farmer John L. Ramsey served as a "roving editor" of the *Progressive Farmer* and then as general editor for seven years after Polk's death in 1892. Ramsey hired sixteen-year-old Chatham County native Clarence H. Poe to work for the paper, then based in Raleigh, in 1897. Poe, who had little formal education at that point, became editor in 1899 and transformed the *Progressive Farmer* into the South's most widely circulated farming periodical. North Carolina farmers also relied upon technical, meteorological, special topic, and crop bulletins issued by the Agricultural Experiment Station.⁵³

As Forsyth County residents slowly regained economic stability during the late nineteenth century, the county's farms grew in number, showing a 32-percent increase between 1870 and 1880, when 1,871 farms encompassed 79,350 improved acres. The aggregate farm value of \$1,361,975 represented an increase of approximately 13 percent during the 1870s, while the average tract size grew about 22 percent to 115 acres. More sizable operations made up almost half of the county's farms. Census takers reported that 774 farmers owned between 100 and 499 acres, 103 proprietors operated farms of between 500 and 999 acres, and 2 landowners held more than 1000 acres. The vast majority of these farms (1,565) were cultivated by their owners and paid laborers. Sharecroppers worked 291 farms and tenant farmers operated 15 properties.⁵⁴

Tobacco remained an important cash crop, with farms generating 822,788 pounds from 1,693 acres in 1879. The county's farmers also planted and harvested great quantities of wheat, Indian corn, and oats and smaller amounts of rye, hay, and Irish and sweet potatoes. Dairy product manufacture increased significantly, as Forsyth County farmers sold 17,205 gallons of milk to butter and cheese factories in 1879 in addition to producing 122,715 pounds of butter and 737 pounds of cheese on their farms. Bee-keeping continued to be a lucrative enterprise, with hives yielding 10,033 pounds of honey and 1,503 pounds of wax.⁵⁵

Analysis of Charles Emerson's 1886 *North Carolina Tobacco Belt Directory*, which contains business names, owners, and locations as well as a complete alphabetical list of all landowners (including amount of acreage and the nearest post office) in nine counties, provides important information regarding the distribution of Forsyth County farms, as most owners of sizable and/or rural tracts were involved in agricultural endeavors. The directory lists 2,211 landowners, 152 of whom were African American. The property owners enumerated in the *North Carolina Tobacco Belt Directory* received mail at twenty-seven Forsyth County post offices as well as at other North Carolina locations. The Winston Post Office served the largest number of landowners (473), which included 34 African Americans; followed by Salem (393; 21 of whom were African American); Kernersville (218; 18

⁵² E. Louise Murphy, *The History of Winston-Salem State University* (Virginia Beach, VA: Donning Company Publishers, 1999), 61-66, 72-73.

⁵³ Carpenter and Colvard, *Knowledge is Power*: 50, 106-107; William S. Powell, *North Carolina through Four Centuries* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1989), 425; "Progressive Farmer," <http://www.northcarolinahistory.org/encyclopedia/82/entry>, accessed in March 2010.

⁵⁴ United States Census, Agricultural Schedule, 1880.

⁵⁵ United States Census Office, *The Statistics of the Population of the United States, Productions of Agriculture in Each State and Territory* (Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1872), 214-218.

African American); Bethania (184; 22 African American); Lewisville (159; 18 African American); and Walkertown (81; 4 African American). The remaining post offices served 74 or fewer landowners.⁵⁶

John F. Poindexter of Germanton owned the largest amount of land (1,563 acres), followed by Joseph Fulp of Walnut Cove (1,255 acres), Dr. Beverly Jones of Bethania (1,205 acres), John Hester of Goodwill (1,201 acres), and Lewis Laugenour of Lewisville (1,103 acres). Five other white men owned between 885 and 1046 acres. The county's top ten African American landowners each held between 100 and 180 acres. W. M. Phillips of Kernersville owned the largest tract (180 acres), followed by Addison Conrad of Lewisville (168 acres), William Kiger of Rural Hall (150 acres), Charles Fulton of Kernersville (who was the administer of Peter Fulton's 148-acre estate), and Alex Davis of Vienna (142 acres).⁵⁷

As most of the Federal census returns for 1890 were destroyed in a fire, population and agriculture schedules broken down by state, county, and household are not available. However, the agricultural statistics overview provides general information regarding Forsyth County farm production and Levi Branson's *North Carolina Business Directory* lists many of the county's farmers. Census takers calculated that North Carolina contained 178,359 farms in 1890 and that Forsyth County's 2,088 farms encompassed 79,954 improved and 136,838 unimproved acres that year.⁵⁸

The aggregate value of farm land, buildings, and fences more than doubled to \$3,210,240 between 1880 and 1890, while the average tract size decreased slightly to 104 acres. Census takers reported that the largest group of farmers—815—owned between 100 and 499 acres. The number of proprietors operating farms of between 500 and 999 acres had dropped 80 percent since 1880 to 21, and 2 landowners still held more than 1000 acres. As in previous years, the vast majority of these farms (1,778) were cultivated by their owners and paid laborers. The number of Forsyth County sharecroppers (293) and tenant farmers (17) were almost identical in 1880 and 1890.⁵⁹

The county's farmers grew great quantities of wheat, Indian corn, and oats and smaller crops of rye, hay, and Irish and sweet potatoes in 1890. Orchards included 119,949 apple, 74,763 peach, and 7,663 cherry trees, in addition to much smaller numbers of apricot, pear, and plum trees. Dairy production increased dramatically overall, as farmers reported making 215,306 pounds of butter, almost twice as much as in 1880, and collecting 815,667 gallons of milk. Cheese manufacture, on the other hand, had declined 44 percent since 1880 to 486 pounds. Forsyth County farmers kept 2,023 sheep for meat and fleece and 113,439 chickens for meat and eggs. Bee hives yielded 32,809 pounds of honey (approximately three times as much as in 1880) and 1,739 pounds of wax. Tobacco remained the primary cash crop and the yield doubled between 1880 and 1890, when farmers planted 4,119 acres and harvested 1,607,323 pounds.⁶⁰

Most Forsyth County farmers sold their tobacco at auction houses in Winston, but tobacco factories also operated in smaller communities including Bethania, Kernersville, Old Town, Salem, and

⁵⁶ Charles Emerson, *Charles Emerson's North Carolina Tobacco Belt Directory: embracing the counties of Alamance, Durham, Forsyth, Granville, Guilford, Orange, Rockingham, Vance and Wake* (Greensboro: Charles Emerson, 1886).

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ Department of the Interior Census Office, *Report on the Statistics of Agriculture in the United States, at the Eleventh Census: 1890* (Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1895), 168, 221.

⁵⁹ Ibid., 168-169, 221

⁶⁰ Ibid., 261, 300, 341, 378, 444, 483, 523

Walkertown, providing farmers with myriad market locations. Levi Branson's *North Carolina Business Directory* lists twenty-six Forsyth County leaf tobacco dealers in 1896. By the late 1890s, the Winston's commercial and industrial center included approximately thirty-five tobacco factories and warehouses owned by entrepreneurs including Richard Joshua Reynolds, Pleasant Henderson Hanes, John Wesley Hanes, and Thomas Jethrow Brown. Reynolds had constructed his first two-story frame factory in 1875 and employed large numbers of white and African American workers by the 1890s. After almost two decades of expansion into other buildings his company replaced the original factory with a six-story brick building with steam power and electric lights, which was billed as "THE tobacco factory of the South," and stood as the largest edifice in Winston in 1892. Reynolds entered into a subsidiary agreement with James B. Duke's Durham-based American Tobacco Company in 1899 and soon began consolidating Winston's numerous plug tobacco manufactories.⁶¹

As tobacco factory work was seasonal during this period, with labor needs escalating after the tobacco harvest and declining by winter, employees often worked other jobs, such as railroad or road construction, for the remainder of the year. Forsyth County farmers benefited when tobacco factories increased production, as they supplied Reynolds and other tobacco companies with the golden leaf as well as produce, meat, eggs, and dairy products for employee cafeterias.

The farmers making up the majority of Forsyth County's rural population at the turn of twentieth century were influenced by progressive farming practices as they introduced new crops and debated the best methods for selecting and caring for poultry and livestock. In 1900, they grew tobacco, wheat, oats, rye, corn, potatoes, peas, beans, hay, cotton, and sorghum cane on 2,421 farms (14 percent more than in 1890) averaging 94.4 acres in size (10 percent smaller than in 1890). Tobacco remained the primary cash crop, with 4,886 acres (16 percent more than in 1890) yielding 2,649,440 pounds (39 percent more than in 1890) in 1899. Owners operated most of Forsyth County's farms (1,628), sharecroppers worked 569 farms, and tenant farmers worked 25 farms. White farmers managed 89.3 percent of these farms; African American farmers 10.7 percent. Many farmers raised horses, dairy cattle, pigs, and chickens and harvested honey and wax from bees. Most farmsteads had a vegetable garden, fruit trees, and berry bushes for the use of the family, and some families sold the surplus.⁶²

Farm families celebrated the harvest season at annual fairs. Forsyth County's first "Colored Agricultural and Industrial Fair" was held in Rural Hall in 1904. A 1916 brochure states the Forsyth County fair was the second such event to be established in North Carolina. The first, held in annually in Raleigh from 1879 until 1930, was presented by the North Carolina Industrial Association, an

⁶¹ Ibid., 110, 116; Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina*, 367; James Howell Smith, *Winston-Salem in History, Volume 8: Industry and Commerce, 1896-1975* (Winston-Salem: Historic Winston-Salem, Inc., 1977), 9, 13-15. The first houses in the Hanes mill village were constructed around the P. H. Hanes Knitting Company's spinning plant on Stratford Road in 1910; by 1954 the mill village included 168 residences, a store, a recreation center, a school and auditorium, and three churches. Hanestown was annexed into Winston-Salem in 1957. Adelaide L. Fries, et. al., *Forsyth: A County on the March*, Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1949, 175-176; Charlotte Hays, "Rural Flavor Remains: Village Part of a City," *Winston-Salem Journal*, no date; Ruth DeLapp, undated Wake Forest University paper in survey file.

⁶² William R. Merriam, *Census Reports, Volume V, Twelfth Census of the United States, Taken in the Year 1900, Agriculture Part I, Farms, Livestock and Animal Products* (Washington: United States Census Office, 1902), 108-109, 550, 657; William R. Merriam, *Census Reports, Volume V, Twelfth Census of the United States, Taken in the Year 1900, Agriculture Part II, Crops and Irrigation* (Washington: United States Census Office, 1902), 177, 253, 384, 433, 488, 566, 736.

organization created by twenty-three African American businessmen including Charles N. Hunter to promote black achievements in agriculture, industry, and education.⁶³

The average North Carolina farm size dropped during the twentieth century's first decades but productivity increased in response to advances in farm machinery, soil conservation, crop rotation, pest control, and fertilizer availability. Forsyth County farmers were exposed to innovations in agricultural practice at the North Carolina Department of Agriculture's third experimental farm, located on two hundred acres in Iredell County west of Statesville. The property, known variably as the Iredell Test Farm, the Piedmont Experiment Station, and the State Farm, was purchased in 1902 and was highly influential in the evolution of the region's agricultural practices through the 1950s. F. T. Meacham superintended the State Farm from 1903 until 1930, and James A. Butler, formerly Iredell County's school superintendent, became North Carolina's first extension service agent in 1907. For the most part, early agents were experienced farmers and community leaders who were only employed by the extension service for part of the year. E. S. Millsaps of Iredell County became the Piedmont District supervisor in 1910 and hired Forsyth County's first farm agent, A. F. Yarbrough, who served for two years and was then replaced by C. O. Schaub. Neil Alexander Bailey, employed by the Department of Agriculture in 1910 as the state's first African American extension agent, worked primarily in Guilford, Randolph, and Rockingham counties. North Carolina's steadily-growing contingent of farm agents conducted site visits, distributed bulletins, organized meetings and demonstration farm tours, and developed soil conservation and crop rotation plans for hundreds of farms.⁶⁴

The North Carolina Department of Agriculture's system of establishing demonstration farms by providing farmers who volunteered acreage with plant material and/or cultivation instructions to promote new agricultural practices reinforced information presented at farmers' institutes. North Carolina was the first Southern state to invite farm women to the institutes, where, in meetings held separately from the men's sessions, extension agents addressed topics ranging from growing home gardens to cooking, baking, canning, basic medical care, and education. In Forsyth County, Ida Long and Elizabeth Reich held training sessions and provided guidance for women during the early 1910s.⁶⁵

Forsyth County farmers seeking to improve crop production in the early twentieth century included James Monroe Jarvis, who operated a South Fork Township farm upon which he developed a new variety of seed corn named Jarvis' Golden Prolific Seed Corn. Jarvis was quite the entrepreneur, as he sold his corn throughout the southeast in addition to working as a carpenter and writing a column containing advice for farm households called "Ploughboy's Letters" for a local newspaper, *The Union Republican*, under the pen name "Ploughboy Jarvis." Historian Adelaide Fries commented that Jarvis "pursued the breeding of corn until the middle [nineteen]thirties when he was too old to do field work

⁶³ "North Carolina Industrial Association," <http://www.northcarolinahistory.org/encyclopedia/420/entry>, accessed in September 2011.

⁶⁴ Ibid.; Bishir and Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina*, 171; Homer Keever, *Iredell: Piedmont County* (Statesville: Brady Printing Company, 1976), 371-373. "Cooperative Extension Serving People: A Brief History," <http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/history/>; Carpenter and Colvard, *Knowledge is Power*, 142; R. W. Pou, "Forsyth Was Among Leaders In Extension Service Work," Friday Evening, January 5, 1940, newspaper clipping in the 1940s North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service Scrapbook at the Winston-Salem, Forsyth County office.

⁶⁵ Carpenter and Colvard, *Knowledge is Power*, 133, 137-141; John D. Langston Jr., "Rural Program Expanding," Wednesday evening, January 17, 1940, newspaper clipping in the 1940s North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service Scrapbook at the Winston-Salem, Forsyth County office; Jane Davidson, et. al., "Extension Agents who have led the Forsyth County ECA, EHA and HD clubs, 1910-2010," unpublished draft manuscript, 2010.

anymore, but he never gave it up until his name was synonymous with good farming practices over a wide territory.”⁶⁶

Forsyth County farms increased only slightly (8.5 percent) in number between 1900 and 1910, when 2,647 agricultural tracts averaged 83.8 acres in size. Many farmers owned more sizable properties, however, with 533 reporting holdings of between 100 and 174 acres, 196 farms ranging from 175 to 259 acres, 69 tracts of 260 to 499 acres, and the largest 13 properties encompassing between 500 and 999 acres. The vast majority (92.2 percent) of Forsyth County’s land area (approximately 240,640 acres) was encompassed in farms, but less than half (46 percent) of that land was improved. As in previous years, white owners operated most farms (1,770). African American proprietors cultivated 164 farms, white tenants worked 566 tracts, and African American tenants planted and harvested crops on 120 farms. The largest part of the county’s tenant farmers were sharecroppers; only 19 paid cash rent and 3 negotiated terms that combined sharing crop proceeds and paying rent. Corn and wheat were the primary cereals grown and bright-leaf tobacco remained the principal cash crop, with 6,290 acres yielding 3,592,237 pounds. The county’s orchards encompassed 136,228 fruit trees. Dairy and poultry farming generated a significant amount of income, as farmers received \$67,299 for milk, cream, butter, and cheese sales and \$46,115 for eggs and broilers (chickens raised for meat) in 1909-1910.⁶⁷

North Carolina dairy farmers organized the state’s first four commercial creameries in Catawba, Cleveland, and Gaston counties in 1909 and 1910, and additional commercial and cooperative creameries soon followed throughout the state. Forsyth County farmers established a creamery in Winston-Salem in 1919, but the extension service’s dairy field office did not participate in its implementation, as they felt that “the success of such a concern was rather doubtful.”⁶⁸ Nevertheless, dairy farming became an increasingly significant component of local agricultural endeavors.

Piedmont farmers interested in observing advances in dairy technology had the opportunity to do so at the model farm at Reynolda, R. J. and Katherine Reynolds’s 1,067-acre estate three miles northwest of downtown Winston-Salem. The estate’s support village, located northwest of the house, contained administrative offices, a post office, a school, senior staff housing, the power plant, and agricultural outbuildings. The reinforced concrete dairy barn featured the most up-to-date lighting, ventilation, creamery equipment, and refrigeration systems available in the 1910s. The barn’s concrete floor and the glazed tiles covering the milk rooms’ interior walls and floors allowed dairymen to maintain high sanitation standards. Katherine Reynolds advocated progressive farming methods and thus encouraged the agricultural extension service to offer cheese making and other demonstrations at the dairy.⁶⁹

As one of Forsyth County’s largest and best-equipped farms, Reynolda required an array of supervisory staff and laborers to facilitate daily operations. Mrs. Reynolds hired North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts (NC A & M) graduate A. Clinton Wharton to oversee Reynolda’s farm, which encompassed 350 cultivated acres planted in crops including wheat, corn,

⁶⁶ Fries, et al., *Forsyth, A County on the March*, p. 160; Gwynne Stephens Taylor, *From Frontier to Factory: An Architectural History of Forsyth County* (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1981), 66.

⁶⁷ Le Grand Powers, *Census Reports, Volume VII, Thirteenth Census of the United States, Taken in the Year 1910, Agriculture, Nebraska-Wyoming* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1913), 239, 249, 259.

⁶⁸ Carpenter and Colvard, *Knowledge is Power*, 122-123, 168-169.

⁶⁹ Barbara Mayer, *Reynolda: A History of an American Country House* (Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, Publisher, 1997), 24-27; “‘Reynolda Farm,’ Splendid Country Estate of Mrs. R. J. Reynolds; Its Origin and Development and the Aims of Its Owner,” *Twin City Sentinel*, July 7, 1917.

oats, peas, beans, tomatoes, and a wide variety of vegetables in 1917. Wharton analyzed soil composition, coordinated crop rotation and soil amendment efforts, and supervised the gardeners and laborers who sowed and harvested field crops and nurtured orchards, vineyards, and the out-of-season produce and ornamental plants in the farm's greenhouses. T. G. Monroe, another NC A & M alum, served as the dairy foreman and managed a sizable herd of Jersey cows. Farm staff also tended sheep, hogs, horses and poultry. Many of the estate's farm laborers lived in housing north and west of the village. The African American community, called Five Row, contained a church and a school.⁷⁰

When demand for farm products escalated during World War I, Forsyth County residents investigated more effective ways to preserve the food they grew. Katharine Reynolds invited local farm families to Reynolda to observe how to use the steam pressure generated by dairy sterilization machines for canning. Forsyth County home demonstration agent Ida Long and Forsyth County home economics and domestic science director Lizzie Roddick supervised an initiative that produced approximately 26,000 quarts of canned food and 1,000 bottles of grape juice utilizing Reynolda's dairy's equipment. The federal government supplied canning specifications and containers in exchange for the right to requisition the canned goods if the military needed them.⁷¹

The Forsyth County agricultural extension service offices were in the basement of the Forsyth County Courthouse, only a few miles from Reynolda. Rachel Speas was appointed to serve as the county's home demonstration agent in 1917 and oversaw the creation of women's home demonstration clubs beginning with Parkview in 1920. Bruce Anderson, who became the extension service's Forsyth County agent in 1918, demonstrated methods of improving crop and livestock management practices, facilitated the creation of farmers' cooperative exchanges, and established the first 4-H clubs to mentor the county's youth.⁷²

Mississippi native Robert Wiley Pou replaced Mr. Anderson in the fall of 1919. The North Carolina Department of Agriculture employed Pou after his graduation from Mississippi State University, and he became the first superintendent of the state's second test farm, established in 1903 on what had been the Battle-Bryan property near Tarboro in Edgecombe County. Mr. Pou was subsequently reassigned to Iredell County to administer an agricultural experiment station at the former Chambers plantation, where he remained until 1919. His wide-ranging extension service experience greatly benefited Piedmont farmers during his long-term tenure as Forsyth County's farm agent.⁷³

Perhaps reflecting all of the expert guidance available to Forsyth County farmers in the 1910s, the county's farms increased in number by 7.6 percent during that decade to a total of 2,849 in 1920, ranking forty-first in quantity among North Carolina's one hundred counties. Farm tenure remained about the same as it had been at the turn of the twentieth century, with white owners managing ninety

⁷⁰ "Reynolda Farm," *Twin City Sentinel*, July 7, 1917; Barbara Babcock Millhouse, *Reynolda, 1906-1924* (Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2011), 113-115.

⁷¹ "Reynolda Farm," *Twin City Sentinel*, July 7, 1917.

⁷² The extension service's youth education program was named "4-H" in 1914 as part of the Smith-Lever Act, which created a national Cooperative Extension Service. The "4-H" emblem, a four-leaf clover, references the organization's pledge for members to apply their heads, hearts, hands, and health toward the greater good of their community. R. W. Pou, "Forsyth Was Among Leaders In Extension Service Work," Friday Evening, January 5, 1940, newspaper clipping in the 1940s North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service Scrapbook at the Winston-Salem, Forsyth County office; Jane Davidson, et. al., "Extension Agents who have led the Forsyth County ECA, EHA and HD clubs, 1910-2010," unpublished draft manuscript, 2010; *Winston-Salem City Directories*.

⁷³ Carpenter and Colvard, *Knowledge is Power*, 105; "Longtime Agent for County Dies," *Twin City Sentinel*, March 22, 1967, pp. 1 and 4.

percent of the county's farms and African American proprietors operating ten percent. Farmers cultivated thirty-nine percent of Forsyth County's acreage in 1919, but only produced one-fourth of the food and feed consumed by county residents and livestock that year. Tobacco remained the primary cash crop, with Forsyth County reporting the twenty-sixth-largest harvest in the state (approximately four million pounds). Dairy cattle, poultry, and hog production proliferated, generating much-needed sustenance and revenue, while beef cattle and sheep continued to decrease in number. A comparison of livestock totals reveals the dramatic decline from 6,386 sheep and 3,546 beef cattle raised by farmers in 1860 to only 418 sheep and 490 beef cattle in 1920.⁷⁴

Despite bouts of extreme drought in the 1920s, Forsyth County's agricultural production remained strong, with farmers growing corn, tobacco, potatoes, wheat, oats, rye, barley, soybeans, and cowpeas, in addition to commercial truck crops and home gardens. North Carolina tobacco farmers experienced environmental challenges in the early 1930s in the form of black shank and blue mold, both of which decimated Forsyth County fields. Plant pathologists experimented with fumigation, but found that crop rotation—alternating tobacco cultivation with other crops on a five-year cycle—was the best method of achieving the low soil acidity level necessary to eradicate the disease.⁷⁵

The economic depression severely impacted farmers throughout the nation during the same period. Farm owners were unable to pay property taxes or purchase necessary provisions for themselves or the tenant farmers and sharecroppers who cultivated their land, and many lost their property. Tenant farmers and sharecroppers, in turn, could not compensate farm owners for lodging, equipment, or supplies with cash or a portion of their harvest. Farmers were at least able, in most cases, to provide sustenance for their families by planting larger home gardens and raising more hogs and poultry.⁷⁶

The food shortages that ensued from the depression made the farms operated by two significant Forsyth County educational institutions, the Children's Home and Memorial Industrial School, imperative in the efforts to feed their residents. The Children's Home was established when the Western North Carolina Methodist Conference selected Winston as their orphanage's location in 1908. Upon Oscar Woosley's inauguration as Children's Home superintendent on March 1, 1930, property holdings encompassed fourteen brick and twelve frame buildings on two hundred acres in Winston-Salem and a 278-acre farm in Davidson County (acquired in 1925). The Children's Home was filled to capacity in the 1930s and the campus continued to grow to meet the residents' needs. Increased crop production and dairy herd size resulted in additions to the farm complex, which stands at the north end of the campus's administrative, residential, and educational buildings and includes an office, a workshop, equipment sheds, silos, barns, and a milking parlor.⁷⁷

Memorial Industrial School began as a church-run orphanage for African American children in Winston-Salem's Southside area and moved to eight acres north of town in 1928. The school operated for forty-eight years as one of only two black orphanages in the state of North Carolina and the only such institution to serve a single county. The architectural firm of Northrup and O'Brien developed the

⁷⁴ Charles S. Siewers, *Forsyth County: Economic and Social, A Laboratory Study at the University of North Carolina*, Department of Rural Social Economics, May 1924, 55-57, 80; William Lane Austin, supervisor, *Fourteenth Census of the United States, Taken in the Year 1920, Volume VI, Part 2, Agriculture, The Southern States* (Washington: Government Office, 1922), 235, 255.

⁷⁵ Carpenter and Colvard, *Knowledge is Power*, 238-239.

⁷⁶ Guy B. Johnson, "The Negro and the Depression in North Carolina," *Social Forces*, October 1933, pp. 103-115.

⁷⁷ Perry Lefeavers, *The Children's Home: The First Seventy-Five Years* (Winston-Salem: Hunter Publishing Company, 1983), 243, 246, 257.

plans for the administration building, dormitories, and power plant, as well as an overall site plan. The school property encompassed 425 acres, 200 of which were cultivated as the institution operated as a model farm. Agricultural superintendent Owen Redwine delineated chores for small groups of boys who grew sixty to seventy percent of the fruits and vegetables consumed by the school's residents, as well as wheat and corn, much of which served as feed for the farm's beef cattle, hogs, and chickens. Outbuildings included a dairy barn designed for a maximum of thirty-five cows, a six-stall horse barn, a granary, a tool shed, a potato shed, a chicken house, and a meat curing and storage building.⁷⁸

Although Forsyth County residents faced difficulties during the depression years, most were more fortunate than others in North Carolina. In 1933, half of the state's African American inhabitants were farmers, although only about ten percent owned the land they worked. About one-fifth (21 percent; 8,025 residents) of Forsyth County's African American population and 14 percent of the white inhabitants (10,225 people) depended upon relief assistance to make ends meet in February of 1933. These numbers were much lower than in Person County, for example, where 65 percent of the African American community and 32 percent of white residents received state assistance. Funding shortages impacted every aspect of life, from health, as physical and mental illness diagnosis and treatment became unaffordable expenses, to education, where dramatic reductions in school appropriations and the ability of students to pay tuition and purchase materials resulted in teacher salary cuts and school closures.⁷⁹

The North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration (NCERA) was the state's first New Deal program that attempted to alleviate the effects of the Great Depression by creating jobs for unemployed citizens, many of whom were farm laborers. Rural Forsyth County projects executed between 1932 to 1935 included road and privy construction, drainage ditch improvements, livestock management initiatives, food preservation efforts, wood and lumber cutting, and house and outbuilding repair.⁸⁰ The Works Progress Administration followed in 1935, employing farmers in activities such as paving secondary "farm-to-market" roads, placing culverts, creating drainage systems, and erecting bridges, sanitary privies, agricultural extension service offices, and vocational buildings at schools to serve rural North Carolina residents.⁸¹

Walkertown resident Elizabeth L. Tuttle, who became Forsyth County's home demonstration agent in 1931, worked with New Deal program employees to train community cannery workers to preserve food for local families, a practice that was particularly important during the depression years. Volunteers including women who were members of Forsyth County's nineteen home demonstration clubs and youth associated with eight county Four-H clubs filled 141,950 cans for relief efforts between May 1934 and June 1935. Mrs. Tuttle coordinated many other outreach initiatives ranging from seed and plant exchanges to providing instruction in household efficiency, kitchen improvements,

⁷⁸ R.C. Haberkern, written correspondence with Mr. F.J DeTamble, March 11, 1926, in the collection of the Horizons Residential Care Center; *Memorial Industrial School: Then and Now*, fundraising pamphlet, Memorial Industrial School vertical file, Forsyth County Library, Central Branch, Winston-Salem; "Memorial Industrial School," report prepared by Courtney Youngblood for UNC-G HIS/IAR 628 and edited by Heather Fearnbach May 1, 2008. Two gambrel-roofed barns currently located in the county-owned Horizons Park were originally part of the farm. Horizons Residential Care Center has leased the campus buildings from the county since 1973.

