NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

186

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Hoehns (Hanes), Philip and Johanna, House
Other names/site number: _____
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: 3550 Middlebrook Drive
City or town: Clemmons State: NC County: Forsyth
Not For Publication: [ ] N/A Vicinity: [ ] N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___**national** ___**statewide** X **local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___**A** ___**B** X **C** ___**D**

Kevin Cherry 2/23/2016

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action: 4-19-2016

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	X
Public – Local	☐
Public – State	☐
Public – Federal	☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	X
District	☐
Site	☐
Structure	☐
Object	☐

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	3	buildings
0	0	sites
0	1	structures
0	0	objects
1	4	Total

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

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
EARLY REPUBLIC
_Other: Moravian_____
Other: *Flurkuchenhaus* plan
_____
_____
_____
_____

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: __ _____
Foundation: Stucco
Walls: Brick
Roof: Wood shingle
Other: Wood, Brick, Stone

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The 1798 two-story brick Philip and Johanna Hoehns (Hanes) House is located at 3550 Middlebrook Drive near the south end of the village of Clemmons in Forsyth County, North Carolina. The house stands near the west angle of a triangular tract of 8.51 acres and faces northwest toward the northwest property line. (Photo 1) Three outbuildings and a structure accompany the house. The well house, located northeast of the house, was built in the late 1940s. The barn-like garage, which also stands northeast of the house, was constructed in 2014-2015. The 2014-2015 springhouse is located across a stream downhill and south of the house. It is accessed by a small, stone-veneered, arched bridge of the same date.

Narrative Description

Setting

The Hoehns House property contains both wooded and grassy areas. The house is set far back from Middlebrook Drive on the east with a combination of lawn and groupings of trees between the road and the house. Facing northwest, the house has a large front lawn with scattered trees that slopes gradually downward toward the northwest property line. Southwest of the house, the land slopes more sharply downward to a small, winding stream, a tributary of nearby Johnson Creek, that runs near the southwest property line. Trees along the stream bed help to shield the Hoehns House from the modern residential subdivision uphill from the far bank of the stream. Behind (southeast of) the house is an expansive meadow bordered by trees.

The current tract is all that remains intact from the several hundred acres still associated with the house in 1973, when P. Huber Hanes Jr. sold the larger acreage to a developer. Although the northwest boundary of the nominated property now faces the rear of houses along Meadows Edge Court, the southwest boundary faces the rear of houses along Bridgewood Road, and the eastern boundary faces Middlebrook Drive, east of which are late-twentieth-century houses and an apartment complex, the surviving 8.51-acre house tract is largely screened from these late-twentieth-century developments by a variety of deciduous and evergreen trees. All utility lines are underground.

A concrete rail fence, probably dating from the late 1940s, runs along the east side of the property paralleling Middlebrook Drive. Originally, it, along with other like fencing, marked the perimeter of the Hanes's twentieth-century Middlebrook Farm. On a slight rise of land south of the northeast corner of the property, two medium-height stone walls dating from 2014-2015 create an entrance to a long, crushed-rock driveway that curves north and then west until it parallels the northwest property line. Concrete fencing runs along the northwest side of the driveway.

The original drive to the house paralleled the current drive on the northwest. Concrete-rail fencing once ran along both sides of the old drive. Half of the width of that drive, now grassed over, is owned by the present owners of the Hoehns House, while the other half is owned by the homeowners' association of Meadows Edge, the adjacent housing development. The fencing along the southeast side of the old drive remains to border the northwest side of the new driveway. The owners of the Hoehns House purchased the concrete fencing along the other side of the old drive from the Meadows Edge Homeowners' Association and used some of it to repair the fencing along Middlebrook Drive, at the same time moving that fence about twelve feet west of the sidewalk. The remainder of the fencing was used to create a rectangular enclosure around the house yard, which consists of the expansive front lawn and much smaller side and rear lawns, on the northeast side of the house including the well house and the garage.[1] (See site plan, Photo 15) Where the driveway enters the house yard, the roadbed changes to light brown pea gravel outlined by granite curbing. There, the driveway expands to a small parking area and continues to the rear of the garage, where it ends.

