AN ORDINANCE DESIGNATING CERTAIN PROPERTIES LOCATED IN THE COUNTY OF FORSYTH AS HISTORIC PROPERTIES AND AMENDING THE ORDINANCE ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS ON OCTOBER 4, 1976 ON THIS SUBJECT TO INCLUDE SAID PROPERTIES

WHEREAS, all of the prerequisites to the adoption of this ordinance, as prescribed by Chapter 160A, Article 19, Part 3B of the North Carolina General Statutes, have been met; and

WHEREAS, the Forsyth County/Winston-Salem Historic Properties Commission has recommended in joint public hearing on this date to the Board of Commissioners of Forsyth County that certain properties located in Forsyth County be designated as historic properties; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners of Forsyth County finds that all of the properties listed below are of historical and cultural significance to the citizens of Forsyth County, and valuable to the community as educational resources and as such their preservation should be encouraged, and all of the enumerated properties meet the criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as evidenced by the findings in a resolution adopted by the Forsyth County/Winston-Salem Historical Properties Commission on this date;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the Board of Commissioners of Forsyth County, North Carolina,

1. That all of the properties enumerated below are hereby designated "historic properties" in accordance with Chapter 160A, Article 19, Part 3B of the North Carolina General Statutes:

   The properties which are hereby designated as "historic properties" are described in Exhibit A attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference. Each property is described by its name, its initial date of occupancy, and the tax block and lot on which it is located. The facts which authenticate its historic significance are set out therein.

2. That the properties listed above shall not be demolished, materially altered, remodeled or removed until ninety (90) days written notice of the owner's proposed action has been given to the Forsyth County/Winston-Salem Historic Properties Commission.

3. That nothing in this ordinance shall be construed to prevent the ordinary maintenance or repair of any exterior architectural feature in or on said property that does not involve a change in design, material, or outer appearance thereof, nor to prevent the construction, reconstruction, alteration, restoration, demolition or removal of any such feature when a building inspector or similar official certifies to the commission that such action is required for the public safety because of an unsafe condition. Nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the property owners from making any use of this property not prohibited by other statutes, ordinances, or regulations.
4. That a suitable sign shall be posted indicating the structure's designation as historic property and containing any other appropriate information. If the owner consents, the sign shall be placed on said property. If the owner objects, the sign shall be placed on a nearby public right of way.

5. That all owners and occupants of said property be given the notice of this ordinance as required by applicable law and that copies of this ordinance be filed and indexed in the Forsyth County Register of Deeds, Building Inspection Department and Tax Supervisor as required by applicable law.

6. The ordinance adopted by the Board of Commissioners of Forsyth County on October 4, 1976, designating other properties in Forsyth County as historic is hereby amended to include the above described properties.

Adopted this the 19th day of December, 1977.

JUDY C. MAXAS
CLERK TO THE BOARD
1844 JOHN SIEWERS HOUSE

Tax Block 574, Lot 1 & 2

Lot 102 (832 South Main Street and 15 Walnut Street). The brick storey-
and-a-half end chimney was constructed by John Siewers, cabinetmaker, in
1844. The lot, part of the original tavern property, was surveyed for
Edwin Bietel in 1839, but no improvements were made until it was trans-
ferred to Siewers and the Siewers Cabinetshop was constructed along
Walnut Street in 1842. John, and his brother, Jacob, who lived across
Main Street, conducted a cabinet business here for many years. The
dwelling house was partially restored by Mrs. Stewart Pratt in 1940 and
is now owned by Zachary T. & Flora Bynum. This structure is considered
by Old Salem, Inc. an integral part of the total landscape.
1842 Siewers Cabinet Shop
Tax Block 574, Lots 48, 68, 78

(15 Walnut Street). See the history of the 1845 John Siewers House. This house is presently owned by O. S. Sowers.
Lot 49 (434 South Main Street). The Fifth House, similar to the half-timbered Fourth House, was staked off in September 1767, and occupied the next March by the cabinetmaker Enert Enerson. He got sick and retired back to Bethabara in the fall and the surveyor Ludwig Heinung then lived in the house until 1780, when Rudolph Christ, pottery journeyman, moved in. In 1774 a small pottery kiln was built on the northern edge, also a pottery drying shed; the pottery used parts or all of the house off and on for many years. The loft under the roof was also completed with living quarters and variously used. The chief tenants were the pottery journeyman, John Hulland, 1812 to 1821; Rudolph Christ from his retirement in 1821 to his death in 1833 and Christian Ebert, 1845 to 1886. Ebert, a hatter, enlarged the house northward and added a second story. In 1889-90 when the street car was installed on Main Street the street and houses along it were raised four to five feet. The Fifth House was moved back to Salt Street in later years. It was the threat of building a grocery store here that brought about the first protective zoning laws for the historic area in 1944. The house is presently owned by Mr. Bernard Gray.
Lot 55 (508 South Main Street). The Leinbach House, one of the best surviving examples of a local storey-and-a-half end-chimney central hall house, was built in 1822 by Johann Heinrich Leinbach, master shoemaker, who used the northeast room for his shop. At his death in 1870 the property went to his son, Henry Alexander Leinbach, a photographer, who, in 1868, had built a two-storey studio, or “daguerreotype gallery,” at the north gable. Mrs. Lucy Leinbach Wenhold inherited the property in 1953, and her daughter, Mrs. Isabel Veazie, in 1958. After its purchase in 1960, the house was restored by Old Salem in 1962. The house is presently owned by Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Reynolds. The land is owned by Old Salem, Inc.
1822 LEINBACH GRANARY - STABLE
Lot 504, Sec 55