⁷⁹ Guy B. Johnson, "The Negro and the Depression in North Carolina," *Social Forces*, October 1933, pp. 103-115.

⁸⁰ J. S. Kirk, Walter A. Cutter and Thomas W. Morse, eds., *Emergency Relief in North Carolina: A Record of the Development and Activities of the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration, 1932-1935* (Raleigh: North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration, 1936), 476-478.

⁸¹ Fred Cohn, "Many Rural Improvements Included in WPA Program," *Raleigh News and Observer*, February 12, 1940, 16.

pantry organization, home equipment selection and installation, nutrition, meal planning, sewing, and other domestic arts. In December 1935, she reported making 611 home visits, fielding 760 phone calls, publishing 299 newspaper articles, and holding 209 domestic skills demonstrations for 4,305 attendees over the course of the previous year.⁸²

Mrs. Tuttle, farm agent R. W. Pou, and Dr. H. C. Jones, director of Forsyth County's African American home improvement and gardening initiative, organized household management training sessions and promoted sustainable practices such as cultivating year-round vegetable gardens in the county's municipalities and rural areas. The Forsyth County Better Homes and Gardens Council held competitions and awarded prizes for the best-maintained homes, lawns, flower beds, and vegetable gardens.⁸³

Many Forsyth County farms were modernized after the North Carolina General Assembly created the Rural Electrification Authority to organize electric cooperatives throughout the state. The agricultural extension service sponsored electrical equipment demonstrations, which drew large crowds. Between 1935 and 1942, the percentage of electrified farms in North Carolina increased from 4.1 to approximately 30, which was also the national average. The number of Forsyth County farms utilizing electricity continued to escalate, with 75.7% reporting access to electric power in 1945.⁸⁴ Electrification, like mechanization, significantly improved farm efficiency and thus contributed to an overall decline in agricultural employment.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA), created in 1933 to control crop yields, thus raising prices, enlisted the extension service to provide local oversight for their program. Although the AAA has been deemed one of the most successful New Deal agencies given that its initiatives achieved broad economic stabilization goals, removing thousands of acres from production had a profound impact on North Carolina farmers. The program benefited landowners, who were compensated for the forfeited acreage, but was detrimental to tenant farmers and sharecroppers, who were often displaced as land was left fallow. The Agricultural Adjustment Act coincided with farm mechanization improvements, whereby tractors and other heavy equipment also reduced the need for farm laborers.⁸⁵

Soil type, drainage, topography, crop rotation plans, and farming methods dictated the number, size, and location of fields and pastures on Forsyth County farms. The Soil Conservation Service advocated contour strip-cropping, which involved alternating cultivated strips with grass strips to aid storm water absorption, thus preventing fertile topsoil from washing into streams. The grass strips would be planted and the adjacent strips left fallow the following year. According to Soil Conservation Service records, W. A. Beeson and his sons created Forsyth County's first documented terraced field in 1919,

⁸² "Interesting Report on County Club Work Will Be Made at District Meet," May 23, 1935, newspaper clipping in the 1930s North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service Scrapbook at the Winston-Salem, Forsyth County office.

⁸³ "Work of Judging projects in Negro Better Home and Garden Contest," evening, August 6, 1935, newspaper clipping in the 1930s North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service Scrapbook at the Winston-Salem, Forsyth County office.

⁸⁴ Gwyn B. Price, "State REA Development Carries Light to Farms," *Raleigh News and Observer*, April 26, 1942, page 8C; "Farm Display Will Be Shown This Morning," Morning, December 14, 1939, newspaper clipping in the 1930s North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service Scrapbook at the Winston-Salem, Forsyth County office; Bill Sharpe, ed., *North Carolina: A Description By Counties* (Raleigh: Warren Publishing Company, 1948), no page numbers.

⁸⁵ North Carolina History Project, "Agricultural Adjustment Administration," northcarolinahistory.org.

and their success encouraged other farmers to emulate them.⁸⁶ Terracing with mule- or horse-drawn ploughs was an exceedingly labor-intensive task, but increased access to mechanized equipment greatly facilitated soil conservation efforts.

North Carolina's agricultural extension agents did not begin organizing county-wide contour terracing initiatives until the Mendenhall Farm in Randolph County was successfully terraced in 1934 as part of a federal erosion control project. Forsyth County commissioners acquired a terracing machine in 1935 and made it available to farmers at minimal cost. A September 1937 *Popular Government* article explains this practice in neighboring Guilford County, reporting that county officials helped "farmers purchase a tractor and terracing unit, and the work was so successful that the Guilford County Soil Conservation Association has purchased two additional units which last year terraced, subsoiled, and disced 2,640 acres and built 201 miles of terrace, all at cost figures to the individual farmers." Farmers initially paid \$2.50 an hour for terracing services, which were in such high demand that extension agents operated their terracing equipment "day and night" before the spring planting and after the fall harvest seasons.⁸⁷ When soil conservation practices evolved from terracing into drainage ditch creation in the late 1950s, the terracing machines became obsolete, and farmers subsequently leveled most terraced fields.

Forsyth County farmers gradually adopted new technology. A 1938 newspaper article reported that most of the county's African American farmers typically planted and harvested small grains and hay rather than tobacco, utilizing horses and mules to cultivate fields instead of mechanized farm equipment. The county levied taxes on 5,071 acres owned by African American farmers during the 1937-38 fiscal year. The land's overall assessed value was \$218,095, with Bethania Township farms encompassing 601 acres, the county's third largest amount after Belews Creek (1,023 acres) and Salem Chapel (779 acres) townships. African American farmers in Old Richmond (573 acres) and Old Town (356 acres) townships also owned a significant amount of property, while black-owned farms were sparse in Abbotts Creek (8 acres) and South Fork (39 acres) townships. .⁸⁸

Forsyth County farm agent R. W. Pou and his assistant Samuel Ruffin Mitchiner dispensed advice on terracing in addition to many other subjects. In 1939, the office distributed 52,517 circulars and 8,950 bulletins covering topics such as farm management, building construction, and crop cultivation to county farmers. They provided guidance on insect control, plant disease eradication, beekeeping, livestock breeding, herd building, timber conservation, and orchard planting and care during 1,394 farm visits, 18,842 office calls, and 600 demonstrations that year. Both agents assisted with meetings of the Forsyth County Soil Conservation Association, the Winston-Salem Milk Producer's Association, and the county's Grange chapters. Mr. Mitchiner organized activities for the boys who participated in the county's 4-H programs, while Mrs. Tuttle supervised 4-H club meetings for girls. These clubs were particularly significant as Forsyth County did not employ a vocational agriculture

⁸⁶ R. W. Pou, "Forsyth Was Among Leaders In Extension Service Work," Friday Evening, January 5, 1940, newspaper clipping in the 1940s North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service Scrapbook at the Winston-Salem, Forsyth County office.

⁸⁷ Ibid.; "County Shows Way to Better Farming, Dairying," *Popular Government*, September 1937, p. 19; Guilford County Board of Commissioners, *Guilford County Agriculture: Past, Present, Future* (Board of Commissioners and Board of Agriculture, 1938), 18.

⁸⁸ "Many Negro Farmers Own Their Own Land," *Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel*, April 24, 1938, Section 8, page 14.

instructor until 1938, when J. H. Campbell was hired to teach at Walkertown High School.⁸⁹

Industrial jobs continued to lure rural residents to the city during the 1930s. Many laborers carpooled to work in Winston-Salem factories including R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. Labor needs became more specialized during this period as equipment manufacturers improved the function of machines designed to perform tasks such as stemming tobacco leaves that had previously been completed primarily by hand. Although mechanization increased efficiency, operators as well as other workers were still needed to untie, prepare, transport, and pack tobacco. R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company utilized a combination of human and mechanized stemmers and cutters through the 1950s.⁹⁰

North Carolina's agricultural extension service agents joined other southern states in a "balanced prosperity" campaign beginning in 1940, promoting reduced field crop cultivation and increased livestock and poultry production as the United States Department of Agriculture predicted continued declines in the market demand for cash crops such as tobacco and cotton. Agents also encouraged farmers to plant soil-enriching crops such as lespedeza and to plant new timber stands. Forestry specialist R. W. Graeber coordinated Forsyth County's woodland management program, demonstrating proper seedling planting, cultivation, and thinning.⁹¹

Forsyth County's 3,489 farm tracts (3,240 operated by white farmers and 249 operated by African American farmers) encompassed 271,360 acres (76.2 percent of the county's total acreage) in 1940. The average farm size was 59.3 acres. Based on the county's overall population of 126,475 that year, 36.9 percent of residents lived in rural areas, but only 11.7 percent occupied and worked on farms, as factory and service industry positions provided income for many rural inhabitants during the mid-twentieth century. In January 1942, 10,640 Forsyth County residents lived on farms owned and operated by their families and an additional 4,260 people occupied and worked on farms as tenants.⁹²

Field crop sales generated the most Forsyth County farm revenue (44.7%) in 1940, followed by household products (30.8%), dairy products (11.4%), poultry products (5.4%), and livestock (2.1%). Tobacco was the principal cash crop, providing almost three times as much income as the next highest categories: corn and vegetables. Most farmers still used mule- and horse-drawn plows to prepare their fields, as only ten out of every hundred individuals reported owning tractors.⁹³

The United States Department of Agriculture established the Tri-Creek Soil Conservation District's Forsyth County office in 1941. Technicians provided farmers with erosion control and irrigation plans,

⁸⁹ John D. Langston Jr., "Alphabetical Aid," Friday evening, January 26, 1940; and "J. H. Campbell Gives Up Post At Walkertown," Friday evening, January 5, 1940; newspaper clippings in the 1940s North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service Scrapbook at the Winston-Salem, Forsyth County office.

⁹⁰ Tilley, *The R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company*, 237-242.

⁹¹ "Extension Service Workers to Support 10-Year Balanced Prosperity Program," Wednesday morning, January 10, 1940; and R. W. Pou, "Forsyth Was Among Leaders In Extension Service Work," Friday Evening, January 5, 1940; newspaper clippings in the 1940s North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service Scrapbook at the Winston-Salem, Forsyth County office.

⁹² Frank Parker, Agricultural Statistician, ed. *North Carolina Farm Survey, 1941, as reported in January, 1942. Cooperative Crop Reporting Service; county farm inventory of acreage, number of farms, crop comparisons, productive livestock, etc.* (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 1942); Zellmer R. Pettet, supervisor, *Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940, Agriculture, Volume I, Part 3* (Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1942), 305, 341, 407.

⁹³ North Carolina State Planning Board, *North Carolina Basic County Data, Volume I* (Raleigh, N. C.: North Carolina State Planning Board, 1946), Forsyth County section (no page numbers).

plant material, educational publications, and guidance regarding soil preparation and fertilization, crop rotation, livestock pond excavation, pasture renovation and seeding, and natural fence and windbreak planting.⁹⁴

Soil Conservation Service photographs document Forsyth County farmers implementing these measures. Henry Bennett and William Hester of Belews Creek; J. Clay Idol, Wade Linville, C. H. Smith, and N. W. Warren of Kernersville; and Robert Blaylock, Sam Fulp, Hillary Holt, and C. H. Reed of Winston-Salem were among those who received direction regarding terrace construction and sowing soil-improving crops. Farmers including Carl Voss of Kernersville and Hubert W. Cartner, Robert Cartner, and the Methodist Children's Home staff of Winston-Salem planted multiflora roses to create living fences separating pastures and cultivated fields. Mr. Voss also thinned his pine stands based upon Soil Conservation Service input. Technicians designed irrigation and livestock watering ponds for farmers including O. T. Fowler of Pfafftown, W. E. Graham of Winston-Salem, T. Holt Haywood of Clemmons, and Jim Shouse of Walkertown, who stocked the irrigation pond near his tobacco fields with bass.⁹⁵

As the United States' involvement in World War II increased, Department of Agriculture Secretary Claude Wickard asked farmers to boost production of staple vegetable crops, meat, and dairy products in addition to soybeans and peanuts to replace imported oils. North Carolina's charge during this "Food for Freedom" campaign was to plant 282,000 acres in soybeans and 320,000 acres in peanuts. World War II also escalated the rate of changing residency patterns, as formerly rural dwellers who enlisted in the service or took industrial jobs as part of the World War II effort often didn't return to their family farms. However, some veterans did take advantage of the loans available to improve existing or purchase new farms and benefited from the technological advances in equipment, pesticides, and herbicides during the 1940s.⁹⁶

Poultry production continued to increase, and by 1945 most Forsyth County farmers owned chickens and many sold eggs commercially, while others raised chickens specifically for meat, i.e. "broilers and fryers." Old Richmond Township contained some of the county's largest poultry farms at that time. Flora Pfaff of Tobaccoville reported the township's largest operation, selling 3500 broilers and fryers from her 30-acre farm. Poultry production was her primary income source, as she cultivated a 2-acre home garden rather than cash crops.⁹⁷

Forsyth County agricultural extension agent R. W. Pou retired in 1946 after serving in that position for twenty-seven years. Mr. Pou was well-regarded for his hands-on assistance to area farmers. An editorial published at the time of his death in 1967 characterized him as "tough-minded, practical, yet with a sound background of scientific knowledge and a friendly personality." The extension service office in the courthouse basement was open on Saturdays and Monday mornings and Mr. Pou spent the rest of the week visiting farmers to answer queries, which often entailed his working long days on the

⁹⁴ Tri-Creek Soil Conservation District, "Annual Reports for SCS District Supervisors, Forsyth County, 1949-1969."

⁹⁵ United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Forsyth County farm photographs 1945-1969, donated by the Forsyth Soil and Water Conservation District Office in Winston-Salem to the Forsyth County Public Library photograph collection in 2011.

⁹⁶ "North Carolina Farmers Again Gear Production to Meet Wartime Needs," *Raleigh Times*, April 25, 1942; J. Paul Lilly, "Agricultural History of North Carolina," <http://www.ncagr.gov/stats/general/history.htm>.

⁹⁷ North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, *Farm Census Reports*, 1945, Box 99 (Durham-Forsyth Counties), North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

county's farms demonstrating various tasks. He facilitated the organization of numerous Grange units throughout the Piedmont and the Farmers' Dairy and other cooperative exchanges in Forsyth County.⁹⁸ His assistant S. R. Mitchiner was promoted to the lead farm agent position after Mr. Pou's retirement.

New staff members brought increased diversity to the Forsyth County extension office during the post-World War II period. South Carolina native Lottie Hairston became Forsyth County's first African American home demonstration agent in 1945, working with Elizabeth Tuttle to provide training opportunities and to coordinate women's and 4-H club meetings. African American farm agent William N. Knight joined S. R. Mitchiner to staff Forsyth County's extension service office around 1950.⁹⁹

In 1948, North Carolina's leading farmers collaborated with state agricultural agencies to create a State USDA Council with the goal of improving the quality of farming and rural life throughout North Carolina. Forsyth County farmers benefited from the opening of the Upper Piedmont Research Station, established to test disease-resistant varieties of tobacco, near Rural Hall that year. After black shank and wilt decimated his standard tobacco crops, Mike Grubbs planted four acres of the newly-created "Dixie Bright 101" variety on Eugene LeGrande's Rural Hall farm in 1950 and more than doubled his tobacco crop yield to 2,500 pounds per acre.¹⁰⁰

North Carolina ranked first in the nation in farm population in 1950, with 1,376,560 farm residents including those who lived on Forsyth County's 3,294 farms. Although only 8.7 percent of the state's farm inhabitants worked full-time on farms, the number in Forsyth County was much higher—approximately 55 percent. However, 43 percent of the county's farm families reported that the revenue they generated from sources other than agricultural endeavors exceeded their farm income.¹⁰¹

Farm size continued to decline, with nearly all of Forsyth County farmers (96 percent) owning 179 acres or less in 1950. The highest proportion of farmers (855; 26 percent) operated farms containing between 10 and 29 acres, and 558 farmers (17 percent) owned less than 10 acres. Only 4 farms encompassed more than 1,000 acres. Census takers classified 182 (5.5 percent) of the county's farm proprietors as "nonwhite," a number that included 79 full owners, 32 part owners, and 71 tenants, most of whom were African American.¹⁰²

⁹⁸ "Longtime Agent for County Dies," *Twin City Sentinel*, March 22, 1967; "A Man to Remember," *Twin City Sentinel*, March 24, 1967.

⁹⁹ Jane Davidson, et. al., "Extension Agents who have led the Forsyth County ECA, EHA and HD clubs, 1910-2010," unpublished draft manuscript, 2010; North Carolina Secretary of State, *North Carolina Manual* (Raleigh: Department of Archives and History, 1949, 1951), Forsyth County section. Lottie Hairston became ill and died suddenly on August 16, 1968, at the age of 60. "Lottie Spratt Hairston," Certificate of Death, North Carolina State Board of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, 1968. Bill Knight passed away on April 12, 2011 at the age of 95. <http://obituaries.wilsonsimes.com/content/knight.jpg>;

¹⁰⁰ The North Carolina Extension Service operated the Upper Piedmont Research Station on sixty leased acres near Rural Hall until 1962, when the station moved to Chinqua-Penn Plantation in Rockingham County after the Penn family donated the property to the extension service. Carpenter and Colvard, *Knowledge is Power*, 339; Martin Howard, "Harvest Time Is Complicated At N. C. Leaf Research Farm," *Winston-Salem Journal*, late September or early October newspaper clipping in the 1950s North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service Scrapbook at the Winston-Salem, Forsyth County office; Martin Howard, "Rural Hall Tobacco Grower Boosts Production to 2,500 Pounds an Acre by Using New Variety" *Winston-Salem Journal*; August 30, 1950.

¹⁰¹ Ray Hurley, Agriculture Division Chief, Counties and State Economic Areas: *North Carolina and South Carolina, United States Census of Agriculture: 1950* (Washington, D. C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1952), 153.

¹⁰² *Ibid.*, 77.

Many Forsyth County farmers (2,446; 74 percent) grew field crops including corn, grains, and tobacco in 1950, but census takers also enumerated 10 vegetable farms, 5 fruit and nut farms, 126 dairy farms, 60 poultry farms, and 51 farms with other types of livestock. The overall value of farm products sold in 1949 was \$4,321,243, approximately 64 percent of which was based on crop sales. Dairy product revenue amounted to almost fifteen percent of the total amount, followed by poultry products (almost 11 percent), livestock and livestock products (about 7 percent), and forest products (just over 2 percent). These statistics bolster the Winston-Salem Chamber of Commerce's assertion that many Forsyth County farmers depended upon livestock, small grain, and egg sales to supplement their income in 1950.¹⁰³

North Carolina's agricultural extension service continued to provide educational opportunities for farmers, including tours of the most up-to-date farms in neighboring states. Forsyth County agent S. R. Mitchiner was among a group of twenty-eight North Carolinians who spent five days in August 1950 visiting farms in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, where they witnessed innovative crop cultivation practices and viewed farm buildings including a glass-lined steel silo and a fireproof dairy barn comprised of a Quonset hut resting on cement foundation walls. The concerted efforts of agricultural extension and soil conservation service agents to keep farmers abreast of current agricultural trends did not slow the transition from farming to manufacturing in many areas of North Carolina, however. In 1952, the State USDA Council launched community-based queries to identify agricultural trends and areas of concern.¹⁰⁴

Forrest Harmon replaced S. R. Mitchiner as the county's farm agent after Mitchiner's untimely death in June 1956 at the age of forty-eight. Elizabeth Tuttle and Lottie Hairston remained the county's home demonstration agents at that time, and the extension service office had moved from the courthouse basement to the no-longer-extant Agriculture Building at 537 North Spruce Street.¹⁰⁵

By 1956, the estimated worth of Forsyth County's manufacturing volume was one hundred times greater than the county's agricultural product, which was valued at ten million dollars that year. The total number of North Carolina farms decreased approximately twenty-nine percent between 1954 and 1959, and Forsyth County's farm loss was in keeping with statewide trends.¹⁰⁶

Forsyth County farmers continued to plant, harvest, and cure large quantities of brightleaf tobacco in the traditional manner during the 1950s, however, leading the northern piedmont's production with sales of almost sixty-one million pounds of tobacco in Winston-Salem in 1952-1953. The region's next-highest yields were in Mt. Airy and Reidsville, which both reported sales of approximately twelve

¹⁰³ Ibid., 165; Winston-Salem Chamber of Commerce, "Forsyth Faces the Future: Marketing Program," circa 1950 brochure in the "Forsyth County Agriculture" vertical file in the North Carolina Room of the Forsyth County Public Library's central branch.

¹⁰⁴ Martin Howard, "North Carolina Farm Group Visits Nation's Capital," *Winston-Salem Journal*, August 18, 1950; Martin Howard, "One-Crop System Unnecessary, Tar Heel Farm Group Finds," *Winston-Salem Journal*, August 19, 1950. Martin Howard, "They Cost A Lot Of Money," *Winston-Salem Journal*, September 1, 1950.

¹⁰⁵ *Hill's Winston-Salem City Directories*. Richmond, Virginia: Hill Directory Co., Inc., 1950s.

¹⁰⁶ Manufacturers Record, *The 49th Annual Blue Book of Southern Progress and the Southern Industrial Directory*, 1957; *North Carolina's New Agriculture in a New Age* (Raleigh: North Carolina Board of Farm Organizations and Agricultural Agencies, circa 1958, received at North Carolina State Library on January 15, 1959), 4; *North Carolina Agriculture: Progress, Opportunities, Investments in Progress* (Raleigh, NC: North Carolina State College, circa 1956), 3; S. H. Hobbs Jr., "Tar Heel Farming: A Time of Sweeping Change," *Greensboro Daily News*, July 2, 1961.

million pounds of tobacco that season.¹⁰⁷ After the 1960s, changing technology, government agricultural policy, and marketing practices completely transformed the tobacco industry. Metal bulk barns replaced log and frame tobacco barns, and farmers sold loose rather than hand-tied tobacco leaves. Tobacco farming's decline led the younger generations of farm families to other career choices.

Extensive development coupled with a changing economy has dramatically impacted Forsyth County's rural landscape. Most farm owners also had to work other jobs to make ends meet. The United States Department of Agriculture 2002 Census of Agriculture reported 783 Forsyth County farms—an increase from 621 in 1997—totaling 51,598 acres. Most farms (401) contained between 10 to 49 acres, followed by 262 farms of between 50 and 179 acres. Only 9 farms encompassed more than 500 acres. The majority of Forsyth County's farmers were white men, but women managed 289 farms and African Americans operated 10 farms.¹⁰⁸

Statistics from the 2007 Census of Agriculture reflect a thirteen percent decrease in the overall number of Forsyth County farms to 680, a sixteen percent decrease in the aggregate amount of farm acreage to 43,593, and a 3 percent decrease in average farm size to 64 acres since 2002. Once again, most farms (559) ranged in size from 10 to 179 acres, with 378 containing between 10 and 49 acres, and 181 encompassing 50 to 179 acres. An additional 83 farms contained 9 acres or less. Forsyth County ranked eighty-first among North Carolina's one hundred counties in terms of total market value of agricultural products sold, but the revenue generated represented a twenty-one percent increase since 2002. Quite a few farmers (156) raised beef cattle in 2007, while only 6 tended dairy cattle, a dramatic reversal for a county that contained 126 dairy farms in 1950. A small number of farmers (4) sold hogs in 2007, and 70 raised chickens and marketed eggs. Farm income was, for the most part, extremely low, with 377 farmers reporting less than \$2,500 in sales, 85 farmers earning between \$2,500 and \$4,999, 74 farmers making between \$5,000 and \$9,999, and 83 bringing in between \$10,000 and \$24,999. Nine farms generated more than \$500,000 of sales. Just over half (378) of Forsyth County's farmers also had another occupation. The number of farms managed by women decreased sixty-seven percent to 123 between 2002 and 2007. Census takers enumerated an even smaller number of minority farm operators, including 1 American Indian, 13 Asians, 9 African Americans, 10 managers of Spanish/Hispanic/Latino origin, and 9 operators of more than one race. Farm operators were, on average, 59 years old.¹⁰⁹

¹⁰⁷ North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Division of Agricultural Statistics, *North Carolina Agricultural Statistics*, June 1954, 16.

¹⁰⁸ United States Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service, "2002 Census of Agriculture, Vol. 1, Chapter 2, North Carolina County Level Data, Table 9. Harvested Cropland by Size of Farms and Acres Harvested: 2002, and 1997," http://www.nass.usda.gov/census/census02/volume1/nc/st37_2_009_009.pdf.

¹⁰⁹ Only farms generating at least \$1,000-worth of agricultural products per year were included in the census. United States Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service, "2007 Census of Agriculture, Vol. 1, Table 1, County Summary Highlights: 2007," http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2007/Full_Report/Volume_1_Chapter_2_County_Level/North_Carolina/st37_2_001_001.pdf; Ray Hurley, *North Carolina and South Carolina, United States Census of Agriculture: 1950*, 70, 165.

IV. North Carolina Farm Census Reports

Overview

The North Carolina Farm Census, which recorded agricultural statistics annually, provides the best information about individual farm operation during the first half of the twentieth century and thus allows extant farms to be placed in a county-wide context. For this project, Fearnbach History Services, Inc. analyzed the farm census reports from Abbotts Creek, Belews Creek, Bethania, Kernersville, Lewisville, Old Richmond, Salem Chapel, and Vienna townships in 1925, 1935, and 1945. Unfortunately, the returns for seven of the county's thirteen enumerated townships are missing for 1925, and some returns for that and other years are incomplete, but a general synopsis of each township's production was created for the available years.