[1] Thomas A. Gray, Interview with Laura Phillips, July 27, 2015.

House

Exterior

The 1798 Philip and Johanna Hoehns House is a two-story, brick, four-bay-wide, double-pile house. (Photo 3) In addition to its two stories, it has an attic and a full basement. Attached to the rear of the house by an enclosed passage is a one-story, three-bay-wide, single-pile frame addition built in 2014-2015. Although the house faces northwest, for ease of describing the exterior and interior characteristics, the façade will be considered as facing west, the rear east, and the two side elevations north and south.

The foundation of the house ranges from approximately one-and-a-half to three feet in height, depending on the location. Because the ground slopes slightly downward from north to south, the foundation at the south end of the house is taller than that at the north end. The foundation is composed of rubble-stone that is stuccoed and scored to resemble refined ashlar blocks. The "blocks" are painted the bright red-orange color of red-lead, and the "mortar joints" are painted white. Although through the years, most of the stuccoed surface and paint had disappeared, during the 2014-2015 exterior restoration of the house, when the 1940s shed-roofed front porch – which extended across most of the façade – was removed, physical evidence of both features was discovered. On every side of the house, the foundation is pierced by narrow, vertical window openings that illuminate the cellar. (Photo 2) A band of shaped clay bricks along the top of the foundation forms a molded water table. (Photo 7)

The thick, loadbearing-brick walls of the house are tightly laid in Flemish-bond brick whose dark-fired headers contrast sharply with the red-brick stretchers. Red bricks at each corner of the house and flanking each door and window give the appearance of accenting rubbed bricks. The dark headers of each gable end are laid in a decorative chevron pattern. (Photos 2 and 6)

The steep, side-gable roof is sheathed with wood shingles. At front and rear, the roof kicks outward slightly to deflect water. Running the length of the front and rear eaves is a masonry coved cornice, painted white, with a bead across the bottom painted the red-orange of red-lead paint. The rake boards along the sides of the roof are composed of three narrow overlapping boards. (Photo 8) Rising from the north and south ends of the roof are interior-end chimneys laid in Flemish bond with a corbeled top and a white-painted stuccoed band at the base of the corbeling. (Photo 3) The chimney stacks were repaired or rebuilt during the late 1940s remodeling of the house, and noted Winston-Salem brick maker George Black made the bricks needed for them. Lightening rods at each end of the house rise from the ground up past the gables and chimneys. (Photo 3) They are reproductions of the originals.

The house's fenestration consists of six-over-six sash windows on the first and second floors and four-over-four sash windows at the attic level. The window surrounds are plain, and the projecting sills have a rounded outer edge. (Photo 7) The sash of the first-floor windows are original, but when the present owners purchased the house in 2014, no original window sash survived on the upper floors. Those later upper windows were then replaced with sash identical to the original sash on the first floor. Each window on the first floor has a single, paneled shutter with a long iron hook that attaches to the window sill for opening and closing. Holes for shutter pintles indicate the early presence of paired shutters. There are no shutters above the first floor. (Photo 3) Above each window is a brick segmental arch with alternating red and black rowlock bricks. The red bricks have been painted the red-orange color of red-lead paint to accentuate the contrasting colors between the bricks. The black bricks retain the original burned coloring from

their firing. The recessed spandrel beneath the arch is filled with two black-painted rowlocks and red bricks cut to fit the remaining space within the spandrel. The latter bricks are painted the color of red-lead. (Photo 8)

The west façade features a pair of central entrances with a window on either side of the pair. Windows on the second story align with those on the first. Each entrance is reached by four stone steps set on masonry bases painted as a continuation of the foundation. The steps, which are flanked by a pair of iron railings, date from 2014-2015. (Photos 2 and 3) The six-panel doors, which date from the late-1940s renovation of the house, have plain wood surrounds and are headed by a brick segmental arches and masonry spandrels like those above the windows. Here, however, the arches are larger and thus the spandrels are larger, resulting in an additional row of bricks across the bottom. These are painted red except for two headers, which are black. The façade's south door is used as the main entrance. The north door is currently fixed in place, so that it does not open.