(507 Salt Street). The Leinbach Granary Stable was built as an outbuilding to the 1822 Johann Henrich Leinbach house. It was used by the family for years. The property is presently owned by Old Salem, Inc.
Lot 24 (731 South Main Street). The construction of the Ebert-Reich House in 1793 completed the occupancy of the five building lots (three facing Main and two facing the Square) in this block, four of the houses being of log construction, the fifth of stone and brick. Johann George Ebert was a retired farmer and hoped to make his living in Salem in the turner's trade. He was a contentious man and gave the governing fathers trouble from the start, then with the site of his home, its architecture, and then with certain fire hazards connected with his oven. He was refused permission to bring cows into the community, and the last straw was reached when he refused to pay his debts. Bad feelings were brought to a head with the sale of the improvements to Gottlieb Schober in late 1795. Christian Reich immediately rented the house and operated a tinsmith shop, first for Schober as proprietor, then under his own mastership. The Reich family continued the business building a small shop in the rear and facing Blum Street in 1815. He had weatherboarded his log storey-and-a-half house by 1801. His widow and son, Jacob, continued the business after Christopher's death in 1824, Jacob becoming master in 1827. We are not certain of the date of the addition of a second storey to the Ebert-Reich House, but note that Jacob Reich had constructed the present stoop entrance in 1843. The style of the present structure, particularly as to roof line, dates the alteration about this time. Mr. and Mrs. William X. Hoyt renovated the house to its present state in 1938.

The garage building is not included in the description of the property designated historic.
Lot 23 (803 S. Main Street). Salem Diary for January 20, 1781, records that "the power wagon returned with the other ammunition wagons, a guard of thirty men, and a Conductor who will make up ammunition here. They wished to build a laboratory in which to work, and it was decided to help them, for the sake of the safety of the town. During the following days the officers pressed wagons to haul materials for the house, which was erected outside the town, behind the Tavern. It was 24 by 30 feet in size, and was raised by the Brethren." It was this magazine, later to serve as a hospital and a warehouse for the "specific tax" (grain in lieu of tax), that was moved to lot 23 after the tavern fire of 1784. It served as a tavern, with addition of central chimney, until the new brick tavern could be built. Its use by the tavern continued until the improvements were purchased by David Blum in 1842, and the little log house was moved to the rear corner where it continued to serve as a shop. The building of the present two-storey end-chimney residence, with kitchen ell to the rear, was delayed because of financial difficulties and the obstinacy of Blum over the terms of his lease. The house was finished in 1844 and Blum's brother, Edmund, started a coppersmithy in the log shop to the rear. David Blum refused, however, to sign his lease, and, after long negotiations, Dr. Augustus T. Zevely purchased the improvements and signed the lease. The Zevely House gradually fell to tavern use and a south addition and two-storied over-the-street porch were built to the south property line, this touching a three-storey storey built by his neighbor, Traugott Leinbach, in 1859. The Zevely House was reduced to its original size and partially restored in 1941 and is owned by Old Salem, Inc.
Lot 97 (901 South Main Street). Although Dr. David Kuehln received an indenture for his lot in late 1829, it was not until 1831 that his full two-storey and chimney with kitchen all brick house was completed and occupied. At his insistence the block was re-surveyed into three 120-foot lots instead of the intended four 90-foot properties. The Kuehln House is the only privately built residence in the community for which plans and elevations exist today. These indicate two front doors, the southmost entrance for the apothecary. Dr. Christian David Kuehln was one of the first physicians to come from Germany to this Moravian settlement. Dr. Kuehln had his office in the house and he dried herbs and made medicine in the basement. The property, still in its original size, is owned by Dr. and Mrs. George E. Waynick, Jr. It was partially restored in 1947 by the Waynick family.
Lot 25 (498 Salt Street). During the first years of Salem's history, this large 132-foot lot was divided into two 66-foot frontages, these opposite the first two lots eastward and facing the main street. Dr. Bonn, who lived in the First House, used this northernmost back lot as pasture, orchard, and for his laboratory, an 18 x 20 foot structure at the creek, about 160 feet back. In a like manner, Christian Fritz operated a white tannery in a somewhat larger structure on the creek and at the south property line. Later maps combine these two lots into one but no early houses were constructed on the Salt Street front. Early in this century a row house complex was built. The property passed to Old Salem by purchase in 1957. It was sold to Eldridge C. Hanes in 1970 as a site for the relocated 1832 Christian Fridrich Denke House, a storey-and-a-half frame central hall structure which originally was built on lot 90 across the present Old Salem Road.
Lot 72 (510 Salt Street). The central chimney storey-and-a-half log house with clapboard covering was built by John Joachim Hagen as his residence and tailor's shop in 1816. The Hagen House received a back lean-to addition in 1824 and a front stoop or porch on the sidewalk in 1828. After the widow Hagen left the property in 1844, the improvements were purchased by the widow Elizabeth Reich, and then her son, Charles. The property passed to Old Salem in 1953, and was sold, in turn, to Mrs. Barbara Babcock Millhouse in 1956 for restoration in 1957.
225 South Main Street, Kernersville, N.C. This is one of the 13 original houses in Kernersville. It was built in 1870 and has been on home tours of the old homes. For one tour in 1976 almost 400 people toured it. The house is made of handmade brick and was built by a Korner. The house is in excellent condition. It is presently owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Sparks.
312 South Main Street, Kernersville, N.C. This home was originally built in 1857 by John Frederick Korner, (son of Joseph Korner - founder of Kernersville) for his son, Nathanial Macon Korner. It is believed to be the second oldest residence still standing in Kernersville. Joined to the homeplace when built was the original tannery where John Frederick and later his son, Nathanial Macon manufactured harnesses, saddles and shoes. Later a sawmill and cotton gin were added. The tannery grew quite large during the Civil War when leather items were made for the Confederate Army. After Nathanial Macon Korner's death, his son, Carl Korner and his wife, Bernice Korner continued to live in the home until their deaths. The house was purchased in 1970 by its present owners, Mr. John G. Wolfe, III and wife, Roberta B. Wolfe, also descendants of Joseph Korner.