It is important to note that the North Carolina Farm Census only lists farm owners by name, although certain years include statistics for numbers of farm laborers. Therefore, Fearnbach History Services, Inc. compared the North Carolina Farm Census returns with Federal population census schedules, historic maps, and other primary source documents to allow for a more complete picture of all of the residents engaged in agricultural production. The Federal census reports were taken at the beginning of each decade rather than at the mid-point, introducing a good deal of variability into comparisons between the returns.

The North Carolina Department of Agriculture generally employed a farmer who resided in the township to collect and compile the returns. The completeness and accuracy of the farm census reports thus vary widely by township and year. Although most North Carolina Farm Census reports enumerate African American-owned farms at the end of each township, examination of the Federal population census revealed a larger number of African American farm owners, indicating that some of these farm owners did not provide statistics. This was also the case with white farm owners, some of whom refused or were unable to make year-end reports for a variety of reasons. Census takers sometimes included explanations, such as the owner's illness, for incomplete or missing returns.

Given the scope of this project, it was impossible to verify name spelling and other such details utilizing primary sources such as birth, death, or cemetery records, so farm owner names are spelled as they appear in the North Carolina Farm Census reports unless additional information suggesting a more accurate spelling was readily available.

Farms added to the North Carolina Study List at the completion of Phase II of the architectural survey update in 2008 are discussed as applicable at the end of each township's North Carolina Farm Census analysis. In the cases of a few farms established in the nineteenth century, ownership during the 1925 to 1945 period was unclear, thus those resources are not included in this section. Also, as this project's scope did not encompass farm census data analysis for every Forsyth County township, additional Study List properties located within other townships are mentioned in the report's property type section. Many agricultural resources were documented during the survey, but the Study-listed farms are particularly notable due to their historical significance and architectural integrity.

Abbotts Creek Township

The 1925 North Carolina Farm Census data for Abbotts Creek Township is not on file at the North Carolina State Archives in Raleigh.

Kernersville farmer Charles P. Angel served as Abbotts Creek Township's North Carolina Farm Census compiler in 1935, reporting returns for 367 farms containing 21,772 acres, approximately 7,602 of which were cultivated. Most farms (211) encompassed between 20 and 99 acres, with an average size of 59.5 acres. Only five farms contained more than 260 acres. Daniel Smith's 342-acre estate, where tenant farmers planted 64 acres of corn, tobacco, oats, hay, potatoes, and truck crops and tended 60 fruit trees, 4 horses and 3 milk cows, was the township's largest in terms of acreage that year. R. T. Joyce of Kernersville reported significantly more cultivated land on his 313-acre farm, where forty people resided. His family worked 89 acres, while tenants planted and harvested an additional 43 acres. John H. Chamelin of Kernersville operated a 291-acre farm occupied by 16 family members and tenant farmers who cultivated 68 acres of subsistence and cash crops. Noah O. Smith had the township's largest orchard, with 300 fruit trees on his 145-acre farm. Corn, wheat, and hay were the primary crops grown in the township.¹¹⁰

Mr. Angel enumerated one African American farm owner, Julius A. Lowe of Kernersville, in Abbotts Creek Township in 1935. Mr. Lowe did not live on his farm but planted corn, hay, potatoes, and truck crops and cultivated six fruit trees on seven of his eight acres. According to C. M. Miller's 1927 Forsyth County map, his farm was located on the south side of Sedge Garden Road between Sedge Garden School and R. T. Joyce's farm. Mr. Lowe was one of four African Americans listed as Abbotts Creek Township farm owners in the 1930 federal census. The other three men—Paul McCorkle, David Robertson, and Lattie Benton—do not appear in the North Carolina farm census in 1935, which may indicate that they sold their property or that they did not report any farm production that year.¹¹¹

Although Abbotts Creek Township farms increased in number to 441 between 1935 and 1945, the total amount of land in farms decreased slightly to approximately 21,483 acres. The number of cultivated acres increased about twelve percent to 8,464. R. T. Joyce's farm, the largest in the township that year, had increased slightly in size to 330 acres by 1945, but he did not make a crop report that year due to serious illness. Eleven people resided and planted and harvested 141 acres of corn, tobacco, wheat, and hay on John H. Chamelin's 291-acre farm. Only one acre was tended by a tenant farmer, a dramatic reduction from 1935. A. J. Payne of High Point owned 252 acres occupied by ten people who cultivated 115 acres. Noah Smith's farm increased in size to 205 acres, and his orchard of 200 fruit trees, albeit one-third smaller than it had been in 1935, was still the township's largest. Hay, corn, and oats were the township's largest crops.¹¹²

Most Abbotts Creek Township farmers kept chickens to provide meat and eggs for their households. Many marketed surplus eggs, but only a few farms reported raising sizable quantities of chickens specifically for meat, i.e. "broilers and fryers," in 1945. Ernest Angel, who owned a 35-acre Winston-Salem farm, reported selling 275 chickens, the township's largest number, that year. Kernersville

¹¹⁰ North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, *Farm Census Reports*, 1935, Box 51 (Edgecombe-Forsyth Counties), North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

¹¹¹ *Ibid.*; Forsyth County, North Carolina Federal Population Census data for 1930 accessed via ancestry.com.

¹¹² North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, *Farm Census Reports*, 1945, Box 99 (Durham-Forsyth Counties), North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

farmers B. J. Idol and J. Wesley Smith and Winston-Salem farmer Jacob Swaim each sold 200 chickens.¹¹³

Julius A. Lowe remained Abbotts Creek Township's only African American farm owner included in the North Carolina Farm Census in 1945. He decreased his production significantly since 1935, only planting a 2-acre home garden on his 8.5 acre farm in 1945.¹¹⁴

Much of Abbotts Creek Township's historic agricultural landscape has been lost due to industrial and residential development, particularly in the Union Cross area adjacent to Interstate 40. However, the Yokeley Farm, determined eligible for the National Register during a survey for a NCDOT project in 2005 and included on the North Carolina Study List in 2008, is a notable survivor. Jefferson Yokeley constructed a frame I-house and outbuildings on 225 acres in 1883 and farmed until his death in 1904, after which his nephew David Yokeley bought the property. David's son Gurney still operates the farm, which contains thirteen outbuildings including a smokehouse/woodshed, a potato house/cannery, a chicken house, and a heavy-timber-frame barn. According to Gurney Yokeley, his grandfather grew tobacco, vegetables, strawberries and melons and raised poultry, swine and cattle. Apples, peaches, pears, plums and figs were harvested from trees on property. The family only bought a few staple goods such as salt, sugar and coffee at the store—they grew everything else they needed on the farm.¹¹⁵

North Carolina Farm Census reports indicate that David L. Yokeley owned seventy-six acres in 1935. In keeping with the statewide trend, the size of the farm had decreased significantly from the original 214 acres owned by Jeff Yokeley. Three generations of the Yokeley family lived on the farm: David and his wife Sally, their son Gurney, and their son Evans and his wife. David cultivated twenty-one acres, producing corn, wheat, oats, hay, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes and various other truck crops. An orchard containing forty-eight fruit-bearing trees was located southwest of the house. The family owned one milk cow and one horse.¹¹⁶

By 1945 the size of the Yokeley farm had further decreased to sixty acres, but three more acres were under cultivation than in 1935. Two of those acres were planted in tobacco. The farm complex included two chicken houses that sheltered twenty-five hens. An acre south of the house was devoted to a home garden, and the orchard continued to be productive.¹¹⁷ The evolving layout of the Yokeley Farm complex reflected the efficiency of the diversified, progressive farm. Outbuildings and structures associated with the domestic sphere were closest to the family dwelling, while buildings associated with crop, livestock and poultry production were farther away. The back porch of the house, constructed around a well, served as convenient and sheltered work space.

The smokehouse, used to preserve and store pork, was adjacent to the house to protect its contents and facilitate monitoring during the curing process. The corn crib/granary was located near the house and the barn to allow the family easy access to market products and livestock feed. The upper level of the barn had plenty of room for hay storage. Horses and cows were quartered in stalls on the lower level

¹¹³ Ibid.

¹¹⁴ Ibid.

¹¹⁵ Gurney Yokeley, interview with Heather Fearnbach, July 11, 2005.

¹¹⁶ Ibid.; North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, *Farm Census Reports*, 1935, Box 51 (Edgecombe-Forsyth Counties), North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

¹¹⁷ North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, *Farm Census Reports*, 1945, Box 99 (Durham-Forsyth Counties), North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

of the barn, with a tack room providing a separate storage area for horse saddles, bridles and other equestrian equipment. Some farm machinery, carriages and later automobiles were housed and serviced close to the house, while the large tractors, plows and harvesting machines were stored in the equipment sheds closer to the agricultural fields. The chicken houses, where hens laid and incubated eggs, are located outside of smelling range of the main house, but still within the domestic sphere. Two hog houses are even further south of the main domestic complex. A potato house and cannery is located south of the area that once served as the family garden. A large tobacco barn with equipment sheds stands at the north edge of the fields.

David Yokeley passed away in 1959, and his wife Sally followed in 1961. David's son, Evans, grew tobacco and produce on the farm until his death in 2000. David gave one-and-one half acres of land just off Gumtree Road to his grandson Gurney, who built a brick Ranch house on the property in 1961 and still resides there with his wife Sandra. They have three children, all of whom reside in North Carolina. Gurney raises hay and some produce and continues to maintain the historic buildings on the Yokeley Farm.¹¹⁸

Belews Creek Township

The 1925 North Carolina Farm Census data for Belews Creek Township is not on file at the North Carolina State Archives in Raleigh.

Belews Creek farmer Arnold W. Pegram served as the township's North Carolina Farm Census compiler in 1935. Mr. Pegram reported returns for only forty-five farm owners, which was estimated to be approximately twenty-four percent of the township's farms. A note on the report cover indicates that Pegram did not receive a list of landowners from Raleigh in time to use it to interview farm operators and rated the resulting document's completeness as "poor to fair." The report is organized randomly rather than in alphabetical order.¹¹⁹

Belews Creek Township's 1935 North Carolina Farm Census report contains data pertaining to approximately 1,345 cultivated acres on 45 tracts encompassing 4,683 acres. R. S. Cook of Belews Creek's 320-acre farm was the township's largest in terms of acreage and production among the reported returns that year. Fifty people resided on his property, where tenant farmers planted and harvested 163 acres of corn, tobacco, wheat, oats, rye, and hay, potatoes, and truck crops and tended 200 fruit trees, 8 horses, and 4 milk cows. J. S. Murray of Belews Creek's 249-acre farm, occupied by 26 people, was the next-largest tract. Tenant farmers cultivated 62 acres of subsistence and cash crops and 50 fruit trees and cared for 4 horses and 4 milk cows. Mrs. T. J. Preston of Belews Creek owned a 244-acre farm where 5 people resided and tenant farmers worked 12 acres. R. S. Cook of Belews Creek's 50-acre farm included an orchard with 200 fruit trees. Corn, wheat, and tobacco were the primary crops grown in the township.¹²⁰

Mr. Pegram enumerated three African American Belews Creek Township farm owners, all members of the Hairston family, in 1935. Tip Hairston of Kernersville's 161-acre farm was the ninth largest of the 45 Belews Creek township farms reported in 1935. Six people resided on the property, where tenant

¹¹⁸ Gurney Yokeley, interview with Heather Fearnbach, July 11, 2005.

¹¹⁹ Mr. Pegram wrote "Belew Creek" rather than "Belews Creek" on the farm census report. North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, *Farm Census Reports*, 1935, Box 51 (Edgecombe-Forsyth Counties), North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

¹²⁰ *Ibid.*

farmers planted and harvested 40.5 acres of subsistence and cash crops. Della Hairston of Walnut Cove owned an 86-acre tract occupied by five family members who cultivated 24 acres. V. T. Hairston and his eight-member family worked a 20-acre farm, planting 11.5 acres in corn, tobacco, wheat, cowpeas, potatoes, truck crops, and 30 fruit trees. The 1930 federal census lists fourteen African American farm owners, including five Hairstons, which indicates that it is likely that there were other African American farm owners who were not enumerated in 1935.¹²¹

The number of Belews Creek Township farmers reporting returns increased dramatically in 1945, when 255 farms encompassed approximately 19,622 acres, 5,854 of which were cultivated. The average farm contained 77 acres. J. E. Whicker of Kernersville owned a 613.5-acre tract, the largest in the township that year, where 18 people resided and planted and harvested 152 acres of corn, tobacco, wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, and a 3-acre home garden. The farm included an orchard with 150 fruit trees, 9 milk cows, and 250 hens and pullets. Although many Belews Creek farmers owned between 100 and 200 hens and pullets, indicating that they sold chickens and eggs commercially, only two reported raising chickens specifically for meat, i.e. “broilers and fryers.” W. F. Blackburn of Belews Creek had the largest such operation, selling 300 broilers and fryers from his 105-acre farm in 1945, while Hugh F. Kiger of Walnut Cove, who operated an 81-acre farm, sold 75 that year.¹²²

Other large Belews Creek farm owners in 1945 included Mary E. Preston, who resided with one other person on her 449-acre property and cultivated 60 acres of cash and subsistence crops as well as 50 fruit trees. G. L. Neal of High Point operated a 436-acre farm where 37 people lived, including his family who worked 100 acres and tenant farmers who planted and harvested an additional 100 acres, the vast majority of which (185 acres) was hay. Neal’s orchard of 1500 fruit trees was the largest in the township by far. He also owned 8 milk cows and 100 chickens.¹²³

The number of African American farmers in Belews Creek Township reporting returns increased dramatically in 1945, when 28 enumerated farms encompassed 1,285 aggregate acres, approximately 226 acres of which was cultivated. The average farm size was 45.9 acres. O. C. Fulp of Belews Creek’s 250-acre tract was the township’s largest African American-owned farm in terms of acreage and production that year. His four-member household planted and harvested 21 acres of corn, wheat, potatoes; a 1-acre home garden; and tended 10 fruit trees, 1 milk cow, and 25 chickens. Della Hairston’s 86-acre tract remained the township’s second-largest and was still occupied by 5 family members, but the number of cultivated acres dropped to 15. The family owned 2 milk cows, 1 hog, and 20 chickens. Celan Brooks of Belews Creek owned an 85-acre farm where 7 people resided and tenant farmers worked 20 acres, planting and harvesting corn, tobacco, wheat, oats, hay, a 2-acre home garden and tending 2 milk cows and 40 chickens.¹²⁴

Bethania Township

The 1925 North Carolina Farm Census data for Bethania Township is not on file at the North Carolina State Archives in Raleigh.

¹²¹ Forsyth County, North Carolina Federal Population Census data for 1930 accessed via ancestry.com.

¹²² North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, *Farm Census Reports*, 1945, Box 99 (Durham-Forsyth Counties), North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

¹²³ *Ibid.*

¹²⁴ *Ibid.*

Farmer B. C. Styers served as Bethania Township's North Carolina Farm Census compiler in 1935. A note on the report cover indicates that Styers did not receive a list of landowners from Raleigh in time to use it to interview farm operators and rated the resulting document's completeness as "fair under conditions." The report is organized randomly rather than in alphabetical order.¹²⁵

Styers reported returns for 126 farms containing 11,171 acres, approximately 3,659 of which were cultivated in 1935. Most farms (106) encompassed between 20 and 174 acres, with an average size of 90 acres. Only three farms contained more than 260 acres. The 977-acre Rural Hall farm owned by A. L. Payne & Sons reported the township's most significant acreage and production returns that year. Seventy people resided on the property, where tenant farmers planted and harvested 335 acres of corn, tobacco, wheat, oats, rye, cowpeas, hay, potatoes, and truck crops and tended 8 horses and 18 milk cows. The farm's 200-fruit-tree orchard was one of the township's largest, equaled only by J. M. Tuttle's orchard of the same size near Rural Hall. C. W. Anderson of Rural Hall's 379-acre tract, occupied by 32 people, was the next-largest farm. His family cultivated 15 acres and tenant farmers planted and harvested 122 acres of subsistence and cash crops and 25 fruit trees and cared for 7 horses and 7 milk cows. Dr. A. J. John of Tobaccoville owned a 333-acre farm where 11 people resided and tenant farmers worked 60.5 acres. Corn, wheat, and hay were the primary crops grown in the township.¹²⁶

Mr. Styers reported returns for three African American farm owners—Robert W. Mitchell, Mary S. Mitchell, and John Shouse—in Bethania Township in 1935. The 1930 federal census lists seventeen African American farm owners including Mr. Shouse, which indicates that there were other African American-owned farms that were not enumerated in 1935. Robert W. Mitchell, likely the same person as the "W. R." Mitchell listed in the 1935 North Carolina Farm Census, was enumerated as a farm renter rather than an owner in 1930 with property valued at ten dollars. By 1935, his 38-acre Rural Hall property was the largest tract of the three African American-owned farms reported that year. According to the farm census returns, no one resided on the property, but Mr. Mitchell planted and harvested 4.5 acres of tobacco and truck crops including fruit from 50 trees and owned two horses. Mary S. Mitchell of Rural Hall owned a 35-acre tract occupied by five people including the tenant farmers who cultivated 2.2 acres of tobacco and truck crops and tended 12 fruit trees and two horses. Two people resided on John Shouse's 17-acre farm and planted 2.2 acres of corn and truck crops.¹²⁷

The number of Bethania Township farmers reporting returns increased almost two hundred percent in 1945, when their 392 farms encompassed approximately 19,997 acres. However, the amount of cultivated land only increased about eleven percent to 4,179 acres, and the average farm size decreased to 51 acres. R. L. Cox's heirs owned the township's largest farm that year, a 782-acre tract, but no one lived on the property and only one acre was planted in a home garden. The E. L. Kiser Estate, Inc. owned the largest productive farm, where 25 people resided and planted and harvested 144 acres of corn, tobacco, wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, and a 5-acre home garden. The farm included an orchard with 50 fruit trees and 7 milk cows. Although many farmers owned hens and pullets, Frank W. Kapp of Rural Hall had the largest commercial operation, raising 1000 chickens for meat and eggs. A. L.

¹²⁵ North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, *Farm Census Reports, 1935*, Box 51 (Edgecombe-Forsyth Counties), North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

¹²⁶ *Ibid.*

¹²⁷ *Ibid.*; Forsyth County, North Carolina Federal Population Census data for 1930 accessed via ancestry.com.

Payne & Sons' farm had decreased significantly in size to 269 acres in 1945, but they still cultivated the township's largest orchard, with 200 fruit trees.¹²⁸

The number of African American farmers in Bethania Township reporting farm production increased dramatically in 1945. Their 27 farms encompassed almost 596 aggregate acres, approximately 50 acres of which was cultivated. The average farm size was 22.1 acres. Winston-Salem residents Henrietta Crawford, Beulah Evans, and Hattie Lash (who were likely sisters as the census taker indicated that they owned the "Evans land together") managed a 116-acre tract that was the township's largest African American-owned farm in terms of acreage that year. According to the census return, no one lived on the property, but the family planted and harvested 10 acres of corn, tobacco, and a home garden and tended 6 fruit trees. Flora Pfaff of Tobaccoville's 100-acre tract, where tenant farmers cultivated 29 acres, was the most productive African American-owned farm in the township. Five people resided on W. L. Beck's 88-acre farm, where tenant farmers planted and harvested 12 acres of corn, tobacco, hay, potatoes, and a home garden. Their orchard contained 20 fruit trees and the family owned 15 chickens. W. R. Mitchell's property increased in size to 73 acres (likely due to the combination of his farm and Mary L. Mitchell's tract), none of which was cultivated in 1945.¹²⁹

The Clarence Helsabeck Farm, added to the North Carolina Study List in 2008, is one of Bethania Township's most significant extant farms due to its intact agricultural landscape and outbuilding complex, which includes a feed barn, a corncrib/granary, a German-sided tobacco packhouse, and a log kitchen. Mr. Helsabeck built the large feed barn on the site of an earlier feed barn after the original barn burned in 1923 or 1924. The tobacco packhouse was one of the last outbuildings he constructed, probably in the 1930s. Farm census reports indicate that Mr. Helsabeck owned 50 acres in 1935, when six people lived on his farm. He cultivated 23.5 acres and tenant farmers worked 3.3 acres, growing corn, tobacco, wheat, rye, soybeans, and hay. Livestock included 2 horses or mules and 2 milk cows. By 1945, the Helsabeck farm encompassed 108 acres. Tenant farmers planted and harvested 27 acres of cash and subsistence crops, maintained an orchard of 65 fruit trees, and tended 80 chickens, a hog, and 2 milk cows.¹³⁰

Charles D. and Agnes H. Hooker have owned the property since 1976. Agnes was Clarence Helsabeck's daughter by his second wife. The Hookers had already constructed a new house when Agnes inherited her father's farm, so they rented the property for many years. Their son Byron now resides in the Helsabeck House and raises beef cattle and hay. The Hookers sold their tobacco allotment and bulk barns in 1996.¹³¹

The Kapp Farm, also added to the Study List in 2008, features a bungalow and a large intact outbuilding complex including a barn, corncrib/granary, tobacco barn, frame garage, smokehouse/wash house, woodshed, and privy constructed between 1932 and 1934. Heinrich Kapp, who operated a mill on Muddy Creek, purchased a substantial amount of land, including the property upon which this bungalow sits, in 1792. Frank W. Kapp inherited a parcel of the family farm and built the residence

¹²⁸ North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, *Farm Census Reports*, 1945, Box 99 (Durham-Forsyth Counties), North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

¹²⁹ *Ibid.*

¹³⁰ North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, *Farm Census Reports*, 1935, Box 51 (Edgecombe-Forsyth Counties), North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh; North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, *Farm Census Reports*, 1945, Box 99 (Durham-Forsyth Counties), North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

¹³¹ Charles D. Hooker, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, January 4, 2007.

and outbuildings. Frank and Foly Kapp's son, William H. Kapp, who worked on the farm for most of his life and has owned the property since 1984, remembers that his father was quite proud of the Thomasville brick used to construct the bungalow. One of the dwelling's original features is the milk well on the back porch, which is still operable. A three-tier metal cart was lowered into the dry well, where the temperature hovered around fifty degrees, allowing for the preservation of dairy products.¹³²

The 1945 North Carolina Farm Census report states that Frank Kapp's five-member household cultivated 33 of the 91 acres he owned in 1945, growing corn, tobacco, wheat, oats, soybeans, hay, Irish potatoes, 30 fruit trees, and a 2-acre home garden. Livestock included 2 milk cows, a hog, and 1000 hens and pullets. Mr. Kapp sold produce in Rural Hall and Winston-Salem. In 1945, he stopped growing tobacco and concentrated on poultry production, constructing four large chicken houses during the late 1940s. The last chicken house was built in 1950, the year William Kapp graduated from high school. The family had as many as five thousand chickens at one time.¹³³

Kernersville Township

The 1925 North Carolina Farm Census data for Kernersville Township is not on file at the North Carolina State Archives in Raleigh.

Kernersville farmer J. P. Adkins served as Kernersville Township's North Carolina farm census compiler in 1935, recording data pertaining to 351 tracts encompassing 20,074 acres, approximately 5,084 acres of which were cultivated. Mr. Adkins failed to solicit answers to all of the questions on the report that year, which resulted in data gaps pertaining to particularly important statistics such as the number of people living on each farm.¹³⁴

The average Kernersville Township farm contained 58.5 acres and was cultivated by the owner rather than tenant farmers or sharecroppers. Only 16 farms contained more than 175 acres. The 497-acre R. P. Kerner estate was the largest tract included in the 1935 Kernersville Township report. However, John Kerner, who was listed as the estate's representative, did not provide any data regarding the farm's production. Newton W. Warren owned the township's second-largest farm—328 acres—reported that year. His household planted and harvested 126 acres of corn, tobacco, wheat, oats, rye, hay, and truck crops and tended 75 fruit trees, 3 horses, and 2 milk cows. C. A. Fulp's farm was comparable in size and production, as he grew the same crops on 132 of his 303 acres. Rosa B. Ingram and Mrs. R. Stanley's estate each owned sizable 306-acre tracts, but the Stanley farm reported minimal production. Tenant farmers cultivated 17.5 acres of subsistence and cash crops and 20 fruit trees and cared for 2 horses and 1 milk cow. Mrs. Ingram's family worked 103 acres and tended 5 fruit trees, 2 horses and 1 milk cow.¹³⁵

Five other members of the Ingram family—most of whom lived in the Piney Grove community according to C. M. Miller's 1927 map showing Forsyth County property owners—were also listed in

¹³² William H. Kapp, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, January 29, 2008. Frank Kapp is not enumerated in the 1935 North Carolina Farm Census returns for Bethania Township, but the report is incomplete for that year.

¹³³ *Ibid.*; North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, *Farm Census Reports*, 1945, Box 99 (Durham-Forsyth Counties), North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

¹³⁴ North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, *Farm Census Reports*, 1935, Box 51 (Edgecombe-Forsyth Counties), North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

¹³⁵ *Ibid.*

the 1935 farm census. B. W. Ingram did not report his farm's returns, but the other four are noteworthy given that they operated the township's largest orchards. Walter F. Ingram had 850 fruit trees on his 132-acre farm; H. G. Ingram cultivated 100 fruit trees on his 51-acre farm; J. M. Ingram reported growing 100 fruit trees on his 74-acre farm; and D. C. Ingram tended 50 fruit trees on his 39-acre farm. Corn, wheat, and tobacco were the primary crops.¹³⁶

Mr. Adkins enumerated thirteen African American Kernersville Township farm owners in 1935, only six of whom reported production. John W. Fulton of Kernersville's 55-acre farm was the largest, followed by Cornelia Johnson's 86-acre tract and Cable Lowery's 37-acre property near Kernersville. Mr. Fulton and Mr. Lowery planted and harvested 15 acres of subsistence and cash crops, while Mrs. Johnson's household cultivated 9 acres. Mr. Lowery and Elisha Mills, who owned a 16.3-acre farm, had orchards of 25 and 30 fruit trees, respectively. The 1930 Federal population census enumerates these four men and Isabella Bost as Kernersville Township's only African American farm owners. The locations of their farms are depicted on C. M. Miller's 1927 Forsyth County map.¹³⁷

The amount of acreage in Kernersville Township farms decreased only slightly by 1945, when 380 tracts encompassed approximately 19,872 acres. The amount of cultivated acreage (5,076) remained about the same as it was in 1935. The average farm contained 53.56 acres. The 497-acre F. F. Kerner farm, where nine people resided, remained the township's largest tract. Tenant farmers planted and harvested 40 acres of corn, tobacco, oats, hay, and potatoes and maintained an orchard of 34 fruit trees.¹³⁸

Other large Kernersville Township farm owners in 1945 included D. W. Harmon and T. E. Harmon, whose 9 tenants cultivated 57.5 acres of their 373.5-acre farm, growing corn, tobacco, wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, truck crops, a three-acre home garden, and 55 fruit trees. The Harmons also owned 2 milk cows, 1 pig, and 50 chickens. N. W. Warren's heirs operated a 342.5-acre farm where 10 people resided. The household planted and harvested 59 acres of cash and subsistence crops and tended 50 fruit trees, 3 milk cows, and 75 chickens. Most farmers had at least one cow to supply the family with dairy products, but it appears that F. M. Edwards of Kernersville, who owned a herd of 23 cows, operated the township's only dairy farm.¹³⁹

Many Kernersville Township farmers owned between 10 and 50 hens and pullets, indicating that they raised chickens for household use and may have sold some eggs. No farms reported raising chickens specifically for meat, i.e. "broilers and fryers," in 1945. However, it seems likely that Thomas Trent, whose farm included 1000 chickens in 1945, sold poultry commercially. Mr. Trent's operation greatly exceeded the township average, as he was the only resident to raise more than 100 chickens.¹⁴⁰

The number of African American farmers in Kernersville Township reporting farm production decreased slightly in 1945 to 9 farms encompassing 184 aggregate acres, approximately 65 acres of which was cultivated. Cornelia Johnson (51.5 acres), John W. Fulton (51 acres), and Cabell Lowery

¹³⁶ Ibid.