A gabled hood with a segmental-arched soffit and a large, curvilinear, wood bracket at each end shelters the pair of front doors. (Photos 2 and 3) Dating from the 2014-2015 exterior restoration, the porch hood is based on physical evidence uncovered when the 1940s porch was removed, supported by a knowledge of porch hoods of the period in Old Salem. When the 1940s porch – which had a brick foundation, square posts, and a shed roof over the two entrances and windows – was removed, evidence of a broad, segmental arch and a gable could be seen on the façade bricks. Two outlier beams, one at either end of the arch, had been cut off at the point where they once projected from the façade. These were support beams for a hood. No other holes for support beams were in the area of the entrances that might have indicated the presence of porch pilasters or a porch floor originally.

Matching door openings remain at the rear of the house but are not visible from the outside, because they open into the 2014-2015 rear addition. The 1940s six-panel doors that filled those openings were removed by the present owners. One door was reused as the well house door, and the other, which was deteriorated, is stored in the cellar.

The north elevation has six windows, two per floor. (Photo 3) The south elevation is like the north, except that in the center there is a small, weatherboarded-frame bulkhead with a wood-shingled gable roof and a batten door on the south end that serves as the exterior entrance to the cellar. (Photo 6) Between the cellar entrance and the southeast corner of the brick house is a white-painted picket fence with plain posts that encloses a small utility area. (Photo 6)

The east (rear) elevation of the house has the same fenestration as the west façade, except that the rear entrances have been covered by the addition built to the house in 2014-2015. (Photos 4 and 7) The predominantly one-story frame addition follows an asymmetrical T-shaped plan with the base of the T set perpendicular to the house and forming a hyphen-like passage that connects the main body of the addition to the original house. Unlike the rest of the addition, the passage is one-and-a-half stories. The main body of the addition forms the top of the T, which runs north-south parallel to the original house. It is four bays wide, a single room deep, and has an engaged porch at the south end, all covered by a north-south gable roof.

The addition has a stuccoed foundation, wood beaded-edge siding, and a wood-shingled roof. Because of the central hyphen passage, the addition touches only a minimal part of the original house. The hyphen passage covers the two rear entrances of the original house, which remain open on the interior, and a central, second-story window – now converted to a door – that

was added during the renovation of the house in the late 1940s. The first floor of the hyphen has fixed windows on either side with twenty lights on the north side and thirty-six lights on the south side. The hyphen has an upper half story created by gabled dormers on either side, the north dormer with a fixed nine-light window, and the south dormer with a six-over-six sash window. This is the only section of the addition that is taller than one story. (Photos 4, 5, 6, and 7)

The footprint of the addition (1,070 square feet) is approximately the same size as that of the original house (1,010 square feet). However, the square footage of the entire addition equals only thirty-four percent of the square footage of the entire (all four floors) original brick house, and the south third of the addition is composed of an open porch, which helps mitigate its size.

The massing of the addition is broken up in several ways. The narrow hyphen which forms the point of contact with the original house keeps the main, north-south, portion of the addition more removed from the house. The north end of the addition, which encompasses the kitchen, is set back from the east elevation of the rest of the addition and has a lower gable roof. (Photo 4) Although it projects northward from the hyphen, the north end of the addition is still set back from the north end of the original house. Between the kitchen and the brick house is a recessed side entrance to the addition. The east and west sides of the rest of the addition south of the kitchen have slightly projecting fixed windows with thirty to thirty-six lights. (Photo 5) The south end of the addition projects beyond the south end of the original house, but most of this projection is composed of the porch, which has chamfered wood posts, a plain balustrade, and a frieze of segmental arches. (Photos 5) Brick steps flanked by iron railings provide access to the porch from the east and west. On the east side, the steps connect the porch to a brick patio. Projecting into the porch from the north is a tall, broad, brick, ridge chimney with fireplaces that open both to the porch and to the interior of the addition. (Photo 5)