The screen porch, family room and carport are not included in the description of the property designated historic.
5531 Main Street, Bethania, N.C. This house was built in 1810, and is located in Bethania, the second oldest Moravian settlement in North Carolina. Bethania was settled in 1759. The home was owned by Daniel Butner, who acquired the lot through marriage to Elizabeth Hege. The house is presently owned by Mr. and Mrs. Ned H. Hipp.
5836 Bethania Road, Bethania, NC. The Dr. Beverly Jones House is an imposing, well-preserved Classical Revival plantation house built in 1846-1847. It is located on the outskirts of Bethania, an eighteenth century Moravian village. The two story brick house is surrounded by beautifully landscaped lawns and has a nearby complete collection of contemporary outbuildings, including a kitchen, smokehouse and three slave houses. The last are of log construction. The log barn from the plantation was moved nearby to Old Salem and has been restored as part of the exhibit.

The Dr. Beverly Jones House is one of the two known documented surviving examples in the state of the work of Virginian-born architect-builder Dabney Cosby. The correspondence that Dabney Cosby had with Dr. Beverly Jones, a prominent local physician, concerning the construction of the house has been preserved. The house was completed around 1847.

The house is presently owned by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dove.
NORTH CAROLINA  
FORSYTH COUNTY  

CERTIFICATION

I, Judy C. Makas, Clerk to the Board of Commissioners of Forsyth County, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the attached Ordinance was duly adopted by the Board of Commissioners at its regular meeting held on December 19, 1977, on the seventh floor of the Hall of Justice Building in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and that said Ordinance is duly recorded in the official Minutes of the meeting of said Board held on December 19, 1977.

Witness my hand and the official seal of Forsyth County this 19th day of January, 1978.

[Signature]

Judy C. Makas, Clerk
Forsyth County Board of Commissioners

NORTH CAROLINA  
FORSYTH COUNTY  

I, the undersigned Notary Public in and for the aforementioned State and County, certify that Judy C. Makas personally came before me this day and acknowledged that she is the Clerk to the Board of Commissioners of Forsyth County, and that by authority duly given and as the act of the said Board of Commissioners, the foregoing certification was signed by her and sealed with the Common Seal of Forsyth County.

Witness my hand and notarial seal, this the 19th day of January, 1978.

[Signature]

Dorothy B. Swicegood
Notary Public

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—Forsyth County

The foregoing (or annexed) certificate of Judy C. Swicegood, Clerk to the Board of Commissioners of Forsyth County, is (are) certified to be correct. This the 2nd day of January, 1978.

Probate fee $50 paid.

PRESENTED FOR REGISTRATION AND RECORD

By: Eunice Ayers, Register of Deeds
By: Janet Bettona, Deputy-Registrar

[Stamp]

EUNICE AYERS
REGISTER OF DEEDS
FORSYTH Cnty., N.C.

[Stamp] 1227P0906