¹³⁷ Ibid. Mr. Lowery's name is spelled differently in every census schedule. The 1930 Federal population census taker used the spelling "Cable Lowery," the 1935 NC farm census taker's spelling was "Cabble Lowrey," and the 1945 NC farm census taker's spelling was "Cabell Lowrey."

¹³⁸ North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, *Farm Census Reports*, 1945, Box 99 (Durham-Forsyth Counties), North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

¹³⁹ Ibid.

¹⁴⁰ Ibid.

[sic] (37 acres) retained the largest tracts. Mrs. Johnson's five-member household cultivated 12.5 acres of corn, tobacco, wheat, and sweet potatoes, a 2-acre home garden, and 20 fruit trees and owned 1 milk cow and 20 chickens. Seven people resided on John Fulton's farm, planting and harvesting 20 acres of corn, wheat, tobacco, oats, hay, and a home garden, and tending 20 fruit trees, two milk cows, a pig, and 30 chickens. Mr. Fulton conveyed 4 acres of his 55-acre farm to his son Justice between 1935 and 1945, upon which Justice's family grew one acre of corn and a one-acre home garden in 1945. The census taker penciled in "Luther Finney" above Cabell Lowery's [sic] name that year, perhaps indicating dual ownership and/or tenancy of that property. Six people lived on the Lowery-Finney farm and cultivated 11 acres of corn, tobacco, wheat, hay, and a home garden. They owned 1 milk cow and 20 chickens.¹⁴¹

Lewisville Township

Lewisville Township contained 198 farms encompassing approximately 12,977 acres (5,190 cultivated) in 1925. The average farm size was 65.5 acres. C. M. Hooper of Winston-Salem's 480 farm, where three tenant farmers planted 200 acres of tobacco, cotton, corn, wheat, cowpeas and hay and tended 150 pecan trees, 3 hogs, 65 hens, and 7 milk cows, was the township's largest that year. Comparable farms in the township include that of C. O. Sprinkle of Lewisville. Two tenant farmers lived on his 375-acre property and planted 75 acres of subsistence and cash crops. Mary L. Smith of Lewisville owned 250 acres, the township's third-largest farm, where her family planted and harvested 75 acres including 150 pecan trees. L. H. Chandler had the township's largest orchard, with 100 fruit trees.¹⁴²

Lewisville Township's six African American farm owners cultivated 110 acres of the cumulative 344 acres encompassed in their properties in 1925. A. W. Revel's 93-acre farm, Nancy Williams' 83-acre tract, and two 60-acre properties owned by John and George Wharton were the township's largest farms with African American proprietors. Tobacco, corn, and wheat were the primary crops.¹⁴³

Although Lewisville Township farm owners more than doubled in number to 437 between 1925 and 1935 and the total amount of land in farms increased dramatically to 21,416 acres, the land encompassed in cultivated fields decreased slightly to 4,966 acres. The C. O. Sprinkle estate was the township's largest farm in terms of overall size with 1,010 acres. Tenant farmers cultivated 198 acres of that property and 66.8 of the 368 acres on Mr. Sprinkle's widow's farm, planting corn, tobacco, wheat, oats, Irish potatoes, and sweet potatoes and tending fruit trees. N. G. Williams' 936-acre estate had no reported production. Mrs. C. A. Reid, who resided at 318 North Poplar Street in Winston-Salem, owned a 478-acre farm where her family cultivated 190 acres and tenant farmers planted and harvested 14.8 acres. Hans Herman of Clemmons had the largest orchard—350 trees—on his 15-acre farm.¹⁴⁴

The 1930 Federal population census enumerates twelve African American men and women as farm owners in Lewisville Township. The locations of two of their farms are depicted on C. M. Miller's 1927 Forsyth County map, and seven of the farmers are included in the 1935 North Carolina Farm

¹⁴¹ Ibid.

¹⁴² North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, *Farm Census Reports*, 1925, Box 11 (Edgecombe-Forsyth Counties), North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

¹⁴³ Ibid.

¹⁴⁴ North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, *Farm Census Reports*, 1935, Box 51 (Edgecombe-Forsyth Counties), North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

Census. The amount of land held by the township's African American farm owners remained about the same in 1935 as it had been a decade earlier but was distributed among 20 proprietors, reducing the average tract size to 17.1 acres. Only 39.2 acres of the cumulative 341 acres was cultivated. The largest farm owners—Carter H. Clay, who owned 56 acres; William A. Glenn, 33 acres; and Jordan D. Glenn, 27 acres—were among the township's nine African American farm operators who did not report crop production. Floyd Bingham of Lewisville raised one milk cow and grew corn, tobacco, potatoes, truck crops, and 12 fruit trees on 7.3 acres of his 25-acre farm.¹⁴⁵

Lewisville Township farms increased in number and acreage by 1945, with 526 farms encompassing 18,217 acres, 6,023 of which were cultivated. The average farm size dropped to 34.6 acres, a 47-percent decline since 1925. Most farmers (179) owned between 20 and 49 acres, while 83 managed between 50 and 99 acres, 101 operated farms of between 10 and 19 acres, and 132 owned between 3 and 9 acres. The N. G. Williams Estate remained the township's largest, with 963 acres and no reported production. R. W. Craft, who resided in Winston-Salem, owned a 549-acre farm where tenant farmers cultivated 49 acres. C. A. Reid sold 56 acres of his farm between 1935 and 1945, leaving a 422-acre tract where the family planted and harvested 200 acres and raised 35 dairy cows and 50 chickens.¹⁴⁶

African American-owned farms increased in number (25), cumulative acreage (420), and cultivated acres (125), but decreased slightly in average size to 16.8 acres in 1945. J. S. Easley of Clemmons owned the largest farm, planting and harvesting 21 of his 75 acres in corn, oats, and hay and tending 25 fruit trees, one milk cow, and 150 chickens. William A. Glenn continued to operate the second-largest farm (33 acres), and owned 1 milk cow and 50 chickens. Carola Carter of Clemmons raised the same amount of livestock and cultivated 15 acres of a 30-acre farm.¹⁴⁷

Old Richmond Township

The 1925 North Carolina Farm Census data for Old Richmond Township is not on file at the North Carolina State Archives in Raleigh.

Old Richmond Township contained 375 farms encompassing approximately 19,167 acres (4,048 cultivated) in 1935. Farms with white owners averaged 65.8 acres in size, while farms with African American proprietors contained an average of 20.8 acres. Donnaha farmer F. E. Spease's 492-acre tract was the township's largest that year, but he did not report any production. Thirteen people resided on J. W. Spease's 393-acre farm near Donnaha, where tenant farmers planted and harvested 40 acres of corn, tobacco, wheat, hay and Irish potatoes and tended 20 fruit trees, a horse or mule, and a milk cow. Charlie E. Hunter 356-acre farm in the Tobaccoville vicinity was slightly smaller, but reported greater production. Nineteen residents, including the Hunters and tenant farmers and their families, cultivated 52 acres of subsistence and cash crops and 50 fruit trees. The Hunters owned 6 horses or mules and 4 milk cows. W. Hoke Petree operated the township's third-largest farm, which encompassed 296 acres near Tobaccoville. The family grew corn, tobacco, wheat, oats, hay, Irish and

¹⁴⁵ Ibid.

¹⁴⁶ North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, *Farm Census Reports*, 1945, Box 99 (Durham-Forsyth Counties), North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

¹⁴⁷ Ibid.

sweet potatoes; owned 4 horses or mules and 2 milk cows; and had one the township's largest orchards, with 100 fruit trees.¹⁴⁸

Four other Tobaccoville farmers—J. N. Doub, C. N. Holder, M. M. Newsom, and J. I. Spease—reported that their orchards contained 100 trees. The township's three largest orchards were also located near Tobaccoville. J. E. Flynn's orchard had 125 trees, R. W. Warden's numbered 200 trees, and A. J. Long reported cultivating 400 fruit trees on his farm.¹⁴⁹

The 1930 Federal population census enumerates nineteen African American farm owners in Old Richmond Township. The locations of six of their farms are depicted on C. M. Miller's 1927 Forsyth County map. The number of the township's African American farm owners increased by 1935, when the North Carolina farm census delineates 28 individuals, 24 of whom cultivated 161 acres of the cumulative 582 acres encompassed in their properties. Walter Scales's 76-acre farm, James R. Scales's 65-acre tract, and London Norwood's 55-acre property were the township's largest farms with African American owners, both in terms of size and production. Walter Scales's household cultivated 23 acres, while James Scales and London Norwood farmed 18 acres. Tobacco, corn, and wheat were the primary crops.¹⁵⁰

Old Richmond Township farms increased in number and acreage by 1945, with 408 farms encompassing 19,683 acres, approximately 5,304 of which were cultivated. Farms with white owners averaged 51 acres in size, while farms with African American proprietors contained an average of 20 acres. Charlie E. Hunter and J. W. Speas remained the township's largest farm owners. Tenant farmers cultivated 100 acres of Mr. Hunter's 374-acre farm, growing corn, tobacco, wheat, hay, and a 2-acre home garden; maintaining an orchard of 30 fruit trees; and tending 4 milk cows and 10 chickens. Although no one resided on J. W. Speas's 373-acre farm, he hired laborers to plant and harvest 20 acres of corn and tobacco. Tenant farmers worked 80 acres of G. F. Stone of Tobaccoville's 297-acre farm.¹⁵¹

African American-owned farms increased in number (35) and cumulative acreage (698), but remained about the same in number of cultivated acres (162.5) and average size (20 acres) in 1945. The Scales family still owned the largest tracts. Four people resided on Walter Scales's 57-acre property, where tenant farmers planted and harvested 21 acres in corn, tobacco, hay, and a 1-acre home garden and tended three milk cows, one hog, and 50 chickens. Mattie Scales operated the second-largest farm in terms of overall size (48 acres) and cultivated 7 acres. She owned 1 milk cow and 25 chickens. Ed Anthony's farm was slightly smaller, but more productive, as he grew corn, tobacco, hay, and a home garden on 20 acres of his 43-acre farm.¹⁵²

Old Richmond Township contained some of Forsyth County's largest poultry farms in 1945. Most farmers owned chickens and many sold eggs commercially, while others reported raising chickens specifically for meat, i.e. "broilers and fryers." Flora Pfaff of Tobaccoville had the township's largest

¹⁴⁸ North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, *Farm Census Reports*, 1935, Box 51 (Edgecombe-Forsyth Counties), North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

¹⁴⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁵⁰ *Ibid.* Mr. Norwood's first name is spelled "London" in the 1930 Federal population census and "Lonon" in the 1935 North Carolina farm census.

¹⁵¹ North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, *Farm Census Reports*, 1945, Box 99 (Durham-Forsyth Counties), North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

¹⁵² *Ibid.*

operation, selling 3500 broilers and fryers from her 30-acre farm. Poultry production was her primary income source, as she cultivated a 2-acre home garden rather than cash crops. Other notable poultry farms include that of H. C. Kreeger of Tobaccoville (260 acres; 1,500 broilers and fryers sold); R. C. Reed of Pfafftown (72 acres; 1,500 broilers and fryers sold); Arthur Kirby of Tobaccoville (51 acres; 1,200 broilers and fryers sold); Hugh Pfaff of Tobaccoville (88 acres; 1,000 broilers and fryers sold); and L. A. Strupe of Tobaccoville (120 acres; 1,000 broilers and fryers sold).¹⁵³

The township's poultry farming operations continued to increase in subsequent years. In 1952, twenty-one farmers sold approximately 4,380,000 eggs valued at \$274,000, ninety percent of which were produced by broiler-type hens for use in commercial hatcheries. Flora Pfaff continued to manage the largest poultry farm, which her husband Herbert F. Pfaff Jr. had started in the early 1930s, with the assistance of her son, Herbert F. Pfaff Jr. The Pfaff's operation included 7,000 chickens, about 3,000 of which were laying hens, in 1952. Jesse Briggs, V. O. Reid, Cletus Reid, Frank Strupe, Richard Kreeger, Hugh T. Shore, and E. W. Doub owned Old Richmond Township farms containing between 1,000 and 2,000 egg producers. Norman Tuttle, W. R. Hunter, Bill Davis, L. E. Kearney, Homer Doub, and George Sprinkle were among the farmers with close to 1,000 laying hens, while Herman Doub and Clyde Spaugh's flocks consisted of approximately 400 egg producers.¹⁵⁴

Given the number and size of Old Richmond Township farms, it is not surprising that the area contains some of Forsyth County's most intact agricultural landscapes. The North Carolina Department of Agriculture has recognized the Shore, Kreeger, and Hunter-Petree properties as three of the county's eighteen North Carolina Century Farms.¹⁵⁵ These farms, which retain considerable acreage and sizable outbuilding complexes, were added to the North Carolina Study List in 2008 along with three other Old Richmond Township properties.

The Kreeger Farm, located northeast of the crossroads community of Seward (south of Tobaccoville) on Reynolda Road, encompasses approximately thirty-nine acres. Twenty-six outbuildings constructed from around the time that Henry Clarence Kreeger purchased the property in 1895 through the mid-twentieth century flank the frame dwelling at the farm's center. Wooded areas and fields surround the farm buildings. Mr. Kreeger operated a sawmill and thus cut lumber as needed to facilitate building expansion and construction. The earliest dependencies stand on the hill south of the house, while later chicken houses, barns, sheds, and other frame outbuildings are to the north.¹⁵⁶

Clarence Kreeger reported that he owned 193 acres in 1935, when seven people lived on his farm. He grew corn, tobacco, wheat, rye, hay, soybeans, Irish and sweet potatoes, and 50 fruit trees on 59 acres. Livestock included 1 hog, 3 horses or mules and 2 milk cows. It is likely that he managed the adjacent farm that had belonged to his parents, Augustin T. and Ellen Frances Shore Kreeger, after his widowed mother passed away in 1934. The census taker noted that no one resided on that 151-acre property, where tenants cultivated corn, wheat, oats, and hay on 23 acres. In 1945, Clarence Kreeger's farm encompassed 260 acres where he planted and harvested 90 acres of cash and subsistence crops

¹⁵³ Ibid.

¹⁵⁴ "Old Richmond Egg Industry Adds \$274,000 to Annual Farm Income," *Winston-Salem Journal*, December 21, 1952.

¹⁵⁵ North Carolina Department of Agriculture, *North Carolina Century Farms: 100 Years of Continuous Agricultural Heritage* (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Agriculture, 1988), 32; "Members of the North Carolina Century Farm Program," <http://www.ncagr.gov/paffairs/Century/fcounties.htm>, list as of June 2011.

¹⁵⁶ "Kreeger Family," ancestry.com; Dr. Adrian M. Kreeger, correspondence with Heather Fearnbach, September 15, 2008.

including a 2-acre home garden, maintained an orchard of 20 fruit trees, and tended a hog, 2 milk cows, and 700 hens and pullets with the assistance of his five-member household.¹⁵⁷ The large chicken houses were erected in the 1940s, when Clarence and Maggie Kreeger's son Richard and his wife Irene raised chickens for Holly Farms Poultry, which they continued to do through the early 1970s before switching to Purdue and Tyson.¹⁵⁸

The Kreeger Farm is adjacent to the Gideon T. Shore Farm and connected not only in terms of proximity, but also by family relationships, as Gideon Shore was Clarence Kreeger's uncle. The Shore family has owned land in the area for almost 250 years. Friedrich Schor immigrated from Muttenz, Switzerland to the American colonies in 1750 and Lord Granville granted him 313 acres in what would become northern Forsyth County on August 27, 1762. Friedrich's son John Shore subsequently added 113 acres to the family holdings. John's wife Elizabeth inherited the property at his death. The property then passed to Isaac Shore and his wife Earnestina Warner and subsequently to their children. Their only son Gideon, who married Martha Moser, erected a house on his acreage in 1896.¹⁵⁹

Gideon Shore was killed when the sawmill he owned exploded in 1903, but his widow Martha remarried and continued to run the farm. Gideon's sister, Ellen Frances Shore, and her husband Augustin T. Kreeger operated a farm on the adjacent acreage. Gideon's son Hugh Thomas Shore married Beulah Martha Martin and they raised four sons—Curtis Lentz, Thomas Winburn, Hugh Terry, and Bennie Ray Shore—in the house that had belonged to his parents. The Shore brothers retain eighty acres of the original land grant and hope to preserve the residual farm acreage.¹⁶⁰

Hugh T. Shore's five-member household worked 23 acres of his 75-acre farm in 1935, cultivating corn, tobacco, wheat, rye, oats, hay, sorghum cane, and Irish and sweet potatoes; maintaining 25 fruit trees; and tending 3 horses or mules and 3 milk cows. His farm remained the same size in 1945 but the amount of his land planted in cash and subsistence crops increased to 35 acres including a 1-acre home garden. The family maintained an orchard of 20 fruit trees and tended a hog, 1 milk cows, and 225 hens and pullets. They continued to build the farm's poultry production in the early 1950s and constructed a number of outbuildings, including a large chicken house, an egg storage building, and a metal granary.¹⁶¹

The Wesley W. and Emily O. Holder Farm is west of the Kreeger and Shore farms in the Dozier community. According to family tradition, the Holders erected a weatherboarded I-house around 1898. The outbuilding complex, which includes a log tobacco barn and a frame shed, garage, and corn cribs, appears to have been constructed during the early twentieth century. The couple's eldest son, Hubert Elsworth Holder, married in 1922 and lived with his wife and two young children in 1930. He is listed as the owner of a 69-acre farm occupied by fourteen people in 1935. Tenant farmers planted

¹⁵⁷ North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, *Farm Census Reports*, 1935, Box 51 (Edgecombe-Forsyth Counties), North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh; North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, *Farm Census Reports*, 1945, Box 99 (Durham-Forsyth Counties), North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

¹⁵⁸ Dr. Adrian M. Kreeger, correspondence with Heather Fearnbach, September 15, 2008.

¹⁵⁹ Ray Shore, Forsyth County Survey update form, October 18, 2006 and conversations with Heather Fearnbach, 2008.

¹⁶⁰ *Ibid.*

¹⁶¹ *Ibid.*; North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, *Farm Census Reports*, 1935, Box 51 (Edgecombe-Forsyth Counties), North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh; North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, *Farm Census Reports*, 1945, Box 99 (Durham-Forsyth Counties), North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

and harvested 24 acres of corn, tobacco, wheat, hay, sorghum cane, and Irish and sweet potatoes and nurtured 25 fruit trees. The farm's livestock included 2 horses or mules and 9 milk cows. Mr. Holder retained the same amount of acreage in 1945, but his household only included three people who farmed 25 acres of corn, tobacco, and hay; a 1-acre home garden; and tended 9 milk cows, 1 hog, and 20 chickens. It is likely that he was working his parents' farm, which he inherited upon his widowed mother's death in 1945.¹⁶²

Charlie Eugene Hunter, previously mentioned as the owner of one of Old Richmond Township's largest farms, constructed the barn on his 356-acre farm in the northeast corner of (north of Tobaccoville), before any other buildings. He initially used it to store the lumber for his brick bungalow, which he erected in 1927. The outbuilding complex includes a barn, tobacco packhouse, corncrib, and a garage with a room for a 32-volt Delco generator, which provided electricity for the house until the late 1930s. Charlie and Hattie's daughter Susan married David Hoke Petree in 1945 and the couple raised their three boys in the house, which Mrs. Petree still occupies.¹⁶³

Clyde C. Hunter's 161-acre farm, although not as large as his older brother Charlie's property, was comparable in terms of production, as both brothers reported that family members cultivated 20 acres and tenant farmers worked 32 acres of their respective farms. Fifteen people resided on Clyde Hunter's farm west of Tobaccoville, where they grew corn, tobacco, wheat, rye, hay, soybeans, Irish and sweet potatoes, and 50 fruit trees and tended 2 horses or mules and 2 milk cows. Clyde used Charlie's house plans to construct a similar bungalow in 1940. A gabled wellhouse extends from the rear elevation and outbuildings include a large barn, sheds, and a packhouse. Clyde retained the same amount of acreage in 1945, when his fifteen-person household planted and harvested 60 acres of cash and subsistence crops including a 2-acre home garden.¹⁶⁴

Salem Chapel Township

Salem Chapel Township contained 198 farms encompassing approximately 17,810 acres (3,187 cultivated) in 1925. Farms with white owners averaged 102 acres in size, while farms with African American proprietors contained an average of 64 acres. J. W. Waddill's 1,537-acre Salem Chapel farm was the township's largest tract in terms of size and production. The Waddill family cultivated 300 acres and the tenant farmers worked 500 acres, growing tobacco, corn, wheat, hay, Irish and sweet potatoes, truck crops and a home garden and maintaining 300 pecan trees. Only five people resided on the farm. Lilly Savage owned the second-largest farm, a 519-acre tract near Germanton where her family and tenant farmers planted and harvested 12 and 93 acres, respectively. Three people lived on Joe Creson's 386-acre farm in the Germanton vicinity. Mr. Creson's household cultivated 13 acres, while tenant farmers worked 45 acres, growing cash and subsistence crops as well as 150 pecan trees. Livestock included 68 hens and 3 milk cows.

Salem Chapel Township's thirteen African American farm owners cultivated 132 acres of the cumulative 832 acres encompassed in their properties in 1925. Joe Miles's 137-acre farm near Walkertown, R. S. Eldridge's 101-acre tract in the Germanton vicinity, and John A. Mitchell's 96-acre

¹⁶² Ibid.

¹⁶³ Susan Petree, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, February 15, 2008.

¹⁶⁴ Ibid.

property close to Walnut Cove were the township's largest farms with African American proprietors. Tobacco, corn, and wheat were the primary crops.¹⁶⁵

Farm census taker J. A. Marshall listed 264 farm owners on his 1935 report, but only recorded returns for 136 properties, creating significant data gaps. The total amount of land in the reported farms was 11,210 acres, including 3,412 acres of cultivated fields. Memorial Industrial School, Forsyth County's African American orphanage, which contained 600 acres, was the township's largest farm in terms of overall size. Seventy-five people, a number that likely includes children and staff, resided on the property and cultivated 167 acres, growing planting corn, tobacco, wheat, oats, sorghum cane, hay, Irish and sweet potatoes and tending 100 fruit trees. Livestock included 5 horses and mules and 14 milk cows. The Reid family owned five farms near Walnut Cove; two of significant size. Seven people lived on John F. Reid's 256-acre farm, while seventeen family members and tenant farmers resided on Sidney H. Reid's 254-acre property, growing cash and subsistence crops. Sidney M. George of Germanton had the largest orchard—200 trees—on his 178-acre farm.¹⁶⁶

The 1930 Federal population census enumerates fifteen African American farm owners in Salem Chapel Township. The locations of three of their farms are depicted on C. M. Miller's 1927 Forsyth County map. The amount of land encompassed in Lewisville Township's 28 African American-owned farms in 1935 is unclear given that only 12 owners reported returns. They cultivated approximately 134 acres of a cumulative 450 acres. Joe Miles (101 acres), John A. Mitchell Sr. (96 acres), and Annie Smith (70 acres) owned the largest farm tracts. Eight people resided on the Miles farm, where the family planted and harvested approximately 24 acres of corn, tobacco, wheat, soybeans, hay, Irish and sweet potatoes, and truck crops and maintained an orchard of 40 fruit trees. The Mitchell farm was home to 16 people, including the tenant farmers who worked approximately 26 acres, producing cash and subsistence crops. Ms. Smith resided at 1217 East Fourteenth Street in Winston-Salem in 1935, but one person lived on her farm, which included 26 cultivated acres that year.¹⁶⁷

Salem Chapel Township's farms increased in number and acreage by 1945, with 328 farms encompassing 18,087 acres, 3,762 of which were cultivated. The average farm operated by white owners dropped to 60.44 acres in size, a 41-percent decline since 1925. Most farmers (79) owned between 20 and 49 acres, while 66 managed between 50 and 99 acres, 40 operated farms of between 10 and 19 acres, and 42 owned between 3 and 9 acres. Ernest M. Fulp's 346-acre farm was the township's largest, but had no reported production. John Fox Marshall's heirs, who resided in Winston-Salem, owned a 265-acre farm with 132 cultivated acres of corn, tobacco, wheat, oats, hay, Irish and sweet potatoes, a home garden, other vegetables, and 25 fruit trees. John F. Reid planted 56 acres of his 256-acre farm in the same crops. Winston-Salem resident Mary S. Waddill employed tenant farmers to work 30 acres of the 259-acre Salem Chapel farm she inherited. Six residents including tenant farmers worked the 15-acre W. S. Jones farm, which contained the township's largest orchard of 400 fruit trees. W. S. Keller cultivated 14 acres and an orchard with 200 fruit trees on his 20-acre farm.¹⁶⁸

¹⁶⁵ North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, *Farm Census Reports*, 1925, Box 11 (Edgecombe-Forsyth Counties), North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

¹⁶⁶ North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, *Farm Census Reports*, 1935, Box 51 (Edgecombe-Forsyth Counties), North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

¹⁶⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁶⁸ North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, *Farm Census Reports*, 1945, Box 99 (Durham-Forsyth Counties), North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

African American-owned farms increased in number (43) and cumulative acreage (862), but decreased in cultivated acres to 85 and in average size to 20.05 acres in 1945. Joe Miles (101 acres), Annie Smith's heirs (70 acres), Robert T. Goins (52 acres), William Coltrain's heirs (44 acres), and Ralph Morgan owned the largest five tracts, but all of the tracts were fallow. Howard Jones of Walnut Cove owned the most productive farm, planting and harvesting 20 of his 30 acres in corn, tobacco, oats, soybeans, and hay and tending 6 fruit trees, 1 milk cow, and 40 chickens. Thirteen people resided on Clifton Mitchell's Walnut Cove farm and cultivated all 19 acres of the property. Livestock included 2 milk cows and 20 chickens.¹⁶⁹

Vienna Township

Farmer and high school principal W. B. Speas of Pfafftown collected the farm census returns for 196 Vienna Township farms encompassing approximately 16,498 acres (4,834 cultivated) in 1925. Farms with white owners averaged 86 acres in size, while the township's four enumerated African American farm owners cultivated approximately 40 acres of the cumulative 205 acres encompassed in their properties. Mrs. W. H. Goslin's 676-acre Pfafftown farm was the township's largest tract in terms of size. The Goslin family cultivated 40 acres and a tenant farmer worked 35 acres, growing tobacco, corn, wheat, hay, Irish and sweet potatoes, berries, melons, and a home garden and maintaining 40 pecan trees. Livestock included 2 hogs, 60 hens, and 3 milk cows. A. W. Stimpson owned the township's second-largest and most productive farm, a 550-acre tract near Lewisville where tenant farmers planted and harvested 140 acres of corn (75 acres), wheat (25 acres), hay (35 acres), oats (3 acres), Irish potatoes (1 acre), and a home garden (1 acre). The tenant farmers living on W. C. Sprinkle's 394-acre Pfafftown farm cultivated 84 acres of cash and subsistence crops and 52 pecan trees and cared for 1 hog, 40 hens, and 3 milk cows.¹⁷⁰

Alex Doris's 130-acre estate near Pfafftown was the township's largest African American-owned farm in 1925. His family planted and harvested 15 acres of wheat, corn, oats, hay, Irish potatoes, berries, melons, and a home garden, and tended 10 pecan trees, 1 milk cow, and 10 hens. J. O. Conrad farmed 4 acres of his 28-acre tract in the Lewisville vicinity. Two members of the Bailey family—William M. and Aaron—operated 25- and 22-acre farms, respectively. William Bailey cultivated 11.25 acres of his 25-acre farm near Pfafftown, while Aaron Bailey worked 9.5 acres of his farm, growing cash and subsistence crops.¹⁷¹

Pfafftown farmer Frank G. Hauser only listed 131 farm owners on his 1935 census report, a sizable reduction of almost a third since 1925. The total amount of land in the reported farms decreased proportionally to 10,196 acres, including approximately 3,755 acres of cultivated fields. A note on the farm census report cover indicates that Mr. Hauser was a new enumerator and did not receive a list of landowners from Raleigh in time to use it to interview farm operators. County tax supervisor Vernon W. Flynt ranked the resulting report's completeness as "fair for a new lister." The report is organized randomly rather than alphabetical order.¹⁷²

¹⁶⁹ Ibid.