Interior

The interior of the Philip and Johanna Hoehns (Hanes) House contains two full floors, an attic, a full cellar, and a 2014-2015 one-story addition. In the late 1940s, the interior of the house was remodeled according to plans prepared by Winston-Salem architect William Roy Wallace. When the present owners renovated the house in 2014-2015, they restored some of the original features based on physical evidence, retained some of the 1940s features when there was no evidence of earlier treatments, and made a few changes based on personal taste.

The house follows a variation (end chimneys instead of a central chimney) of a three-room, Germanic *flurkuchenhaus* plan, in which the largest of the three rooms on the first floor runs from the front to the rear of the house and has a large cooking fireplace. (Photo 9) Exterior doors are aligned at the front and rear of the room. (Photo 10) Doorways on the north wall of the large room access a pair of smaller rooms of equal size, each with a corner fireplace served by the north chimney. The central east-west wall on each floor is brick; the central north-south walls are frame.

The first and second floors of the original house (the addition will be addressed separately) have wood floors, plastered walls, and dry-walled ceilings. A seven-inch-tall chair rail with both molded and flat sections and a bead across the bottom surrounds the walls. Original chair rails no longer remained at the time of the 2014-2015 restoration/renovation the

house,[2] but the reconstructed chair rail is based on physical evidence that revealed the original chair rail's placement on the wall and height, along with knowledge of the configuration of chair rails of the period in Old Salem. Simple baseboards feature a flat board with a bead running along the top edge. Centrally positioned summer beams span the ceilings of the first and second floors between the north and south exterior walls. (Photo 9) Exterior doors and windows are deeply inset within segmental-arched openings with flared sides, and the surrounds of both are plain. The two front doors are six-paneled and date from the late-1940s remodeling. The interior doors are four paneled – raised on one side and flat on the other – and the door casings are set within shallow, segmental-arched, plastered masonry. Eighteenth-century or reproduction eighteenth-century hardware is used throughout the house.

In addition to these common characteristics, each room has its own particular features. On the first floor, the south room has a very large, deep fireplace with a hearth of square brick tiles and a broad, segmental-arched opening in the plastered masonry. At the rear of the firebox is a recessed plastered panel of unknown purpose. Being part of the interior end chimney, the fireplace projects into the room. It is completely plastered and plain, except for a 2014-2015 coved and molded wood mantel shelf that is based on period mantel shelves in Old Salem. (Photo 9)

The north front room on the first floor, now used as a library, contains the stair to the second floor, rising from west to east. In the late 1940s renovation of the house, this stair was removed to provide more space for the two north rooms, and, in its stead, a three-legged stair was installed in the southeast corner of the large south room. During the 2014-2015 restoration/ renovation of the house, physical evidence revealed that the placement of the original stair was along the north side of the center wall of the house and that it ran, in separate flights, from the cellar to the attic. Physical evidence also revealed that, prior to the late 1940s, there had been no stair in the southeast corner of the large south room, so it was removed. In 2014-2015, the stair was rebuilt in its original, central location, re-establishing the flow of passage from the cellar to the attic. The current closed-string stair is of simple design, with a baseboard rising along the wall with the steps,[3] a tapered and chamfered newel, a plain balustrade with balusters turned at a forty-five-degree angle, and a slightly rounded handrail. (Photo 12)