¹⁷⁰ North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, *Farm Census Reports*, 1925, Box 11 (Edgecombe-Forsyth Counties), North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

¹⁷¹ Ibid.

¹⁷² North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, *Farm Census Reports*, 1935, Box 51 (Edgecombe-Forsyth Counties), North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

The 373-acre W. C. Sprinkle estate was the township's largest farm in terms of overall size in 1935. Seven tenants resided on the property and cultivated 72.2 acres of corn, wheat, sorghum cane, hay, and 30 fruit trees. Robert Transou's eleven-person household planted and harvested 60 acres of cash and subsistence crops on his 278-acre Pfafftown farm. Their livestock included 2 horses or mules and 3 milk cows. Twenty people lived on David J. Shouse's 253-acre farm, where family members and tenant farmers worked 50 and 38 acres, respectively. Three enumerated Vienna Township farmers had sizable orchards: B. H. Yarbrough of Winston-Salem [sic], who cultivated 200 fruit trees on his 127-acre farm; H. C. Davis of Tobaccoville, who had planted 150 trees on his 70-acre farm; and the F. G. Hauser "brothers and sisters," who grew 100 trees on their 200-acre Pfafftown farm.¹⁷³

The 1930 Federal population census enumerates nine African American farm owners in Vienna Township, four of whom are included in the 1935 North Carolina farm census. The locations of two of their farms are depicted on C. M. Miller's 1927 Forsyth County map. The amount of land owned by Lewisville Township's African American farmers in 1935 is unclear given the incomplete returns, but approximately 70 acres of the cumulative 192 acres reported by 6 owners was cultivated. Robert W. Davis of Pfafftown (49 acres), William M. Bailey of Lewisville (42 acres), Turner Bitting of Tobaccoville (8 acres), George Bailey of Pfafftown (7 acres) owned the four productive farm tracts. William Davis of Lewisville and Millie Venable of Fort Dodge, Iowa each owned a 43-acre farm but reported no returns or residents on either property. Ten people resided on Robert Davis's farm, where the family and tenant farmers planted and harvested 28 acres of corn, tobacco, wheat, sorghum cane, cowpeas, Irish and sweet potatoes, and truck crops. William M. Bailey's household included 9 people who worked 29 acres, producing cash and subsistence crops and tending 2 work horses or mules and 3 milk cows.¹⁷⁴

Vienna Township's farm census was much more comprehensive in 1945, when 386 farmers reported owning 16,400 acres, 5,093 of which were cultivated. The average farm operated by white owners dropped to 44.37 acres in size, a 48-percent decline since 1925. Most farmers (76) owned between 50 and 99 acres, while 66 managed between 20 and 49 acres, 30 operated farms of between 100 and 174 acres, and 14 owned between 175 and 259 acres. Wesley W. Beroth's 390-acre farm was the township's largest in both size and production. The Beroth household planted and harvested 200 acres of corn, cotton, tobacco, wheat, oats, hay, and a two-acre home garden. The farm also had a sizable poultry farming operations, selling 500 chickens for meat in 1945. Other notable Vienna Township poultry farms include that of John W. Woosley of Pfafftown (58 acres; 1,500 broilers and fryers sold); E. Roland Yates of Lewisville (77 acres; 1,400 broilers and fryers sold); Oscar Doub of Winston-Salem (92 acres; 1000 broilers and fryers sold); and B. A. Sprinkle of Pfafftown (105 acres; 500 broilers and fryers sold).¹⁷⁵

Robert Transou sold eight acres between 1935 and 1945 but retained ownership of the township's second largest farm, a 270-acre property with 60 cultivated acres of corn, tobacco, wheat, oats, hay, a home garden, other vegetables, and 50 fruit trees. W. J. Conrad Jr.'s 263-acre farm was fallow. John F. Reid planted 56 acres of his 256-acre farm in the same crops. David J. Shouse's heirs farmed 105 of the 253 acres they owned. Ten people resided on the property and tended livestock including 15 milk

¹⁷³ Ibid.

¹⁷⁴ Ibid.

¹⁷⁵ North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Statistics Division, *Farm Census Reports*, 1945, Box 99 (Durham-Forsyth Counties), North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

cows and 10 chickens. James E. Shepherd's 3-acre Lewisville farm contained the township's largest orchard of 150 fruit trees.¹⁷⁶

African American-operated farms reporting returns tripled in number to 19 tracts encompassing 198 acres in 1945. The amount of cultivated acreage remained about the same, while average size decreased 31 percent to 10.42 acres. William M. Bailey of Lewisville, who owned the largest Vienna Township farm that year, increased his production slightly since 1935. His seven-member household planted and harvested 32 of their 42 acres in corn, tobacco, peanuts, hay, and a home garden and tended 2 laying hens and 2 milk cows. Mr. Bailey sold 100 chickens for meat in 1945. Five people lived on William H. Bailey's 18-acre Pfafftown farm, cultivating 8 acres of corn, tobacco, cotton, hay, a home garden, and 24 fruit trees, and raising 13 laying hens. Hosea V. Price, who resided at 915 Cameron Avenue in Winston-Salem, owned a 33-acre Vienna Township farm where ten people resided and tenant farmers planted and harvested 3.5 acres of corn and tobacco. Helen Clayton of Washington, D. C. is listed as the contact for Robert W. Davis's heirs, who retained 20 acres of his farm, which was idle that year.¹⁷⁷

The Felix and Clarice Huffman Farm, located on Conrad Road in Vienna Township's southwest corner (near the Yadkin River) reflects the efficiency of diversified, progressive farms and was added to the North Carolina Study List in 2008 as one of Forsyth County's most intact extant examples of such complexes. R. J. Reynolds Secretary/Treasurer William J. Conrad built a dwelling and outbuildings for Felix Huffman, who then managed Conrad's 469-acre farm, "Hilltops," for seventy years. Felix had previously worked with his father Burton at Reynolda Estate under the supervision of William Conrad's brother Robert, the head gardener. Conrad had two large barns and the double corn crib constructed first, and, after Felix married Clarice Jones on December 25, 1933, began building the bungalow and other outbuildings. The complex includes a generator house, workshop, smokehouse, bullpen, and two barns. The double corncrib features an upstairs granary lined with grain bins.¹⁷⁸

Felix and Clarice Huffman had three sons: William Felix, James Ralph, and John. The Huffmans initially raised beef cattle for Conrad, transitioning to dairy cattle in the late 1940s. They grew corn, small grains, and a home garden, and were always seeking ways to increase crop yield. John remembers that his father read agricultural extension bulletins regularly from the 1940s through the 1960s. The family ceased operating their dairy around 1958, and, without the burden of that undertaking, the farm's most prosperous years were from 1960 to 1965. Conrad deeded the house and three acres encompassing most of the outbuildings to the Huffmans in 1978. John Huffman inherited the property after his father's death.¹⁷⁹

¹⁷⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷⁷ Ibid. The list of nineteen African American-owned Vienna Township farms at the end of the 1945 North Carolina Farm Census ends with Ed S. Thomas. Based on Federal census population schedules, the following six entries are for white farmers.

¹⁷⁸ John Huffman, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach on May 9, 2008 and site visit on September 17, 2008; "Felix Huffman," ancestry.com.

¹⁷⁹ Ibid.; The farm's production is not reported in the 1935 North Carolina Farm Census, and the 1945 enumerator did not include returns for William J. Conrad Jr.'s 263-acre farm. Felix Huffman is not listed as he was not the property owner.

V. Forsyth County's Agricultural Landscape

Much of Forsyth County, particularly near Interstate 40 and US Highway 52, but also along US Highways 158, 311, and 421, has lost its bucolic character to commercial, industrial, and residential development. Northeastern and northwestern Forsyth County's setting remains predominantly rural, however, with gently rolling topography and an intact agrarian landscape including farm buildings, roads, creeks, fields, pastures, fences, and wooded areas. Such features convey the visual character typical of many piedmont North Carolina farmsteads during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Most historic farms reflect the efficiency of diversified, progressive agricultural operations. Building arrangement was intended to take advantage of the topography while economizing labor. Farm buildings were erected in high, well-drained areas, with outbuildings located far enough away from the house to minimize odors, insects, noise, and fire danger, but not at such a distance that chore completion routes were needlessly long. Outbuildings and structures associated with the domestic sphere were closest to the family dwelling, while buildings needed for crop and livestock production were farther away. Farm buildings were grouped according to function.¹⁸⁰

General purpose and livestock barns stood close to farm roads, fields, and pastures. Equipment sheds were conveniently located in farmyards and along the farm roads. Some farm machinery, carriages, and later automobiles were housed and serviced close to dwellings, while tractors, plows, and harvesting machines were stored in large equipment sheds closer to the agricultural fields. Granaries, corn cribs, silos, and hay sheds were located close to barns and pastures to allow for easy access to livestock feed.¹⁸¹

The earliest Forsyth County outbuildings were erected in the vernacular tradition of piedmont farm buildings, utilizing readily available materials and basic framing techniques. Late-nineteenth and early- to mid-twentieth-century outbuildings manifest progressive agricultural trends, conforming to specifications published in *The Progressive Farmer* and Agricultural Extension Service bulletins. The Iredell Test Farm (also known as the Piedmont Experiment Station and the State Farm), established on two hundred acres west of Statesville in 1902 to serve as the state's third experimental farm, included models of the most up-to-date outbuildings for educational purposes.¹⁸² Piedmont farmers interested in observing advances in agricultural technology also had the opportunity to do so at the model farm that Katharine Reynolds instituted at Reynolda. The farm was fully operational by 1912, five years before the home where Katharine resided with her husband, R. J. Reynolds, and their children was completed.¹⁸³

Building planning, financing, and construction were always an important part of farm operation, no matter the farm size or type, but became a particularly significant issue during the depression years of the 1930s. Farmers erected buildings in the most economical manner possible, using inexpensive, readily available, or salvaged materials. Farm buildings were often remodeled, expanded, or moved as productivity increased or needs changed. Utility was typically the primary consideration; appearance

¹⁸⁰ Gemini Research, *Historic Context Survey of Minnesota Farms, 1820-1960* (St. Paul: Minnesota Department of Transportation, Office of Environmental Services, 2005), 6.179. Accessed online at http://www.dot.state.mn.us/environment/cultural_res/farmsteads.html.

¹⁸¹ *Ibid.*, 6.61, 6.233.

¹⁸² Keever, *Iredell: Piedmont County*, 371-373.

¹⁸³ Barbara Babcock Millhouse, *Reynolda, 1906-1924* (Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2011), 7

was secondary. Many farmers learned about trends in building construction and farm arrangement through interaction with specialists, reading agricultural extension service publications, and discussions amongst themselves. Their information network also included private industries, from building material and farm equipment manufacturers to seed companies, who offered technical assistance as they promoted products designed to increase labor efficiency, reduce maintenance and operational costs, and increase output.¹⁸⁴

As the economic depression eased in the late 1930s, farmers were able to undertake deferred maintenance, site improvements, and new building construction. In 1939, the North Carolina agricultural extension service reported that farmers erected 604 new dwellings and remodeled 2,172 residences using plans provided by county agents. Other farm improvements based upon extension service input that year included the installation of 17,740 new appliances and equipment and the construction of 1,136 sewage systems, 1,150 hog houses, 1,694 poultry houses, 310 dairy buildings, and 257 silos.¹⁸⁵

Many farm owners took advantage of federal loan programs and mortgage guidelines to update their homes or erect new dwellings and other farm buildings in the post-World War II period. Farm residences were often traditional in form and appearance, but many manifested the popularity of national styles such as the Ranch house. The 1950 Federal Census of Housing indicates that approximately thirty percent of North Carolina's dwellings were located on farms in 1950. Mecklenburg and Guilford counties contained the state's largest number of houses that year, followed by Forsyth County with 41,338 residences. Nineteen percent of those dwellings had been erected between 1945 and 1950. A slight majority of Forsyth county residences (54.8 percent) were owner-occupied and roughly half (50.6 percent) were mortgaged, reflecting the widespread availability of loans to prospective homeowners during the post-World War II era. Many houses featured amenities including central heat (33.3 percent), hot running water and a bathroom (47.4 percent), and mechanical refrigerators (75.5 percent).¹⁸⁶

Farmhouses

Forsyth County farms contain historic homes erected in a wide variety of styles, from vernacular log dwellings to Ranch houses. In some cases, farm owners constructed a series of dwellings as their circumstances changed, reflecting newly popular styles and building materials. The following residences are among those added to the North Carolina Study List in 2008 at the end of Phase II of the architectural survey update.

The Ben Spach House is one of the earliest extant rural brick dwellings in southeastern Forsyth County. According to local informant Paul Sides, Elijah Bodenhammer helped Spach build the two-story, three-bay, side-gable-roofed, single-pile house between 1820 and 1830. The South Fork Township residence is executed in seven-to-one common bond and has brick end chimneys, a

¹⁸⁴ Gemini Research, *Historic Context Survey of Minnesota Farms, 1820-1960* (St. Paul: Minnesota Department of Transportation, Office of Environmental Services, 2005), 5.1-5.9. Accessed online at http://www.dot.state.mn.us/environment/cultural_res/farmsteads.html.

¹⁸⁵ "Buildings and Equipment Improved by Farm People," Monday morning, February 19, 1940, newspaper clipping in the 1940s North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service Scrapbook at the Winston-Salem, Forsyth County office.

¹⁸⁶ Bureau of the Census, *Census of Housing: 1950, Volume I: General Characteristics, Part 5: North Carolina-Tennessee* (Washington, D. C. United States Government Printing Office, 1953), 33-3-33-5, 33-26.

standing-seam metal roof, and a two-story brick rear ell. Original interior features include post-and-lintel mantels, raised-panel doors, and a central staircase. The outbuilding complex encompasses a frame barn, granary, corn crib/equipment shed, washhouse, and equipment shed constructed between 1880 and 1930.

The Speas Farm in western Vienna Township contains a brick dwelling that, like many rural Forsyth County homes, was erected in several stages. William Henry Speas and his wife Sarah M. Hauser constructed a one-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed, brick residence on their farm around 1850. According to family tradition, the couple's youngest son Junius W. Speas built a two-story, four-room, center-hall-plan, brick addition in 1879. He subsequently enclosed the south porch and erected a brick kitchen and dining room wing in 1889. The interior retains all of the original woodwork from each construction period, including built-in pie safes in the kitchen and dining room. A brick smokehouse, a frame granary, and a frame tenant house constructed in 1879 and a frame chicken house, equipment shed, and garage erected around 1930 survive.¹⁸⁷

The Lineback-Jones property is a rare example of an intact early-twentieth-century house and outbuilding complex within the Winston-Salem city limits. The east half of the Old Town Township dwelling's main block—a two-story, frame, circa 1880 building with a single room on each floor—originally functioned as the Pfaff Mill. In 1916, the Linebacks remodeled and enlarged the former mill building into its current configuration, a two-story, frame, gable-roofed, T-plan house with a hip-roofed front porch supported by bracketed, turned posts. The outbuilding complex includes three circa 1910s buildings: a frame barn, a frame granary/corncrib, and a brick wellhouse.

The Brewer Farm was originally located outside of the city limits in South Fork Township, but the residual acreage is now in southern Winston-Salem. The one-story, German-sided building that stands east of the house was the Brewer family's original dwelling. The two-story, Queen Anne-style, frame residence erected in 1905 has a projecting gabled bay on the façade's south end, an ornamental front gable on the façade's north side; decorative wood shingles and bargeboards in the gables; a hip-roofed front porch with turned posts, sawnwork brackets, a sawnwork frieze, and a wood balustrade; a double-leaf front door with a transom; and original two-over-two sash windows. The interior features decorative wood graining on all of the wainscoting, mantels, stair railings, and doors throughout the house. Most of the graining emulates quarter-sawn oak; the dining room trim is a red mahogany. The Brewer farm supplied four downtown Winston-Salem Reynolds tobacco factory cafeterias with produce during the 1930s and 1940s. Outbuildings include a generator house, chicken house, dairy, silo, and barn.

Many Forsyth County farmers constructed bungalows—the most modern, up-to-date house form of the period—in the early twentieth century. Broadbay Township resident David Swaim replaced the one-story side-gable-roofed house on his southeastern Forsyth County farm with a more commodious one-and-one-half-story, side-gable-roofed, German-sided bungalow in 1928. The older dwelling was then used as a tobacco packhouse. Other outbuildings include a wash house (for the Maytag wringer washer), tobacco barns, and a feed barn.

¹⁸⁷ Mary Bright, conversations with Heather Fearnbach regarding the Speas House and outbuildings, 2008.

Slave Houses

African and African American slaves performed activities crucial to the operation of Forsyth County households and businesses and the success of agricultural and industrial endeavors during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The county's 12,692 residents in 1860 included 1,764 enslaved men, women, and children who lived in small dwellings, outbuildings, and other secondary spaces on the property of their white owners. Census takers reported that 304 slaveholders owned 409 buildings that served solely as slave quarters that year. This number is not comprehensive, as slave house counts were reported only by heads of households that currently owned slaves, thus excluding those edifices that had been erected as slave dwellings but no longer functioned as such. Forsyth County's five largest slave owners held between 42 and 86 enslaved laborers who occupied between 5 and 14 slave quarters on their respective properties.¹⁸⁸

Only seven buildings specifically delineated as slave houses have been documented as part of the county-wide architectural survey update. Six of the surviving buildings are log and one is frame. Most are in fair condition and all are located in northwestern Forsyth County.

There are, most probably, other extant slave quarters that have not been identified, particularly as many outbuildings that once functioned as slave housing later served other purposes. However, given the age and rudimentary construction of these resources, the vast majority have been demolished.

The only group of extant Forsyth County slave houses is associated with the Dr. Beverly Jones House in Bethania. The property once belonged to Abraham Conrad, who was one of the county's top slaveholders during the mid-nineteenth century. In 1860, he owned twenty-six slaves, most of whom occupied five dwellings according to the census takers who compiled the slave schedule that year. Conrad's daughter Julia and her husband, physician Beverly Jones, commissioned prolific Virginia builder Dabney Cosby to erect a three-bay brick plantation house for them on property her father owned in 1846. Abraham Conrad resided with the couple after his wife's death and retained possession of the acreage until 1864. Dr. Jones's property included six slaves and one slave house in 1860, so it is difficult to determine who owned the single- and double-pen log slave quarters that stand on the edge of what is now a pasture.¹⁸⁹

The side-gable buildings, which were likely constructed by and for the slaves of Abraham Conrad and/or Beverly Jones, had board-and-batten doors, glazed windows, weatherboards in the gable ends, wood shingle roofs, and stone foundations. The double-pen dwelling had a saddlebag plan with a large central brick chimney. These houses were in fair condition when surveyed, although the single pen dwelling was missing its roof, doors, and chimney and the double-pen quarter had roof damage in 2007. Unfortunately, the condition of these very significant resources has deteriorated greatly since that time. The double-pen slave quarter has collapsed and the single-pen quarter is ruinous. The slave quarter site is within the Dr. Beverly Jones House's seven-acre National Register of Historic Places boundary.

The Clayton Family Farm, also listed on the National Register, encompasses fifteen historic resources

¹⁸⁸ Ibid.; Joseph C. G. Kennedy, *Population of the United States in 1860* (Washington, D. C.: State Government Printing Office, 1864), 355.

¹⁸⁹ United States Census, Slave Schedule, 1860; Division of Archives and History, "Dr. Beverly Jones House," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1978.

on twenty-five acres, including a one-story, log, mid-nineteenth-century building that, according to family tradition, served as a slave quarter. John Clayton owned twelve slaves in 1860, and this building may have been the slave house that federal census takers noted that year. The dwelling has board-and-batten front and back doors, a small square window secured by a board-and-batten shutter, a replacement wood-shingle roof, a reconstructed brick chimney, and a reworked stone foundation. Original interior features include a narrow corner stair which provides access to the loft.¹⁹⁰

A slightly larger one-story, side-gable-roofed dwelling that has been restored on the Fountain Flynt Farm near Rural Hall also originally served as a slave quarter based on oral history.¹⁹¹ The edifice has a reconstructed stone chimney, a reworked stone foundation, and what appears to be a replacement Rustic Revival-style board-and-batten door with a reproduction thumb latch and strap hinges. Fountain Flynt owned one slave in 1850 and is not listed as a slave owner in 1860.¹⁹²

The only frame slave house documented during the survey is one of five historic outbuildings on the National Register-listed Samuel B. Stauber Farm near Bethania. The quarter, erected around the same time as the Staubers' Greek Revival-style dwelling was completed in 1852, has a side-gable, metal roof with a deep overhang that shelters the entrance, four-over-four and six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows, board-and-batten siding, a brick end chimney, and a rear shed addition. Mr. Stauber owned three slaves in 1850 and nine slaves and two slave houses in 1860.¹⁹³

Architect Gorell Stinson built a Colonial Revival-style brick house on the site of Henry Shouse's nineteenth-century dwelling in the 1950s.¹⁹⁴ The property contains two mid-nineteenth-century log outbuildings—a barn and what was, according to oral history, a slave quarter. The side-gabled house has a standing-seam metal roof, a board-and-batten door and window shutter, and board-and-batten siding in the gable ends. The chimney has been demolished but stood on the south elevation. Henry Shouse owned thirteen slaves in 1850 and seventeen slaves and two slave houses in 1860.¹⁹⁵

The final identified slave dwelling was not accessible, and difficult to describe given its location in the woods beyond a fenced pasture off Williams Road in the West Bend vicinity. However, according to a local informant, the log building has a stone and brick chimney and was associated with the Williams plantation, also known as Panther Creek. Nicholas Lanier Williams, who was a member of North Carolina's Council of State and a trustee of the University of North Carolina and owned the property in the mid-nineteenth century, is not listed as a slave owner in the 1850 or 1860 slave schedules.¹⁹⁶

Outbuildings

Documenting extant Forsyth County agricultural outbuildings, despite their continually declining numbers, is an enormous task. Barns, smokehouses, corn cribs, granaries, wellhouses, and tobacco barns and pack houses were so plentiful in the late 1970s that only the most distinctive and intact examples were included in the first county-wide architectural survey. Although such resources have

¹⁹⁰ United States Census, Slave Schedule, 1860; Laura A. W. Phillips, "Clayton Family Farm," National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 2001.

¹⁹¹ Gwynne S. Taylor, Flynt House survey file, 1979.

¹⁹² United States Census, Slave schedules, 1850 and 1860.

¹⁹³ *Ibid.*; Gwynne S. Taylor, "Samuel B. Stauber Farm," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1988.

¹⁹⁴ Gwynne S. Taylor, Shouse-Stimpson House survey file, 1980.

¹⁹⁵ United States Census, Slave schedules, 1850 and 1860.

¹⁹⁶ *Ibid.*; Tommy Campbell, conversation with Heather Fearnbach regarding the Bob Daniels House, April 2007.

diminished significantly in quantity and integrity since then, the results of the survey are certainly not comprehensive, for many reasons. Early outbuildings are often sheathed with later wood or metal siding and outbuildings are usually located some distance from the public right-of-way. Deferred maintenance is often the primary reason that historic outbuildings are still standing. Thus, whenever possible, farm complexes were photographed and mapped during the survey update in an attempt to create a permanent, albeit cursory, record of their existence.

The survey database includes records for 2,233 outbuildings and landscape features that investigators have documented during survey and National Register projects. Most records relate to rural resources, although there are quite a few urban garages and storage sheds. Some records encompass more than one building—groups of tobacco barns or chicken houses, for example.

Generally, northeastern and northwestern Forsyth County retain more intact agricultural landscapes and buildings than the area south of Interstate 40, much of which has been heavily developed. Given the limited scope of this project, only a few of the most significant outbuilding types identified during the architectural survey update are discussed in this report. National Register nomination and survey projects such as Michael O. Hartley and Martha B. Hartley's intensive investigations of Bethabara, Bethania, and the Moravian country congregations—particularly the Hope-Fraternity area study they conducted in 2007-2008—provide additional information regarding Forsyth County's historic agricultural landscape.

Dating farm buildings is often difficult given the perpetuation of traditional building practices for many generations. Log construction remains fairly unchanged over time. Round logs were scored and hewn into square beams through the mid-twentieth century for tobacco barns. In the case of frame construction, careful investigation of saw marks and nail type provide important clues to a building's date. Straight rather than radial saw marks indicate the use of pit or sash saws. Pit sawn lumber is distinguished by irregular saw marks, while water-powered sash sawn boards are characterized by more regular, albeit still jagged, saw marks. Circular saws were not in general use in North Carolina until the 1840s. Carpenters utilized hand-wrought nails until the late eighteenth century, when nails with machine-made shafts and hand-applied heads became available. Machine-headed cut nails were common by the 1840s and machine-made wire nails by the 1890s.

Barns

The United States Department of Agriculture's 2007 census provides statistics regarding the quantity of extant historic barns throughout the nation for the first time, as Iowa preservationist Rod Scott successfully advocated for the inclusion of a new question asking farmers if their property included a barn that was built prior to 1960. Although the resulting data, organized by state, does not reflect the total number of historic barns in an area given a number of variables, it does provide some useful general statistics regarding barn density. North Carolina respondents indicated that 15,684 barns predating 1960 stood on their farms. The state ranked eighteenth in the nation as far as overall number of barns and twenty-first in terms of number of barns per square mile (0.32). Unfortunately, the published 2007 census report does not contain specific data regarding the number of historic Forsyth County barns.¹⁹⁷

¹⁹⁷ United States Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service, "2007 Census of Agriculture," Table 44. Selected Practices, page 606. Variables impacting accuracy of the barn count include the survey return rate (85.2) percent, the exclusion of barns on properties that are no longer in agricultural production, and the

As farmers continue to use historic barns for a wide variety of purposes, this property type is well-represented in the county. Architectural surveys enumerate approximately 249 barns erected before 1960, including general purpose, livestock, cattle, dairy, and horse barns. It is important to keep in mind that, as with other resource types, surveys only encompasses a representative sample of Forsyth County's surviving historic barns. The total number is unknown.

Log Barns

Barn forms changed as farming evolved from a subsistence enterprise into a mechanized industry. Most barns erected before the late nineteenth century were log, and many were expanded with frame shed additions and continued to function through the twentieth century, providing livestock shelter and hay storage. Log barns tend to have several basic forms: single-pen, double-pen with an open central passage, and three-part with narrow central sections and larger end sections created by log partition walls. These barns serve as an important record of early Piedmont North Carolina farmers' agricultural endeavors. Most no longer serve their original purpose and many are in deteriorated condition, making intact structures even more significant. Their future preservation chances are often diminished by high repair or restoration estimates and limited adaptive reuse options.

Investigators identified approximately thirty-seven general-purpose, gable-roofed, log barns constructed in Forsyth County from the mid-nineteenth through the early-twentieth century during recent architectural surveys. The majority of these barns are in good condition and have two log pens with an open central passage and metal roofs. Common modifications include the construction of frame additions and/or equipment sheds.

The only triple-crib log barn documented during the survey update stands on the Vest-Tuttle Farm in northern Forsyth County near Rural Hall. Alexander and Charlotte Vest erected log outbuildings including a double-crib barn on their property circa 1860, about the same time they completed their two-story, single-pile, log dwelling. The barn's third crib was a later addition, but is joined with dovetail notches in the same manner as the original sections. The building rests on a stone foundation and is covered by a corrugated metal roof. A pent hood shelters the facade. The barn encompasses eight stalls, three shuck pens, a threshing floor, and a wagon shed. The two original cribs have open lattice doors. The shed-roofed tack closet on the façade appears to date to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, as it is constructed with vertical boards and wire nails. The pole-framed shed additions wrapping around three sides are sheathed with vertical boards and weatherboards attached with cut nails. The building is eighty feet wide and thirty feet long.

Frame Barns

The vast majority (approximately eighty-one percent) of extant surveyed Forsyth County barns are specialized frame gable- and gambrel-roofed buildings erected from the late-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth century, often based on agricultural extension service guidance, publications, and demonstration buildings. These edifices include general purpose, livestock, cattle, dairy, and horse barns. Although a few heavy-timber frame barns stand throughout the county, the largest number of

elimination of farms that generate less than \$1,000 of agricultural commodities. In addition, farmers were not given the opportunity to specify if their property included more than one historic barn.

surveyed barns have balloon frames. Many barn doors hang on wood or iron rollers that slide on tracks mounted above entrances, a common feature since the 1850s.

The most impressive heavy-timber frame barn documented during the survey update stands on the Lewis and Mary Eccles Hanes Farm near Clemmons. According to oral history gathered by Gwynne Taylor in the late 1970s, a Dunker craftsman built the barn in the 1880s. Michael O. Hartley and Martha B. Hartley posited that Lewis Hanes' uncle Abraham Faw may have erected the barn around the same time he expanded the Hanes's dwelling in 1857. Regardless of the construction date and the fact that the large front-gable-roofed barn has been renovated in recent years, the high quality of its original craftsmanship is particularly notable. The hay loft is a completely intact, open space and an early hay bale hook hangs above the sliding doors on the east elevation's second story. Although the current owners, Patrick Dodson and Keith Hastings, hired tinsmith Peter Blum to repair the barn's early standing-seam tin roof in the 1980s, they eventually had to replace it with a new metal roof. They also added the arched windows in the west gable, the shed addition that wraps around the north and west elevations, and a concrete floor, and updated the stalls.¹⁹⁸

In addition to the barns on family farms throughout the county, the campuses of two significant educational institutions included on the North Carolina Study List at the end of the architectural survey's second phase in 2008—the Children's Home and Memorial Industrial School—include frame barns. The Children's Home farm is still operational and contains four frame barns erected in the 1940s: a dairy barn, a general purpose barn, a horse barn, and a goat barn. The horse and cow barns at Memorial Industrial School stand on property that is now encompassed within Horizons Park. Both have been extensively altered and no longer serve an agricultural function.

Dairy Barns

Quite a few Forsyth County farmers (156) raised beef cattle in 2007, but only six tended dairy cattle, a significant change for a county that contained 126 dairy farms in 1950. Several factors have contributed to the dramatic decline in the numbers of dairy operations since the mid-twentieth century. Most notably, dairy farming requires a substantial investment in buildings and equipment, is one of the most heavily regulated agricultural endeavors, and milk's market value has been low for decades.

Although many historic buildings associated with the dairy industry are no longer extant, a few sizable dairy barns still stand throughout the county. Most barns served multiple purposes, thus only thirteen outbuildings documented during architectural surveys were delineated as being specifically constructed to serve as dairy barns. Ten of these edifices are frame and most have metal gambrel roofs. Two of the buildings are concrete block. The most unusual surveyed dairy barn consists of a corrugated steel Quonset hut erected on a high concrete foundation on Brookberry Farm around 1950.

A few surveyed farms retain additional buildings that were critical components of a dairy operation. Milking parlors, which contain stalls where cows were secured while being milked, were frequently attached to dairy barns but are sometimes freestanding. By the early twentieth century, many featured concrete floors that could be hosed down and trenches that allowed farmers to stand while milking.

¹⁹⁸ Gwynne Taylor survey file; Patrick Dodson, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, May 2007; Michael O. Hartley and Martha Hartley, *Hope-Fraternity Area Study*, 2008.

Sanitation standards invoked to prevent the spread of disease required that dairy farmers erect separate raw milk processing and storage rooms. These small buildings, called milk houses, were usually constructed as appendages to dairy barns. Like other dairy buildings, they featured rows of operable square windows designed to provide optimal light and ventilation. Code mandated that milk house ceilings, walls, and floors should be sheathed in materials such as tile or coated with resilient enamel paint to facilitate cleaning. Sinks, hot water, sterilization machines, cream separators, and insulated cooling tanks were standard equipment. Stainless steel refrigerated bulk tanks replaced milk cans on most farms by the 1950s.¹⁹⁹

Three frame and four concrete block milking parlors erected between 1920 and 1960 were included in architectural surveys as well as one terra cotta tile, one concrete block, and four frame milk houses (processing and storage buildings) constructed between 1900 and 1940.

Most Forsyth County farmers initiated dairy operations in an effort to provide additional income. In a few notable instances, executives purchased land outside of Winston-Salem upon which they established hobby farms that included dairy ventures. Forsyth County farmers interested in observing advances in dairy technology had the opportunity to do so at the model farm at Reynolda. The reinforced concrete dairy barn featured the most up-to-date lighting, ventilation, creamery equipment, and refrigeration systems available in the 1910s. The barn's concrete floor and the glazed tiles covering the milk rooms' interior walls and floors allowed dairymen to maintain high sanitation standards. Katherine Reynolds advocated progressive farming methods and thus encouraged the agricultural extension service to offer cheese making and other demonstrations at the dairy.²⁰⁰ Reynolda Farm's dairy barn occupies a prominent site in Reynolda Village and has been renovated for retail use.

Bowman Gray, Jr., a president of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, began acquiring property west of town in the late 1940s. His estate, which eventually encompassed nearly 1,000 acres as well as farm buildings erected before his tenure, was called Brookberry Farm. Gray resided there with his family from 1949, when the main house was completed, until his death in 1969. His farm managers oversaw the Golden Guernsey herd that supplied the dairy operation through the 1950s and the transition to Charlais beef cattle in the 1960s.²⁰¹

The new Brookberry Farms subdivision now encompasses much of the acreage once associated with the farm. The developers renovated the circa 1920s gambrel-roofed dairy barn and the adjacent terra cotta tile silo for use as the subdivision's community building. The 1950s Quonset hut dairy barn and a two-story concrete block and frame milking parlor stand to the south on Meadowlark Drive's west side.

The county's orphanages—the Children's Home and Memorial Industrial School—owned dairy herds to provide milk, butter, and cheese for the children in their care. The Children's Home constructed a

¹⁹⁹ Thomas Durant Visser, *Field Guide to New England Barns and Farm Buildings* (Hanover, New Hampshire: University Press of New England, 1997), 57; Gemini Research. *Historic Context Survey of Minnesota Farms, 1820-1960*, "Milking Parlors."

²⁰⁰ Barbara Mayer, *Reynolda: A History of an American Country House* (Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, Publisher, 1997), 24-27; " 'Reynolda Farm,' Splendid Country Estate of Mrs. R. J. Reynolds; Its Origin and Development and the Aims of Its Owner," *Twin City Sentinel*, July 7, 1917.

²⁰¹ Winston-Salem Northern Beltway Reports (Western Section) prepared by Langdon Oppermann in October 1991 and Sarah Woodard of Edwards-Pitman Environmental in April 2003.

series of buildings to support their dairy operation. The 1920s dairy barn was torn down in June 1938 after a bovine tuberculosis epidemic and the materials were immediately reused to erect a large equipment shed, which is still in use. Fred Sloan, a 1939 Children's Home graduate, designed the large, gambrel-roofed, weatherboarded dairy barn erected in March-April 1940. This barn is called the upper barn, while the similar barn to the south, built a few years later, is known as the lower barn. W. C. Boren of Greensboro donated the materials and labor for the construction of the terra cotta silo adjacent to the upper barn in August 1939. The adjacent concrete block, side-gable-roofed milking parlor was completed in 1947. The terra cotta tile silo near the lower barn was erected in 1956 at a cost of \$1,035.81.²⁰²

Tobacco Barns and Pack Houses

The tobacco barns on Forsyth County farms are typical of those used to flue-cure "bright" tobacco—so called given the bright-yellow or gold leaf that resulted from the intense heat-drying process—throughout North Carolina during the late nineteenth and the first half of the twentieth centuries. Farm workers tied tobacco leaves to split-wood "sticks" and hung them on tiered poles in tall, gable-roofed, frame or log barns. Exterior furnaces fueled by wood, coal, oil, or petroleum gas generated hot air conducted by metal flues into the barns, expediting the tobacco leaf drying. Farm laborers removed dried tobacco leaves from the sticks; sorted them by size and original location on the tobacco stalk, a process known as "grading;" tied them together at the stem ends into bundles called "hands;" and loaded the hands into flat, open baskets for transport to a tobacco warehouse where they were sold at auction. Prosperous farmers with large-scale tobacco-cultivation operations sometimes erected buildings known as tobacco "factories" to provide shelter during the tobacco grading and packing process. Most farmers constructed shed additions on tobacco barns and free-standing open sheds to serve the same function. Tobacco curing and processing complexes were usually located in clusters near roads to facilitate crop transportation.²⁰³

By the 1960s, advances in tobacco curing technology allowed farmers to dispense with the labor-intensive hand-tied and flue-cured process. They packed loose tobacco into metal bulk barns, where heat and ventilation could be easily controlled and leaves dried much more rapidly. Mechanized trimming and thresher separator machines eliminated the need for traditional farm laborers, resulting in the rapid loss of rural employment opportunities and the transformation of the agricultural landscape.²⁰⁴

Although Forsyth County still retains a sizable quantity of historic outbuildings once used for tobacco processing, the county's few remaining tobacco farmers utilize metal bulk barns. Most of the surviving tobacco barns and pack houses are either empty or used as storage sheds, although a few have been converted into guest houses. Architectural surveys have identified approximately fifty-one log and thirty-five frame tobacco barn and one log and fifteen frame tobacco pack houses, many of which are clustered in groups of two or three. All have gable roofs and a large number are sheathed with wood or metal siding and have equipment shed additions. Differentiation between tobacco barns and pack houses was based on observation and oral history, but close examination was not possible in many cases. Quite a few farms also include metal bulk barns erected in the late twentieth century.

²⁰² Perry Lefeavers, *The Children's Home: The First Seventy-Five Years* (Winston-Salem: Hunter Publishing Company, 1983), 88, 248-249, 269-270.

²⁰³ Jerome Brooks, *Green Leaf and Gold: Tobacco in North Carolina* (Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, 1997), 20, 32-33.

²⁰⁴ *Ibid.*

The largest surveyed cluster of tobacco barns stands on the Smith Farm on Union Cross Road. Daniel Smith inherited the property in the late nineteenth century and, with the help of his son Noah, constructed outbuildings including five frame front-gable-roofed tobacco barns with vertical board siding and attached equipment sheds. Ina Smith and other heirs inherited the property, which was determined eligible for the National Register as part of NCDOT's evaluation of historic resources that might be impacted by the proposed Union Cross Road widening.²⁰⁵ However, the farm is adjacent to the former Dell plant and near the site of the Caterpillar plant that is being erected in 2011 and its current status is unknown.

Corn Cribs and Granaries

Frame corn cribs and granaries are not noted in the 1981 Forsyth County survey publication, perhaps due to their prevalence as essential outbuildings on every farm. It is impossible to determine how many were standing at that time. The survey update identified numerous intact corn cribs and granaries, and there are undoubtedly many more. However, these resources, like many other historic outbuildings, are rarely still in use and are thus rapidly disappearing from the landscape.

The general appearance of frame corn cribs and granaries changed little from the late nineteenth century through the first decades of the twentieth century. The lower wall sections of frame corn cribs are usually sheathed with boards and/or metal siding, while the upper sections consist of slatted boards to provide air circulation to dry the stored ears of corn, which were stripped of husks but remained on the cobs. Wire mesh was often secured behind the wood slats to discourage rodents. Farmers often used interior ventilators (slatted frameworks) to create open space at the cribs' centers.²⁰⁶

Granaries typically have fully-sided walls and contain wooden storage bins for field crops such as small grains and shelled corn. Farmers often constructed buildings that would serve multiple functions, with corncribs and granaries under the same roof. Ear corn storage occupied the area with the best air circulation, while lofts frequently served as granaries. These buildings usually stood in well-ventilated locations near barns and fields, allowing for easy access to livestock feed. By the 1950s, new combines called "picker-shellers" separated corn kernels from cobs as they were harvested. Grain dryers removed moisture from the shelled corn in a few hours, a process that often took six months in a wood-slatted corn crib, and the feed was then stored in large prefabricated metal silos, making frame corn cribs and granaries obsolete.²⁰⁷

Corn crib and granary forms vary widely throughout the Piedmont. In some Forsyth County cases, farm owners erected separate buildings to store ear corn and grains and shelled corn, but outbuildings that served multiple functions were also common. Although feed storage is still an essential component of every farm with livestock, the advent of concrete and hollow terra cotta block in the early twentieth century followed by metal silos in the mid-twentieth century made frame corn cribs and granaries almost obsolete. Surviving examples in intact outbuilding assemblages are rare, and most appear to date from the early twentieth century, making older examples particularly significant.

²⁰⁵ Jennifer Cathey, *NCDOT Architectural Resources Survey Report, U-4909*, December 2005.

²⁰⁶ Gemini Research. *Historic Context Survey of Minnesota Farms, 1820-1960*, "Corncribs," 6.62 -6.63.

²⁰⁷ Ibid.

Ms. Fearnbach documented nine log corn cribs during the architectural survey update. The oldest corn crib—a front-gable, metal-roofed building with two log sections flanking an open central equipment bay—stands on Sullivan-Clement Farm in northeastern Forsyth County near Walkertown.

The only identified log granary is a one-story, half-dovetail-notched log edifice on the Vest-Tuttle Farm near Rural Hall. The front-gable roof and the pent hood on the facade are covered with 5V-crimp metal. The board-and-batten door has cut nails, wrought strap hinges and pintles, and hangs on a door frame that is pegged into the log opening. The gable ends are covered in 11”-wide clapboards with a small opening at the loft level with the remnants of a central shuttered opening. The granary rests on stone piers. The German-sided, shed-roofed addition on the north side was constructed circa 1930 and has a board-and-batten door constructed with wire nails. The granary is 15.05’ wide and 15.1’ long. The equipment shed addition is 14.7’ wide and 10.3’ long.

Frame corncribs and granaries survive in greater quantities and are frequently encompassed in buildings that serve multiple functions. Twenty-six documented outbuildings appear to have served solely as corn cribs and seven other corn cribs have attached equipment sheds. Eighteen buildings provided both ear corn and loose grain storage and three additional edifices of this type also include equipment sheds. Twelve frame granaries plus an additional example with an attached equipment shed and one granary that is encompassed within a garage were identified over the course of the survey.

The corncrib/granary/equipment shed erected on the Felix and Clarice Huffman Farm in Vienna Township’s southwest corner in 1933 is a particularly well-executed and intact example of this outbuilding type. The front-gable-roofed building features two corn cribs flanking an open central equipment shed, an upstairs granary lined with intact grain bins, German siding, a brick pier foundation, exposed rafter ends, and a metal roof.

Meat Curing, Smoking, and Storage Buildings

Smokehouses, used to preserve and store meat before the advent of refrigeration, were usually located near residences to protect their contents from animals and facilitate monitoring during the curing process, but at enough of a distance from other buildings to reduce fire risk. Smokehouse design required airtight construction in order to hold heat and facilitate smoking rather than cooking the meat inside. The most effective examples possessed a good ventilation system—which often took the form of louvered vents or holes in the eaves or roof—to draw smoke out of the building. Smokehouse floors were often dirt, with central fire pits, but some buildings had wood or concrete floors. Farm extension agents encouraged the construction of fireproof concrete block or hollow tile smokehouses during the mid-twentieth century.²⁰⁸

A wide variety of smokehouses remain in Forsyth County. Like corncribs and granaries, meat curing buildings were essential components of every farm. Most early smokehouses were log, although some were built of brick or stone, with farmers transitioning to frame construction in the late nineteenth century. Smoked meat was typically wrapped and hung from the rafters to discourage insects and animals. Wooden troughs and barrels were frequently employed to salt or pickle smaller cuts of meat. Outbuildings where meat was only salted or pickled rather than smoked were often called meat houses.

²⁰⁸ Gemini Research. *Historic Context Survey of Minnesota Farms, 1820-1960*, “Smokehouses,” 6.465-6.466.

As was often the case with farm buildings, some meat houses were incorporated into buildings that served multiple purposes. Rural electrification programs in the 1920s and 1930s allowed farmers to utilize refrigerators and freezers to preserve meat, beginning a decline in the need for smoke- and meat-curing houses.

The original county architectural survey primarily focused on nineteenth-century log smokehouses. Frame meat curing and storage buildings are not mentioned in the survey publication, perhaps due to their prevalence in the late 1970s. These once-essential outbuildings were often repurposed for use as storage sheds, but are rapidly disappearing from the landscape, making all survivors increasingly significant.

Twenty-nine log smokehouses were documented during the architectural survey update. One additional log building contained a room for smoking meat as well as a potato storage area. Frame smokehouses are slightly more common, with thirty-three outbuildings identified as such. Four additional frame smokehouses have attached woodsheds. More incongruous combinations include a smokehouse/wash house, and, on the William and Sarah Sprinkle Farm, a two-room stuccoed frame edifice with a standing-seam metal hip roof that, according to family tradition, served as a smokehouse and dairy after it was erected in the 1880s. Two board-and-batten doors provide interior access from the south elevation.

Three front-gable-roofed brick smokehouses have been identified during architectural surveys. One was erected behind the John Christian Lash House on Main Street in Bethania around 1850 and another adjacent to the John M. Long House in Dozier around 1900. The Speas Farm in western Vienna Township contains the most exceptional example. The smokehouse is executed in four-to-one common bond with penciled mortar joints and has “1879,” ostensibly the construction date, inscribed in the front gable. The building retains a metal roof with a deep overhang sheltering a diagonal-board door and features plastered interior walls. Two stone smokehouses were also documented: a 1775 dry-laid stone edifice adjacent to the William Stoltz House on Main Street in Bethania and a building constructed to match the stone John Wesley Snyder House on Old Salisbury Road, now within Winston-Salem’s city limits, in 1940. This edifice has a gable-on-hip roof with original asbestos tiles. The Snyders used the main floor to cure meat and stored canned vegetables in the cellar.²⁰⁹

Surveyors documented only five meat curing houses (one frame and four log), but this small number is not indicative of the total quantity remaining in the county. There are likely many more, as these buildings tend to look much like storage sheds or have been reused as such.

Springhouses, Dairies, Milk Wells, and Icehouses

Many farmers found that preserving perishables such as milk, cheese, butter, and eggs was more challenging than smoking and curing meat. Springhouses, dairies, milk wells, and icehouses played important roles in keeping farm products cool.

²⁰⁹ Michael O. Hartley, Martha B. Hartley, and Gwynne Taylor; “Bethania Historic District Boundary Increase,” National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1991; Laura A. W. Phillips, “John Wesley Snyder House,” National Register of Historic Places nomination, 2000.

Springhouses

Forsyth County residents constructed small buildings over natural spring sites in order to reduce contamination from animals, plant material, soil erosion, and surface run-off. As an added benefit, the cool interiors provided the ideal environment for perishable storage. Food placed in ceramic crocks, often situated in shallow troughs of cold flowing spring water, could last for weeks. Early troughs were typically stone or wood. By the early twentieth century farmers formed concrete troughs in new springhouses or as they retrofitted existing buildings with concrete foundations and floors.

Seven springhouses—four frame, one brick, one stone, and one with a stone foundation and concrete walls—have been documented as part of the county’s architectural surveys. The most distinctive is the stone springhouse that the Johnson family constructed around 1910 near their four-room stone house that also stood near the creek. The front-gable-roofed springhouse features three tall, rectangular window openings on the north elevation and a concrete floor with a semicircular opening full of spring water. Sanford C. Harper, Jr., a Coca-Cola executive, purchased the property to serve as a country retreat in the 1950s.²¹⁰

Dairies

Dairies were also designed to keep perishables fresh. These buildings were typically small and well-ventilated, with early frame examples sometimes being elevated several feet off the ground in order to facilitate air circulation. Surveyors have documented four frame dairies erected around the turn of the twentieth century—one with a front-gable, metal roof, vertical board siding, and a concrete block foundation and the other with weatherboard siding and a metal roof—as well as two included in multipurpose buildings. A dairy/washhouse/wellhouse is one of four outbuildings associated with the no-longer-extant Stewart-Hine House that has been moved from its original location and clustered on the south side of the Ridgewood Road property. Henry Wesley Johnson, a dairy farmer, built a dairy/smokehouse/well house about the same time as his Jonestown Road residence, which was completed in 1900.

The two surveyed concrete block dairies are particularly interesting as they are both executed in cobblestone-stamped concrete block, likely molded by the owners on site. This inexpensive process allowed for the creation of aesthetically-pleasing blocks for use in wall, foundation, pier, and post construction. The buildings stand on two Thomasville Road farms located in close proximity to each other. The Sink Family erected a small hip-roof dairy with four-over-four sash windows around 1920, while Charlie Swaim built a side-gable-roofed dairy with six-over-six sash windows on his Thomasville Road farm around 1930.

Milk Wells

Dry wells were another method farmers utilized to preserve perishables including dairy products, eggs, and fruit and vegetables prone to spoilage. Often located on or adjacent to a back porch, these wells were lined with shelves or contained wood or metal carts that could be lowered deep enough to reach a ground temperature of around fifty degrees. Given that their primary function was dairy product storage, such holes in the ground were generally called milk wells.

²¹⁰ Darla Johnson, conversation with Heather Fearnbach regarding the Johnson family and the Sanford C. Harper, Jr. House, May 2008.

These wells, once the most common method of cold storage, were often filled in after refrigerators and freezers became available and affordable, but some remain on Forsyth County farms. The milk well on the back porch of Frank and Foly Kapp's bungalow, which contains a three-tier metal cart, is still operable.

Icehouses

Many Piedmont farm families cut large blocks of ice from frozen lakes and rivers in the winter and stored them in small freestanding buildings. In order to maintain the lowest possible temperature, ice houses were built into hills or above excavated pits to create underground storage areas that were often lined with stone. To further insulate the interior, material such as sawdust was either packed around the ice in one- to two-foot-thick layers or used to fill any above grade wall and ceiling cavities, which was a much cleaner option. Ice would then be cut as needed for use in ice chests and to cool and preserve perishables.