The north front room has several other features dating from 2014-2015. A tall cupboard – a reproduction of a clothes press made by Salem master cabinetmaker Johannes Krause – has been permanently installed in the southwest corner of the room, covering the north front door. However, the door is fully intact behind the cupboard, i.e. not plastered over. On the east side of the room, bookshelves have been installed, running from the stair to the corner fireplace. This installation necessitated the closure of the original door between the northwest and northeast rooms. However, the door remains intact within the plastered wall. In the northeast corner of the room, the arched firebox opening and the late-1940s mantel shelf have been replaced with a rectangular firebox opening faced with Dutch tiles and an antique, floor-to-ceiling, paneled Georgian chimney piece from Virginia applied over the plastered chimney breast. (Photo 11) The rear wall of the firebox retains the same recessed panel as seen in the fireplace of the south room.

[2] The term restoration/renovation as used in this text denotes that some elements of the house have been restored, while other elements have been renovated.

[3] Physical evidence revealed the placement and pitch of the baseboard.

In the first-floor northeast room, now used as a guest bedroom, the wood floor has been painted in a checkerboard tile pattern. The northwest corner fireplace retains its broad, arched opening, rectangular recessed panel at the rear of the firebox, and a plastered surround. A coved and molded wood mantel shelf provides the only ornamentation. In the southwest corner of the room, a narrow four-panel door set within a vertical-board paneled enclosure opens to the stair to the cellar. In the southeast corner of the room, a doorway, originally the north exterior rear door, provides access to the rear addition.

The second floor is divided into four rooms. The stair from the first floor opens to the northeast room, now a sitting room. The fireplace in the northwest corner of the room retains its arched firebox opening. With the mantel shelf gone, an antique Federal-style American mantel was attached to the plastered surround in 2014-2015. In the southeast corner of the sitting room, the wall projects by several inches to accommodate utilities. On the interior wall immediately south of the fireplace, a door opens to the northwest room.

In the late 1940s, the northwest room was converted to a bathroom, dressing room, and closet. Although somewhat reconfigured in the 2014-2015 renovation, the room retains those features. The bathroom is in the northwest corner and the walk-in closet projects from the east wall. In the northeast corner, a laundry closet retains not only the original plaster and paint, but a brick floor where a stove – probably a Moravian tile stove – stood in lieu of a corner fireplace.[4] In the southeast corner of the room, a door opens to the stair that leads to the attic.

South of the central east-west wall on the second floor are two chambers with entrances from the north rooms. Each room has a corner fireplace. The southwest-room fireplace has an antique Georgian mantel with a two-panel frieze from Perquimans County, North Carolina. It surrounds a rectangular firebox, revised from the original arched firebox. The chimney breast is plastered. The frame wall between the two south chambers retains its original wattle-and-daub insulation composed of corn husks, straw, clay, and narrow strips of wood onto which the daub is affixed. At the top of the wall, the summer beam is exposed. A door in the north-south wall opens between the two chambers.

The southeast-room fireplace has an antique Georgian mantel from Edenton, North Carolina with a three-panel frieze. (Photo 13) Like the fireplace in the southwest room, the original arched firebox opening has been changed to a rectangular opening, in this case with figurative tiles around the face. The chimney breast is plastered. During the 2014-2015 restoration/renovation, the stair in the southeast corner that had been installed in the late 1940s was removed, as was the bathroom that stood in the northeast corner. The window that had been cut into the east wall of the house to illuminate the 1940s bathroom was opened into a doorway to provide access to the bathroom and walk-in closet in the rear addition of the house.

An enclosed stair rises from the northwest room of the second floor to the center of the attic. Originally a single room, the 2014-2015 renovation of the house divided the attic into two rooms. South of the stair is a guest bedroom and north of the stair is a bathroom. In the attic, most of the roof framing, except for the top, which has been dry-walled to create a ceiling, remains visible. The roof structure consists of rafters and collar beams, all chamfered and all mortised-and-tenoned and marked with Roman numerals. On the east wall of the bedroom, a small batten door opens to a space along the east edge of the attic, which retains plasterwork and some original roof decking.

[4] Dark brown Moravian stove tiles have been found in the ground surrounding the house.