Extant icehouses are exceedingly rare in the Piedmont, making the two surveyed Forsyth County examples quite significant. As with other outbuilding types, it is likely that other examples exist but have not been documented. Michael O. Hartley and Martha Hartley have identified several additional depressions where icehouses were once located during archaeological investigations.²¹¹

The frame ice house at the Vest-Tuttle Farm in northeastern Forsyth County near Rural Hall was constructed around the time James and Eugenia Tuttle erected their dwelling on her family's farm in 1884 and is one of twelve extant outbuildings on the property. The ice house is sizable—15' 5" wide and 14' 4" long—and sheltered by a corrugated metal roof that rests on a collapsed stone foundation. Weatherboards sheath the gable ends. Most of the interior space is an excavated pit accessed by a ladder as the gable's peak is only 6' 4-1/2" above grade.

P. A. Merritt constructed a log icehouse near his frame I-house on Shiloh Church Road near Germanton around 1890, demonstrating the ongoing use of traditional construction methods. The icehouse stands among ten other outbuildings associated with the 1886 residence, eight of which are log. The one-story building has a front-gable metal roof with a deep overhang that shelters a board-and-batten door on the south elevation, exposed log walls, and weatherboards in the gable ends.

Wellhouses

Farmers sought out natural springs, dug shallow wells, and collected rainwater in cisterns to provide the water they needed for drinking, bathing, cleaning, food storage, and watering livestock. Hand-operated bucket hoists and pumps facilitated water collection until electric water pumps became available in the early twentieth century. Gravity-fed wood and lead pipes were sometimes employed to move the water to a desired location. In an effort to protect the water supply from contamination and to provide shelter for the user, farmers often erected small, open-sided, frame shelters above wells and cisterns.²¹²

²¹¹ See Michael O. Hartley and Martha Hartley, *Hope-Fraternity Area Study*, 2008, as well as information gathered from their other archaeological surveys within the Wachovia tract.

²¹² Gemini Research. *Historic Context Survey of Minnesota Farms, 1820-1960*, "Wellhouses," 6.524; Visser, *Field Guide to New England Barns and Farm Buildings*, 117-119.

As every farm had a least one well, many examples remain in Forsyth County and have been identified during architectural surveys. Most wells are brick, stone, or concrete lined, and frame covers protect the vast majority (eighty) of the documented resources. Three wellhouses built during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are brick, one circa 1920 wellhouse is stone, and seven wellhouses erected from around 1920 through the 1950s are concrete block.

The earliest surveyed Forsyth County wellhouse is a log structure that was determined eligible for the National Register as part of NCDOT's environmental review for the Union Cross Road widening project. The building, which was possibly part of the nineteenth-century H. C. Hedgecock Farm complex, encompasses an eight-by-eight foot, single pen, half-dovetailed log section at the west end sheltered by a front-gable, metal roof that extends over a well with a concrete pad and a wood well housing. Weatherboards sheath the gables and the building rests on stone piers.²¹³

Poultry Houses

Almost every Forsyth County farmer would have kept at least a few chickens to supply their families with eggs and meat. Some also experimented with raising turkeys and guinea fowl, but found them to be more susceptible to disease. Although a number of farmers erected vernacular houses to provide the birds with shelter and facilitate egg gathering, fowl was typically allowed free range until the late nineteenth century, when agricultural extension service offices offered plans for poultry houses and encouraged farmers to build houses for laying hens in order to increase egg production. As more farmers sold eggs and meat commercially in the early twentieth century, chicken houses proliferated. These buildings were designed to be well-ventilated and illuminated, and thus usually featured windows or screened openings on approximately one-quarter of the south elevation. Interior fittings included perches, nesting boxes, and food and water containers.²¹⁴

Two log, eighty-nine frame, and one concrete block chicken house, all erected during the twentieth century, have been documented during Forsyth County architectural surveys. Only a few, including the circa 1920s chicken house at the Vest-Tuttle Farm, are still in use. That one story, shed-roofed, weatherboarded, balloon-frame building is typical in size—23.5 feet wide and 14.1 feet long—and finish. Wire screen covers the full-width opening in the south elevation's upper section. A five-panel door on the east elevation and a two-panel door on the west elevation provide access to the interior, where remnants of knob-and-tube wiring indicate that the building was electrified at one time. The chicken house rests on stone piers and has a metal roof.

Poultry farmers began erecting brooder houses in the early twentieth century. These specialized outbuildings, designed to provide a safe, warm environment for newly-hatched chickens, could be stationary or portable to allow for periodic movement to a fresh site, and were often almost identical in exterior appearance to chicken houses. Brooder houses differed on the interior, however, as they had little fixed equipment other than a central heater, sometimes vented through a stovepipe flue, that was the optimal way to keep the baby chicks warm for six to eight weeks.²¹⁵

Two frame brooder houses with standing-seam metal shed roofs are located on Main Street within the

²¹³ Jennifer Cathey, *NCDOT Architectural Resources Survey Report, U-4909*, December 2005.

²¹⁴ Gemini Research, *Historic Context Survey of Minnesota Farms, 1820-1960*, "Poultry Houses," 6.365 -6.386.

²¹⁵ Gemini Research, *Historic Context Survey of Minnesota Farms, 1820-1960*, "Brooder Houses," 6.33 -6.39.

Bethania Historic District. A circa 1930 brooder house with vertical board siding is associated with the Hauser-Strupe House and a circa 1940 weatherboarded brooder house stands behind the Reich-Strupe-Butner House. Some buildings identified as chicken houses likely served as brooder houses, and many other examples likely exist but have not been documented.

Privies

Although privies were essential outbuildings on every farm, they were often removed once a household had an inside bathroom. In some cases, however, they remained in use by family members and employees while working on the farm. Forty-one of the forty-four privies documented during the survey update are small, wood-sided, shed-roofed frame buildings erected during the first half of the twentieth century. One surveyed privy is brick and two are concrete block. The agricultural extension office published bulletins promoting sanitary privy construction practices during this period. In the 1930s, New Deal agencies including the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration and the Works Progress Administration employed Forsyth County farmers in “make-work” programs including a sanitary privy construction campaign. Most of the 1930s privies have German siding, metal shed roofs, a concrete slab foundation, and a concrete toilet base as recommended for optimal hygiene. Privies remained in widespread use through the 1950s, as less than half (47.4 percent) of Forsyth County’s dwellings featured amenities including running water and a bathroom and mechanical refrigerators in 1950.²¹⁶

One of the county’s most architecturally significant privies is at Korner’s Folly, the eclectic brick edifice built by and for interior decorator and sign and portrait painter Jule Gilmer Korner in Kernersville. The brick privy, completed around the same time as the house in 1880, features a central projecting front-gabled bay with arched entrance flanked by two side-gabled privy wings.

James Monroe Jarvis, known as “Ploughboy Jarvis,” erected two privies on his South Fork Township farm. The first, completed around 1900, was a standard frame building with a metal shed roof and vertical board siding. About ten years later, he constructed the most elaborately-finished privy documented during the survey update. The front-gable-roofed building has an overhang that shelters the five-panel door on its east elevation, vertical board siding, and a terra-cotta stovepipe chimney. The interior was heated by a small stove and features beadboard-sheathed walls and a built-in washstand, toilet, and sand box. Jarvis Hauser remembers Ploughboy Jarvis calling this building “his closet.”²¹⁷

Historic Districts

Two collections of contiguous properties that represent the ongoing use of family farms for many generations were added to the North Carolina Study List in 2008. Both districts were once outside Winston-Salem, but are now within the city limits.

The Sprinkle Family Rural Historic District consists of four adjacent properties erected on Murray

²¹⁶ J. S. Kirk, Walter A. Cutter and Thomas W. Morse, eds., *Emergency Relief in North Carolina: A Record of the Development and Activities of the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration, 1932-1935* (Raleigh: North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration, 1936), 476-478; Fred Cohn, “Many Rural Improvements Included in WPA Program,” *Raleigh News and Observer*, February 12, 1940, 16; Bureau of the Census, *Census of Housing: 1950*, 33-3-33-5, 33-26.

²¹⁷ Jarvis and Johnnie Hauser, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, May 2007.

Road between 1895 and 1936. The family's occupancy began in the late nineteenth century, when Yadkin County resident Peter Sprinkle sent his sons William and John to harvest the lumber on a large tract of land he had purchased in Forsyth County's Old Town Township. The brothers initially built a log dwelling and William constructed a four-room frame house in 1882. The no-longer-extant log dwelling stood east of the larger I-house he built in 1898. John built a house across the road in 1895 and completely remodeled it in 1912, adding a number of rooms and the double-tier front porch.

William and his wife Sarah had ten children. The family grew corn and subsistence crops and produced dairy products to sell in Winston. Extant outbuildings associated with their farm include a combination smokehouse/dairy, a barn with a silo, and a chicken house.

William and Sarah's daughter Eva May married Harold Conrad and the couple built a frame bungalow in 1926 on property her parents gave them south of the family home. Harold purchased a barn from a neighboring farmer and moved it to his property soon after the house was completed; the other outbuildings—a smokehouse, Delco building, chicken house, and garage—soon followed.

The Sprinkles' youngest daughter Lillie married Gilbert Bailey in 1924 and they constructed a brick Period Cottage between her parents and her sister's farms around 1936. Extant outbuildings include a frame garage and a frame workshop/woodshed.²¹⁸

The second historic district encompasses a collection of resources in western South Fork Township that would become known as Jonestown, named in honor of Thomas Jones, who owned a substantial amount of acreage in the area. His property was divided among his children after his death in 1914, and a small community evolved around the family residences. The Conley and Ruth Jones House and associated outbuildings are the most intact of the four Jones family dwellings. Conley asked his brother Henry to build a one-story frame bungalow for him in 1926. He then constructed the outbuildings, including a garage, chicken house, barn, goat shed, and outhouse. Conley and Henry's sister Nora Jones Stewart lived in a one-story frame bungalow across the road.

The siblings' parents resided in the Asa Jones House to the south, which is the oldest of the Jones family dwellings. The one-story, gable-roofed, late-nineteenth-century house has been sheathed with asbestos siding, but is otherwise intact. A frame wellhouse, smokehouse, and other outbuildings stand west and south of the house.

The circa 1920s Jones Store, located on the east side of the road opposite the Asa Jones House, is one of only a few surviving frame rural commercial buildings in Forsyth County. The Jones family operated a general store and gas station; the concrete block building erected on its north side in 1944 later served as a TV repair shop. Henry Jones donated the land south of the store upon which local farmers Thurmond Griffith, Willie Robeson, Dewey Johnson, and Carl Thomas helped to construct the Clemmons Grange Farmers' Organization Community Center in 1935. The Jonestown Civic Club purchased and remodeled the one-story, frame, gable-roofed building in 1973.²¹⁹ The Jonestown Historic District encompasses all of the Jones Family residences and the community center.

²¹⁸ Charles Richard and Zelma Bailey Lee, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, December 18, 2006; Peggy Shamel, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, February 13, 2008; Felicia Gainey, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, February 12, 2008.

²¹⁹ Mary Giunca, "Jones Clan holds its own on Jonestown Road," *Winston-Salem Journal*, November 13, 2006; Alton Jones, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, May 17, 2007; Thurmond Griffith, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, May 17, 2008.

VI. Farm Recognition and Preservation Tools

Rural landscape and building preservation is often a daunting task given economic challenges and development pressure. However, tools such as conservation easements, historic rehabilitation tax credits, and tax deferrals provide some financial relief for property owners interested in perpetuating their farms' agricultural legacies. National Register of Historic Places listing and local landmark, local historic district, voluntary agricultural district, and century farm designations officially recognize the significance of historic agricultural resources and facilitate the use of other preservation tools. Escalating consumer interest in sustainability and locally grown food has afforded farmers with increased visibility and led to broader markets for their products as well as myriad agricultural tourism opportunities.

Conservation Easements

Local, state, and federal government agencies and non-profit organizations have successfully partnered to execute conservation easements to preserve Forsyth County's agricultural heritage for future generations. Such easements employ permanent deed restrictions to limit land uses with the goal of protecting natural resources, conserving open space, and maintaining ecological integrity through biological diversity and high air and water quality standards. Property owners may either sell or donate easements to an entity that will then monitor the land's use for compliance. An easement's value is generally calculated by subtracting a property's current value from its potential development value. Conservation easement donation is an allowable federal income tax deduction.²²⁰

Forsyth County commissioners created a farmland preservation program in 1984 in an effort to staunch the rapid development that threatened the county's rural character. The Forsyth Soil and Water Conservation District Board administers the program, which facilitated the protection of 27 properties encompassing 1,255 acres with easements by 2002, primarily utilizing county appropriations to subsidize the \$2.6-million cost. The Federal Farmland Protection Program contributed \$338,000 to the initiative between 1998 and 2000. The North Carolina Farmland Preservation Program provided Forsyth County with \$167,000 for two easement purchases in 1999-2000, thus allowing the Conservation Trust for North Carolina to purchase development rights. Two property owners have donated easements worth approximately \$46,000 on 17 acres.²²¹

The economic instability of the twenty-first century's first decade dramatically impacted land conservation opportunities, however. Forsyth County's Farmland Preservation Program has not received local, state, or federal appropriations since 2000.²²² In addition, development value is usually much higher than the potential tax deductions property owners might receive for donations, so farmers struggling to make ends meet are often forced to sell their land rather than to execute easements. In February 2012, the Forsyth County Farmland Preservation Program included 25 properties encompassing 1,238.32 acres. The agreements executed in the two cases where farm owners leased rather than donated development rights to Forsyth County will expire in 2012.²²³

²²⁰ Preston Sullivan, National Center for Appropriate Technology, Appropriate Technology Transfer for Rural Areas Resource Series, "Conservation Easements," https://attra.ncat.org/attra-pub/conservation_easements.html, "Piedmont Land Conservancy Vision & Mission," <http://www.piedmontland.org/about/vision.php>.

²²¹ Deborah Bowers, researcher. "Forsyth County – Center for Agriculture in the Environment," <http://www.aftresearch.org/PDRdatabase/33.htm>.

²²² Ibid.

²²³ Mike Bowman, email correspondence with Heather Fearnbach, February 20, 2012.

The Piedmont Land Conservancy, a Greensboro-based nonprofit, has continued to protect Forsyth County's open space and farmland, placing conservation easements on eleven tracts encompassing about 275 acres through bequests and purchases. The easements cover four broad property types: farmland, water resources, natural heritage areas, and urban natural areas. The conservancy's largest Forsyth County initiative, intended to safeguard natural resources associated with the historic Moravian village of Bethania (designated a National Historic Landmark in 2001), began in 1997. The Piedmont Land Conservancy partnered with the North Carolina Department of Transportation, the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, the Town of Bethania, the Bethania Historical Society, Bethania A. M. E. Zion Church, and other local community members and property owners to acquire easements on seven tracts: Walnut Bluffs, Walnut Bottoms, Muddy Creek Floodplain, Muddy Creek Bluffs, Old Apple Orchard I and II, and the former site of Cedar Grove School, which served African American residents of Bethania and the surrounding area. Much of this acreage has been under cultivation since soon after the Moravians established Bethania in 1759.²²⁴

The Piedmont Land Conservancy also holds easements on several other sizable Forsyth County parcels. In 1997, five neighbors executed a conservation easement on their jointly-owned fifty-six-acre natural area known as Camerille Farms, which includes a meadow, a branch of Muddy Creek, and densely-wooded areas within Winston-Salem's city limits. In 1998, the North Carolina Department of Transportation purchased 48 acres in the Friedburg community as wetlands mitigation, effectively preserving an almost four-acre habitat for the endangered bog turtle, a federally-protected endangered species. Sybilla Spach donated a conservation easement on the residual fifty-seven acres of her family's farm at the intersection of Silas and Muddy creeks in 2001. Smaller protected Forsyth County tracts include the three-acre Lindheimer Riparian area, the six-acre Emily Allen Wildflower Preserve, the eighteen-acre Martin Muddy Creek Floodplain.²²⁵

Tax Credits and Deferrals

Forsyth County tax administration permits three categories of property tax deferrals based upon use value: agricultural, forestland, and horticultural. Properties must meet certain requirements in order to achieve these classifications. Owners may qualify for agricultural deferments for land that is encompassed within a commercial farm that contains a minimum of ten acres and generates at least \$1,000 of income from crop, plant, or livestock production. The land may be cultivated, fallow, or wooded. A forestland deferment necessitates that at least one twenty-acre tract of an owner's property must be actively utilized for commercial tree farming. Horticultural classification entails that a minimum of five acres should currently be used to grow fruit, vegetable, floral, or nursery products. Property tax deferrals are also available for resources designated as historic landmarks by local ordinances. Forsyth County's historic landmarks qualify for a 50% property tax deferral (a reduction in the amount of property taxes due) in exchange for an owner's agreement to maintain a resource's historic character-defining features. Such agreements are codified in easements that become permanent deed restrictions.²²⁶

²²⁴ The Piedmont Land Conservancy has placed conservation easements on 138 sites containing almost 16,000 acres in a nine-county central North Carolina region. "Piedmont Land Conservancy," <http://www.piedmontland.org/sites/success.php>.

²²⁵ Ibid.

²²⁶ Forsyth County, North Carolina, Tax Administration, "Deferments," <http://www.co.forsyth.nc.us/tax/deferments.aspx>.

Local landmark designation is the most effective means of both protecting and recognizing particularly important historic resources. The National Register of Historic Places program, administered by the National Park Service in conjunction with State Historic Preservation Offices, allows for honorary inclusion in the roster of the country's most significant historic properties. Resource owners who undertake sizable rehabilitations may qualify for financial incentives if the work meets the Secretary of the Interior's standards. Owners of income-producing properties listed on the National Register individually or as contributing buildings within historic districts may be eligible for 20% tax credits at both the state and federal levels. Non-income-producing residential properties may apply for a state tax credit equal to 30% of the cost involved in their building's rehabilitation. Tax credits are different than tax deductions, in that credits are applied toward the amount of state and/or federal income tax that the property owner is required to pay, while deductions lower the amount of income that is subject to taxation.

Forsyth County currently has 68 individual properties and 18 districts that are listed in the National Register, 122 local landmarks, and 3 locally-designated historic districts. National Register properties that represent Forsyth County's agricultural legacy include the Moravian communities of Bethabara, Bethania, and Salem as well as rural properties such as the Clayton Family Farm, the Thomas A. Crews House, the John Henry Kapp Farm, the John Jacob Schaub House, the Christian Thomas Shultz House, and the Samuel B. Stauber Farm.

Numerous other Forsyth County properties have been determined eligible for the National Register by their placement on the North Carolina Study List following historic resource surveys. At the conclusion of Phase II of the Forsyth County architectural survey update, twenty individual properties and two historic districts that reflect the county's agricultural heritage were added to the North Carolina Study List. The resources vary from farms with substantial acreage to properties with notable dwellings and/or outbuilding complexes, but little residual acreage.

Century Farms

North Carolina State Fair officials began identifying families who had continuously owned or operated North Carolina farms for at least one hundred years in 1970. Over eight hundred farms met the qualifications at that time, and the North Carolina Department of Agriculture recognized century farm owners at that and subsequent fairs, as well as in a 1988 publication. The department still coordinates the century farm application process. In 2011, approximately 1,600 of North Carolina's 52,000 farms, including 18 in Forsyth County, had been documented as century farms.²²⁷

Forsyth County Century Farm owners recognized by the North Carolina Department of Agriculture as of June 2011

- Ruth Smith Abell
- James H. Baker Jr.
- Faye Artenius Pfaff Burns
- Mrs. Ned M. Conrad
- Richard Maxwell Conrad
- Robert Carroll Conrad

²²⁷ North Carolina Department of Agriculture, "Members of the North Carolina Century Farm Program," <http://www.ncagr.gov/paffairs/Century/fcounties.htm>.

- Charles Ray Dillon
- Gladys C. Doub
- Berry P. Holden
- Lena Virginia Hunter
- Linda M. Keeter
- Adrian M. Kreeger
- Jeffrey and Elizabeth McHone
- Mrs. W. G. Moore
- Benny Laster Perry
- Susan Hunter Petree
- Curtis Lentz Shore, Thomas Winburn Shore, Hugh Terry Shore, Bennie Ray Shore
- Gaither Wayne Woosley

Adaptive Reuse of Farm Buildings

Although most farmers seek advice from local cooperative extension service and United States Department of Agriculture offices, few have traditionally worked with historic preservation groups. Organizations including the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the National Park Service encourage collaboration between various entities interested in agricultural building and landscape protection. The Fall 2010 edition of the National Trust’s *Forum Journal*, entitled “Bridging Land Conservation and Historic Preservation,” articulates the challenges and opportunities such partnerships may present. The National Trust partnered with *Successful Farming* magazine to encourage agricultural building reuse by providing farmers with accessible training and technical assistance. The National Trust’s website includes free publications such as “Barn Again” and the Barn Aid series, four brochures that identify potential rehabilitation concerns and present solutions for working on outbuilding foundations, roofs, exteriors and painting, and planning for adaptive reuse. The National Park Service’s preservation briefs, also available online, provide general restoration guidance and address specific outbuilding rehabilitation topics such as “The Preservation of Historic Barns.”

Outbuildings that have been deemed obsolete are often preserved only by virtue of deferred maintenance. However, the increasing prevalence of agricultural tourism and sustainable farming initiatives provides farmers with additional motivation for historic farm building preservation and reuse. Aesthetically-pleasing farms with interesting and well-maintained outbuildings tend to draw more visitors. In *Historic Barns: Working Assets for Sustainable Farms*, also available as a free download from the National Trust’s website, author and small farmer Edward Hoogterp identifies economic benefits of the ongoing use of historic agricultural buildings including cost savings, energy efficiency, appropriate scale, organic materials, and niche marketing opportunities. He suggests that preservation groups and farmers should work together to explore the relationship between the historic, esthetic, and economic value of outbuildings in order to achieve the most efficient, environmentally-friendly, and cost-effective working landscapes.²²⁸

Conservation Farms

The National Association of Conservation Districts (NACD) was organized in 1946 to promote the initiatives of the approximately sixteen hundred soil conservation districts that existed in the United

²²⁸ Edward Hoogterp, *Historic Barns: Working Assets for Sustainable Farms* (Denver, Colorado: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 2007), 4, 7, 12.

States at that time. The next year, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company began collaborating with the NACD to sponsor an awards program to recognize exemplary achievements in natural resource management. Conservation districts competed for the opportunity to attend study trips where members would observe innovations in the field. Goodyear continues to fund a national conservation awards program. The Forsyth Soil and Water Conservation District began acknowledging individual farmer's outstanding natural resource management initiatives in 1976 and recognizes winners at an annual banquet.²²⁹

1976 Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Phillips
1977 Mr. and Mrs. John Williams
1978 Richard Haberkern
1979 Guy and Edgar Miller
1980 Francis Long
1981 Eugene and Tommy Reed
1982 Mr. and Mrs. Raleigh Angel
1983 Ray and Ricky Lasley
1984 John and James Hester
1985 Weldon Idol
1986 John Murray
1987 Carl Fulp
1988 Brian Griffin
1989 Charles Hooker
1990 Jay and Tim Weavil
1991 Edward Wall
1992 Robert Tucker & Paul Stephens
1993 Wade and Mike Westmoreland
1994 David Matthews
1995 Larry and Jay Willard
1996 Richard Linville
1997 Charles Fulton
1998 Kerry Venable
1999 Nelson Parrish
2000 Stacey and Lawana Manning
2001 The Children's Home
2002 Claude & Karen Bruce
2003 Buck Byerly
2004 Buffalo Creek Farm
2005 Briar Hill Farm
2006 Spease Farm
2007 Woosley Farm
2008 Leo Whicker
2009 Bob and Jean Cooper
2010 Marvin Eaton Farm

²²⁹ National Association of Conservation Districts, "History," <http://www.nacdnet.org/about/NACDhistory.phtml>, accessed in November 2011. Goodyear Corporation, "Goodyear Corporate History by Year," http://www.goodyear.com/corporate/history/history_byyear.html, accessed in November 2011. List of Forsyth County conservation farm award winners provided by the Forsyth County Cooperative Extension Service and the Forsyth County Soil and Water Conservation District in November 2011.

Agricultural Tourism

The Forsyth County Board of Commissioners approved an ordinance creating voluntary agriculture districts in January 2008. Property owners who execute agreements to continue farming benefit from the increased visibility afforded them by this designation, as the resulting signage and neighbor notification regarding the nature of their agricultural activities provides farmers with some defense against nuisance suits. The ordinance also prohibits government condemnation of their land. Unlike conservation easements, which are permanent deed restrictions that specifically prohibit land uses detrimental to environmental resource protection in perpetuity, a property owner may request that voluntary agriculture district designation be removed with a thirty-day notice.²³⁰

Forsyth County adopted an agricultural tourism ordinance the following month, allowing farmers to market goods and services and to offer recreational and educational opportunities if their property is within a voluntary agricultural district, encompasses at least twenty contiguous acres, and is currently being farmed. City-County Planning Board staff clarified the provisions of the ordinance regarding business uses and the Forsyth County Board of Commissioners adopted the changes in January 2011.²³¹

Quite a few Forsyth County farmers have availed themselves of the opportunity to participate in agritourism. The North Carolina Department of Agriculture identifies fourteen Forsyth County farms that offer myriad goods and services to the public. A very brief summary of their endeavors follows.

Alma and Mark Apple of Kernersville converted their tobacco farm to organic blueberry production in 1982 and will pick berries for customers or allow them to pick their own. Maurice Melton provides the same opportunity at the Melton Family Farm in Tobaccoville. Jennifer Jobe operates the Beaver Creek Farm and Nursery in Rural Hall, offering a wide range of produce and ornamental plants at the farm store. Cat McSwain runs Griffith Greenhouses, providing seasonal flowers, herbs, and vegetable plants. Cathy Tindall established Heaven Sent Roses in 1997 and currently grows and sells more than five hundred varieties of roses. Mark Phelps grows cotton and sweet potatoes at Phelps Farm in Clemmons and offers landscaping services. Ken Vanhoy operates Rail Fence Christmas Tree Farm, which his family opened in 1967, and also keeps sheep on the Belews Creek farm. Mark Terry oversees Westbend Vineyards in Lewisville, a sixty-acre property established by Jack Kroustalis in 1972 that currently produces around six thousand cases of wine each year. Karen Wagner manages Muscadine Naturals in Clemmons, a company that uses Muscadine grape skins as the primary ingredient in dietary supplements. Adam G. Ross manages the Children's Home farm, which includes a cattle herd and a large vegetable garden that produces produce and flowers for the residents and local customers.²³²

Several Forsyth County farms provide educational and recreational opportunities. Historic Bethabara Park hosts events that promote agricultural history and products and operates a community garden ,

²³⁰ Wesley Young, "Farm District OK'd," *Winston-Salem Journal*, January 29, 2008, page B1.

²³¹ Kirk Ericson, Docket # UDO-220, City-County Planning Board Staff Report, Forsyth County Board of Commissioners Meeting, January 2011.

²³² North Carolina Department of Agriculture, "Agritourism in Forsyth County," <http://www.ncagr.gov/ncproducts/Directory.asp?SearchType=Products&SearchPhrase=&CatNum=1011&SubCatNum=&County=FORSYTH>; <http://www.westbendvineyards.com/history.php>

continuing a collaborative practice that began with the Moravians settlers who planted the village's first shared fields soon after their arrival in North Carolina in 1753. Jim and Sandy Morris offer tours and other events at Diastole Alpaca Farm in Walkertown, which they established in 2007 on the residual 22 acres of property the Morris family has owned for approximately 250 years. They raise alpacas and chickens and sell alpaca fleece and yarn as well as woven rugs, blankets, socks, and other products. Wayne and Riely Woosley offer visitors tours, demonstrations, and hayrides and raise beef cattle at Woosley Farm near Pfafftown. Wendi Johnson owns a bed-and-breakfast at Dewberry Manor Farm in Kernersville, which the Johnson family has owned for around eighty years.²³³

Vern Switzer, one of Forsyth County's few African American farmers and a fixture at local farmer's markets, is often called the "Watermelon Man" due to the sweet watermelons and other produce he grows on his nineteen-acre Rural Hall farm. His story was the subject of a short documentary produced by Matt Morris Films in 2010. Mr. Switzer is also an ordained minister and has written three children's books—*Puffy the Watermelon*, *Lucy the Cantaloupe*, and *Hard Heads Make Soft Bottoms*—that teach life lessons in the context of agricultural settings.²³⁴

The Local Foods Movement

Increased consumer interest in purchasing locally-produced food is creating market opportunities for Forsyth County farmers that have rejuvenated the traditional practice of growers bringing seasonal fruits and vegetables and fresh eggs and dairy products into towns to sell on a regular basis. Farmer's markets in downtown Winston-Salem, at the Dixie Classic fairgrounds, in Reynolda Village, and at many other locations throughout the Piedmont provide farmers with venues at which they can sell their produce from May until October. Restaurants and retailers purchase farm products in order to meet market demand for organic food grown in a sustainable manner.

Several entities have instituted community supported agriculture (CSA) programs. The Triad Farm to Table Cooperative, organized with the assistance of the Forsyth County Cooperative Extension Service, sold twelve-week subscriptions for weekly or bi-weekly produce delivery to pick-up locations throughout the county beginning June 1, 2011. Lowes Foods also sought to capitalize on demand for fresh produce by creating the Locally Grown Food Club, which offers consumers the opportunity to purchase subscriptions for weekly boxes of approximately twelve pounds of seasonal fruits and vegetables. Lowes partners with cooperatives including Pilot Mountain Pride, an organization of about fifty Piedmont farmers who have begun growing produce rather than tobacco, as well as other North Carolina growers.²³⁵

Residents interested in learning more about growing their own fruits, vegetables, and herbs in group settings have benefited from the Forsyth County Cooperative Extension Service's Community Gardening Resource Program, a training program funded by a Winston-Salem Foundation grant. The extension service mentors entities interested in establishing new community gardens or improving

²³³ Ibid.; <http://www.diastolealpaca.com/about/>.

²³⁴ <http://www.vernswitzer.com/>; Lisa O'Donnell, "Behold the power of seeds: Farming still magical to the Watermelon Man," *Winston-Salem Journal*, February 12, 2011; The United States Department of Agriculture's 2007 Census of Agriculture enumerated nine African American farmers in Forsyth County.

²³⁵ Mark Tucker, "Farmers and Consumers Establish Local Foods Project," posted on May 17, 2011 on the Forsyth County Cooperative Extension Service website, <http://www.co.forsyth.nc.us/ces/?StoryID=16856>; Fran Daniel, "Grower hopes local plan takes root," *Winston-Salem Journal*, June 19, 2011, page C3.

existing sites. Thus far, at least forty groups have availed themselves of the opportunity to plant gardens at locations ranging from neighborhoods to parks and churches.²³⁶

These initiatives represent only a few of the many ways that Forsyth County residents continue to benefit from local farming and gardening endeavors. The area's lengthy agricultural heritage, ranging from the Moravian's communal eighteenth-century gardens in Bethabara to community supported agriculture in the twentieth-century, is an integral component of the county's distinctive character.

²³⁶ Forsyth County Cooperative Extension Service, "Community Gardening," http://www.co.forsyth.nc.us/ces/community_gardening.aspx.

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Appendix A:

**Farms and other properties that reflect Forsyth County's agricultural heritage
that were added to the Study List in 2008 at the conclusion of the
Phase II architectural survey update**

Survey Site Number and Property Name	Address	Circa date
Farms/Houses with Outbuildings		
FY00245 Ben Spach House	455 Fishel Road, Winston-Salem vicinity	ca. 1820-1830
FY01504 Speas Farm	3991 River Ridge Road, Vienna vicinity	ca. 1850, 1879, 1889
FY00279 Lineback-Jones House	4400 Robinhood Road, Winston-Salem vicinity	ca. 1880, 1916
FY03217 Clarence Helsabeck Farm	9361 Antioch Church Road, Rural Hall vicinity	ca. 1880-1930s
FY00300 Yokeley Farm	5958 Gumtree Road, Winston-Salem vicinity	1883
FY01502 John F. Doub House	5430 Seward Circle, Seward vicinity	1899
FY03212 Kreeger Farm	7665 Reynolda Road, Tobaccoville vicinity	1895, 1900-1940s
FY02490 Gideon T. Shore Farm	4036 Bowens Road, Tobaccoville vicinity	ca. 1896, 1910s
FY01493 Wesley Holder Farm	4749 Dozier Trail, Dozier	ca. 1898
FY01323 Brewer House	1412 Old Salisbury Road, Winston-Salem	1905
FY03287 Swaim Farm	6675 Old Valley School Road, Kernersville vicinity	1919, 1928
FY03564 Hunter-Petree Farm	7372 Doral Drive, Tobaccoville	1927
FY03234 Kapp Farm	2190 Shore Road, Rural Hall vicinity	1932
FY03316 Felix and Clarice Huffman Farm	1010 Conrad Road, Lewisville vicinity	1934-35
FY03215 Clyde and Addie Hunter House	3826 Spainhour Mill Road, Tobaccoville vicinity	1940
FY 4106 Sprinkle Family Rural Historic District		
FY03236 William and Sarah Sprinkle House	5025 Murray Road, Winston-Salem	1898
FY03238 John and Sallie Sprinkle House	5010 Murray Road, Winston-Salem	ca. 1895, 1912
FY03239 Harold and Eva May Conrad House	4945 Murray Road, Winston-Salem	1926
FY03237 Lillie and Gilbert Bailey House	5015 Murray Road, Winston-Salem	1936
FY 4107 Jonestown Historic District		
FY03323 Conley and Ruth Jones House	1316 Jonestown Road, Winston-Salem	1926
FY03324 Asa Jones House	1332 Jonestown Road, Winston-Salem	ca. 1880
FY03325 Jones Store	1337 Jonestown Road, Winston-Salem	ca. 1920s, 1944
FY03326 Nora Jones House	1319 Jonestown Road, Winston-Salem	ca. 1930
FY03327 former Clemmons Grange Farmers' Organization Community Center	1316 Jonestown Road, Winston-Salem	1935
Industrial		
FY03330 Clemmons Milling Company	4010 Hampton Road, Clemmons	1920, 1940s
Individual Houses		
FY00043 Doub House	4071 Rolling Hill Drive, Tobaccoville vicinity	1881, 1890, 1911
FY00380 Charlie Tucker House	3185 Temple School Road, Kernersville vicinity	1910
Educational/Institutional		
FY01038 The Children's Home	1001 Reynolda Road, Winston-Salem	1920-1960s
FY00686 Memorial Industrial School	Memorial Industrial School Road, Winston-Salem vicinity	1928

Appendix B: Professional Qualifications

FEARNBACH HISTORY SERVICES, INC.

HEATHER FEARNBACH

EDUCATION

- Ph.D. in History coursework, 2006-2007, University of North Carolina at Greensboro
- Master of Arts in History, emphasis in Public History, 1997, Middle Tennessee State University
- Graduate coursework in Anthropology, 1994-1995, University of Tennessee at Knoxville
- Bachelor of Arts in English Literature, 1993, University of North Carolina at Greensboro

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

President and Architectural Historian, Fearnbach History Services, Inc., Winston-Salem, N.C., established May 2008

- Prepare Section 106/4f reports, National Register of Historic Places nominations, local designation reports, site management plans, historic structures reports, and historic furnishings plans
- Conduct comprehensive architectural surveys and historical research
- Provide historic restoration tax credit consultation

Lecturer, History and Interior Architecture Departments, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, Spring 2008 to present

- Teach HIS/IAR 628, "Identification and Evaluation of the Historic Built Environment" to graduate students

Lecturer, Art Department, Salem College, Winston-Salem, N.C., Spring 2003 to present; Coordinator of the Certificate Program in Historic Preservation beginning Summer 2010

- Teach "Introduction to Historic Preservation" (ARTI 206/PRSV230) and "Preservation-Sensitive Sustainable Design" (PRSV 240) to undergraduates
- Recruit and advise certificate program students

Architectural Historian, Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc., Winston-Salem, N.C., January 2003 to June 2008

- Managed regional office of a Georgia-based consulting firm
- Wrote National Register nominations, local designation reports, and site management plans
- Prepared historic resource documentation as required by Section 106/4f and coordinated reviews with local, state, and federal agencies as needed
- Performed field surveys to identify, evaluate, research, and document historic resources located in the areas of potential effect for proposed projects
- Conducted comprehensive architectural surveys for the State Historic Preservation Offices in North Carolina and South Carolina

Architectural Historian, Historic Architecture Section, Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch, Department of Transportation, Raleigh, N.C., October 2000 to January 2003

- Performed architectural identification and analysis for project planning process
- Assessed project effects, devised and implemented mitigation as required by Section 106/4f
- Prepared relevant parts of environmental documents as required by NEPA
- Provided technical expertise for staff, Division personnel, and the general public
- Coordinated historic bridge relocation and reuse program
- Reviewed in-house staff documents and consultant documents

Restoration Specialist, Architecture Branch, Historic Sites Section, Division of Archives and History, Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh, N.C., January 1999 to October 2000

- Served as Head of the Architecture Branch
- Supervised Facility Architect I position and temporary position
- Managed restoration, renovation, and new construction projects at twenty-two state historic sites
- Monitored in-house job request system and prioritized projects
- Provided expertise, advice, and counsel on building code, design, historic architecture, ADA, and restoration issues to site managers, maintenance personnel, and the public
- Coordinated the development of the section's programming for individual projects
- Handled the section's review of plans and specifications and provided written comments
- Acted as liaison with the State Historic Preservation Office

Historic Site Manager II, Somerset Place State Historic Site, Creswell, N.C., April 1998 to January 1999

- Managed daily operations involving administration, interpretation, and personnel
- Supervised and reviewed research projects
- Prepared general research and planning reports
- Revised the interpretive script for the site
- Revamped the education program and began a teacher's packet
- Reissued Somerset Place Foundation, Inc. publications
- Updated web page for the Historic Albemarle Tour web site
- Conducted regular, specialized and hands-on tours of Somerset Place, an antebellum plantation

Field Surveyor and Assistant Coordinator, The Center for Historic Preservation, Murfreesboro, T.N., August 1997 to May 1998

- Conducted grant-supported research and survey work to prepare one multiple property nomination including denominational histories and thirteen individual nominations of rural African American churches in Tennessee to the National Register of Historic Places
- Coordinated research and planning for the Civil War Heritage Area in Tennessee

Graduate Research Assistant, The Center for Historic Preservation, Murfreesboro, T.N., August 1996 to August 1997

- Museums: Developed an exhibit entitled "Murfreesboro: Settlement to Reconstruction" for Bradley Academy, an African American school converted into a local history museum
- Heritage Education: Drafted design proposal for a 1920s heritage classroom at Bradley Academy and assisted with grant writing and preliminary exhibit design for the new Children's Discovery House
- Heritage Tourism: Designed Civil War history wayside exhibits and an interpretive brochure for the Stones River and Lytle Creek Greenway in Murfreesboro, performed bibliographic research for the Civil War Heritage Area in Tennessee project and created a brochure for the Leadership Rutherford Committee

Researcher, National Park Service - Natchez Trace Parkway, Tupelo, M.S., May 1997 to September 1997

- Visited repositories in Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi to accumulate information for a comprehensive bibliography on the modern motor road that is the major transportation corridor of the Natchez Trace Parkway
- Evaluated project research to date
- Prepared a final report (published 1998)

SUPPLEMENTARY PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Board Member, State Capitol Foundation, Raleigh, N.C., 2010-present

Commission Member, Raleigh Historic Districts Commission, Raleigh, N.C., 2002-2003

- Served on the Certificate of Appropriateness and Research Committees

Board Member, Historic Stagville Foundation, Durham, N.C., 2001-2003

- Served on the Buildings Committee (examined and documented historic resources)
 - Assisted with special events
- Consultant**, Terracon, Duluth, G.A., 2001-2003
- Prepared communications tower review forms, conduct fieldwork, and provide additional documentation as requested for Section 106 compliance
 - Presented proposed projects to the staff at the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office and the Office of State Archaeology
- Board Member**, Joel Lane House, Inc., 1999-2002
- Served as House Chairman (regularly inspected historic resources and scheduled repairs)
 - Assisted with special event planning and execution
 - Developed and implemented cyclical maintenance plan

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEYS

- Forsyth County, North Carolina Phases I, II, III, and IV Architectural Survey (2006-2011)
- Bethania Freedmen's Community Survey, Forsyth County, North Carolina (2011)
- City of Concord Downtown Commercial Districts Survey Update, Cabarrus County (2008)
- City of Concord Residential Historic Districts Survey Update, Cabarrus County, North Carolina (2006)
- City of Lexington Architectural Survey (Historic Residential Neighborhoods and Erlanger Mill Village), Davidson County, North Carolina (2005)
- City of Thomasville Architectural Survey, Davidson County, North Carolina (2004)
- City of Rock Hill, South Carolina Architectural Survey for the City of Rock Hill and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (2004)
- City of Greenville, South Carolina Architectural Survey for the City of Greenville and the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (2003)

STUDY LIST APPLICATIONS AND NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS

- Wilkinson-Hurdle House National Register Nomination, Tarboro vicinity, Edgecombe County (2012)
- City Hospital - Gaston Memorial Hospital Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Gastonia, Gaston County (2011)
- Asheboro Hosiery Mills – Cranford Furniture Company Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Asheboro, Randolph County (2011)
- Chatham Manufacturing Company National Register Nomination, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2011)
- Washington Street Historic District National Register Nomination, High Point, Guilford County (2010)
- Farmington Historic District National Register Nomination, Farmington, Davie County (2010)
- Carolina Mill Study List Application, Carolina, Alamance County (2010)
- Booker T. Washington High School Study List Application, Rocky Mount, Edgecombe County (2009)
- Moore-Cordell House Study List Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2009)
- Stonecutter Mills Study List Application, Spindale, Rutherford County (2009)
- Beverly Hills Historic District National Register Nomination, Burlington, Alamance County (2009)
- Central City Historic District National Register Nomination Boundary Increase, Decrease, and Additional Documentation, Rocky Mount, Nash and Edgecombe Counties (2009)
- St. Stephen United Methodist Church National Register Nomination Draft, Lexington, Davidson County (2008)
- Blair Farm National Register Nomination, Boone, Watauga County (2008)
- Foust-Carpenter and Dean Dick Farms Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Whitsett vicinity, Guilford County (2007, 2008)
- Alexander Manufacturing Company Mill Village Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Forest City, Rutherford County (2005, 2008)
- Erlanger Mill Village Historic District Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Davidson County (2005, 2007)

- Lenoir Downtown Historic District National Register Nomination, Caldwell County (2006)
- Lexington Residential Historic District Study List Application and National Register Nomination, Davidson County (2005, 2006)
- West Main Street Historic District National Register Nomination, Forest City, Rutherford County (2005)
- Loray Mill Historic District Boundary Expansion, Gastonia, Gaston County (2005)
- East Main Street Historic District National Register Nomination, Forest City, Rutherford County (2005)
- York-Chester Historic District National Register Nomination, Gaston County (2004)
- Turner and Amelia Smith House National Register Nomination, Wake County (2004)
- Kenworth Historic District National Register Nomination, Catawba County (2004)
- Main Street Historic District National Register Boundary Expansion, Forest City, Rutherford County (2004)
- Lewis-Thornburg Farm National Register Nomination, Randolph County (2003)
- Henrietta-Caroleen High School National Register Nomination, Rutherford County (2003)
- Everetts Christian Church National Register Nomination, Martin County (2003)
- First Christian Church National Register Nomination, Martin County (2003)
- Oak City Church National Register Nomination, Martin County (2003)
- West Raleigh National Register Nomination, Wake County, North Carolina (2003)
- Study List Applications: Randleman School, Randolph County; Linden School, Cumberland County; Cleveland School, Johnston County (2002)
- Peace House National Register Nomination, Granville County (2002)
- Ashland National Register Nomination, Bertie County (2002)
- Frank and Mary Smith House National Register Nomination, Wake County (2002)
- Winfall Historic District National Register Nomination, Perquimans County (2002)
- King Parker House National Register Nomination, Hertford County (2002)
- Study List Applications: Brentwood School, Guilford County; Powell-Horton House, Hertford County (2002)
- Porter Houses and Armstrong Kitchen National Register Nomination, Edgecombe County (2002)
- Hauser Farm (Horne Creek Farm State Historic Site) National Register Nomination, Surry County (2001)
- Garrett's Island House National Register Nomination, Washington County (2000)
- *CSS Neuse* National Register Nomination, Lenoir County (1999)
- St. Luke's A.M.E. Church National Register Nomination, Halifax County (1999); church destroyed by Hurricane Floyd in September 1999

LOCAL DESIGNATION REPORTS AND DESIGN GUIDELINES

- Downtown Concord Historic District Local Designation Consultation and Report, Cabarrus County (2008, 2010)
- Lexington Residential Historic District and Erlanger Mill Village Historic District Local Designation Reports and Design Guidelines, Davidson County (2007-2008)
- Foust-Carpenter and Dean Dick Farms Local Historic District Designation Report, Whitsett vicinity, Guilford County (2007)
- Ludwick and Elizabeth Summers House Local Landmark Designation Report, Gibsonville vicinity, Guilford County (2007)
- James B. and Diana M. Dyer House, Local Landmark Designation Report, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2005)
- Grimes Mill Local Landmark Designation Report, Lexington, Davidson County (2005)

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORTS AND RESTORATION PLANS

- Restoration plan preparation for the Robson House and consultation during its installation in the chronological North Carolina history exhibit at the Museum of History in Raleigh, North Carolina (2009-2010)
- Leigh Farm Historic Structures Report and Site Management Plan, Durham County (2006)
- Burnt Chimney CDBG Redevelopment Project Recordation Plan, Florence Mill Property, Forest City, Rutherford County (2006)

- Lewis-Thornburg Farm Site Management Plan, Randolph County (2003)
- Historic Structures Report on the Robson House, with Peter Sandbeck, prepared for the Museum of History, Raleigh, North Carolina (2002)

SECTION 106 REPORTS

- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Intensive Evaluation, Watkins Farm, Cornwall, Granville County (2010)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Intensive Evaluation, Ramsey Farm, I-40/I-77 Interchange Improvements, Statesville, Iredell County (2009-2010)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Greensboro Northern and Eastern Loops, Guilford County (2006)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: US 52 Improvement Project, Forsyth County (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: NC 109 Improvement Project, Forsyth and Davidson Counties (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Correction of Differential Settling along US 158 (Elizabeth Street) from NC 34 (North Water Street) to US 17 Business in Elizabeth City, Pasquotank County (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Correction of Differential Settling along US 17 Business/NC 37 from the Perquimans River Bridge to the NC 37 split, Hertford vicinity, Perquimans County (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey: Improvements to NC 33 from US 264 in Greenville to US 64 in Tarboro, Pitt and Edgecombe Counties (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Kerr Avenue Improvements, Wilmington, New Hanover County (2005)
- North Carolina Department of Transportation Phase II Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report: Salem Creek Connector, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2004)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

- “Northup and O’Brien,” biographical entry completed in 2010 upon the request of Catherine Bishir for the *Dictionary of North Carolina Architects and Builders*, an online resource administered by North Carolina State University.
- “Denominational Histories,” with Teresa Douglas, Rebecca Smith, and Carroll Van West, in *Powerful Artifacts: A Guide to Surveying and Documenting Rural African-American Churches in the South*, Center for Historic Preservation, Middle Tennessee State University, July 2000.
- *Paving the Way: A Bibliography of the Modern Natchez Trace Parkway* with Timothy Davis, Sara Amy Leach, and Ashley Vaughn, Natchez Trace Parkway, National Park Service, 1999.
- Index, *Tennessee Historical Quarterly*, Winter 1998.
- “Andrew Jackson Donelson,” “Samuel Donelson,” and “Stockly Donelson,” *Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture*, Tennessee Historical Society, Nashville, 1998.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION CERTIFICATION APPLICATIONS FOR TAX CREDIT PROJECTS

- City Hospital - Gaston Memorial Hospital Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Gastonia, Gaston County (2011)
- Asheboro Hosiery Mills – Cranford Furniture Company Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Asheboro, Randolph County (2011)
- Chatham Manufacturing Company Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth

County (2011)

- W. L. Robison Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2011)
- Royster Building Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Shelby, Cleveland County (2010)
- Romina Theater, Horne Mercantile, Forest City Diner, Smiths Department Store, and Central Hotel Income-Producing Tax Credit Applications, Forest City, Rutherford County (2010)
- Church Street School Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, Thomasville, Davidson County (2009)
- Property owner assistance with the preparation of non-income producing tax credit applications for residences in National Register historic districts in Winston-Salem, Forsyth County (2003-2010)
- Peace House Income-Producing Tax Credit Application, rural Granville County (2002)

SELECTED PRESENTATIONS (CONFERENCES/ANNUAL MEETINGS/STUDY PROGRAMS)

- Forsyth County's Agricultural Heritage, keynote address at the 2011 Farm City Banquet, held by the Forsyth County Agricultural Extension Service, November 2011
- "From Farm to Factory: Continuity and Change in the Bethania Freedmen's Community," Southeastern Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians Annual Conference, South Carolina, October 2011
- "Winston-Salem's Mid-Twentieth-Century Architecture," Reynolda House Museum of American Art, October 2011
- "Forsyth County Architectural Survey Update," numerous presentations for entities including the Winston-Salem-Forsyth County Planning Board, Historic Resources Commission, City Council, and County Commissioners; the Forsyth County Genealogical Society, the State Historic Preservation Office's National Register Advisory Committee in Raleigh, the Winston-Salem Colonial Dames Chapter, and the Old Salem Garden Club
- "From the Roaring Twenties to the Space Age: Winston-Salem, North Carolina's Mid-Twentieth-Century Architecture," Southeastern Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians Annual Conference, Chattanooga, Tennessee, October 2010
- "Winston-Salem's Mid-Twentieth-Century Architecture," Historic Preservation Month Lecture Series, Old Salem Visitor Center, May 2010
- "Forsyth County's Cultural Landscapes," Historic Preservation Month Lecture Series, Old Salem Visitor Center, May 2009
- "Forsyth County's Historic African American Resources," Preserve Historic Forsyth Annual Meeting, March 2009
- "Set in Stone: The Work of Frank W. Murrell and Sons," Southeastern Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians Annual Conference, Greensboro, North Carolina, October 2008
- "From Frontier to Factory Revisited: Forsyth County's Diverse Architectural Legacy," opening lecture at the Preservation North Carolina Annual Conference, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, October 2008
- "Leave No Stone Unturned: An Attempt to Uncover the Work of Charleston's African American Stonemasons," Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts Summer Institute, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, July 2008
- "Early North Carolina Architecture," North Carolina Museums Council Annual Meeting, Hickory, North Carolina, March 2007
- "An Anglomaniac Mansion in Tobacco Town: Mayer, Murray and Phillip's Dyer House of 1931," Colonial Dames Meeting, Winston-Salem, January 2007; Historic Architecture Round Table, Raleigh, North Carolina, October 2005
- "Gastonia's Architecture: Portrait of a New South Economy," with Sarah W. David, Preservation North Carolina Annual Conference, Gastonia, North Carolina, October 2005
- "Aladdin Homes: Built in a Day," Fall Institute 2004, Perspectives on American Decorative Arts, 1776-1920, Winterthur, Wilmington, Delaware
- "A Movable Beast: NCDOT's Historic Truss Bridge Reuse and Relocation Program," Preservation North Carolina Annual Conference, Statesville, North Carolina, 2001
- "The African American Community of Bethania," Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts Summer Institute, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, July 1997

SPECIALIZED TRAINING

- Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts Summer Institute: Charleston, in Winston-Salem, NC, July 2008
- “Green Strategies for Historic Buildings,” presented by the National Preservation Institute in Greensboro, NC, April 2008
- The Historic New England Program in New England Studies, Boston, June 2006
- “Historic Landscapes: Planning, Management, and Cultural Landscape Reports,” presented by the National Preservation Institute in Greensboro, NC, April 2005
- Winterthur Fall Institute 2004, Perspectives on American Decorative Arts, 1776-1920, Wilmington, DE
- "Disadvantaged Business Enterprises Program Improvement Training," presented by the South Carolina Department of Transportation in Columbia, S.C., March 2003
- “NEPA Environmental Cross-Cutters Course,” presented by National Environmental Protection Agency in Raleigh, NC, July 2002
- "Advanced Section 4(f) Workshop," presented by the Federal Highways Administration in Raleigh, N.C., November 2002
- "Assessing Indirect and Cumulative Impacts of Transportation Projects in North Carolina," presented by the Louis Berger Group, Inc. in Raleigh, N.C., December 2002
- "Introduction to Section 106," presented by the National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in Raleigh, N.C., April 2002
- Restoration Field School, taught by Travis McDonald at Thomas Jefferson’s Poplar Forest in Forest, Virginia, Summer 2000
- “History of North Carolina Architecture,” taught by Catherine Bishir at North Carolina State University in Raleigh, N.C., Spring 2000
- Victorian Society Summer School in Newport, Rhode Island, taught by Richard Guy Wilson, Summer 1999
- Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts Summer Institute: The Backcountry, in Winston-Salem, N.C., Summer 1997

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

American Association for State and Local History
Friends of MESDA and the Collections
National Trust for Historic Preservation
National Council on Public History
Preservation North Carolina
Southeaster Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians
Vernacular Architecture Forum