The cellar is accessed from the interior of the house by an enclosed stair that opens from the northeast first-floor room and descends from east to west. At the base of the stair, a carved newel (2014-2015) replicates one in the John Blum House in Old Salem. Also at the base of the stair is a stone slab set in the brick floor. The current brick floors in the south and northwest rooms date from the 2014-2015 renovation of the house, but the cellar had a brick floor originally. The northeast room has a concrete floor.

The cellar is divided into three rooms of the same configuration as those on the first floor. The stone foundation walls are rough plastered. On each of the exterior walls, two small, narrow, vertical windows are inset within pronounced trapezoidal openings cut in the brickwork that flair outward and downward from the window. A timber lintel is set in the plastered brickwork above each window. Two small rooms are on the north side of the cellar. The doorways between the large south room and the northwest room and between the northwest and northeast rooms have stone thresholds. Rather than a central summer beam, the cellar has two north-south ceiling beams that roughly divide the full width of the ceiling into thirds. In the inner north corners of the northwest and northeast rooms are large masonry arches that provide support for the north chimney.

While a four-panel door opens between the northeast and northwest rooms, an open-slatted batten door, dating from the 2014-2015 renovation, opens between the northwest room and the south room. In the large south room, a partition of wide vertical boards with a four-panel door was built along the east wall during the 2014-2015 renovation to create a storage room. In the center of the south wall, an original batten door is deeply inset within the segmental-arched, plastered opening – the base of the south chimney. (Photo 14) The four wide, vertical boards of the door have a beaded edge, and the two battens have a molded edge. The strap hinges and door latch are replacements of the originals, but the wooden pull handle is believed to be original. The door has a stone threshold and opens to steps made of large stones with mortar infill. On the south side of the door, the doorway is headed by a brick segmental arch with alternating red and black bricks like the arches of the exterior doors and windows. The stone steps are housed within a weatherboarded and gable-roofed frame bulkhead with a batten door at the top of the steps opening to the exterior.

The interior of the frame addition on the rear of the house is designed to be sympathetic to the late-eighteenth-century appearance of the original house. In the hyphen, the bathroom, closet, and passage leading to the main body of the addition all have wood flooring painted in a checkerboard pattern. The walls are plastered, the doorways have the same plain surround as in the original section of the house, and the wood ceiling joists are exposed. At the east end of the passage, a segmental-arched doorway opens to a large "keeping room," which has a brick tile floor, vertical-board pine paneling with a horizontal-board wainscot, and a large, paneled, eighteenth-century mantel from Maryland on the south-wall fireplace. The rafters and collar beams are exposed as part of the ceiling. The kitchen, at the north end of the addition, has a brick-tile floor, exposed ceiling joists, custom cabinetry, a figured-granite countertop and backsplash, and modern appliances. The door and a pass-through opening between the keeping room and kitchen are composed of a grid with vertical wood bars. Adjacent to the west side of the kitchen is a mud room with a door to the exterior.

Outbuildings

There are three outbuildings and a structure associated with the house. All were erected or remodeled during the 2014-2015 renovation and, because of their date of construction, all are non-contributing resources.

Well house (Photo 15)

Located north of the house along the house yard fence, the well house was built in the 1940s. It is a brick structure with bricks made by Winston-Salem master brick maker George Black. In the 2014-2015 renovation of the house, the well house was stone-veneered (over the bricks) and one of the 1940s six-panel rear doors of the house – no longer in use because of the east addition – replaced the south-end batten door. Two stone steps rise to the well house door. The well house has a gable-front roof sheathed with wood shingles, weatherboarded gable ends, and a four light window on the east and west walls.

Garage (Photos 5 and 15)

The garage stands northeast of the house and southeast of the well house. It is modeled after a barn located in Old Salem. The one-story frame structure has a stone foundation, board-and-batten siding, six-over-six sash windows (two on the west side, two on the north side, and one on the south side), and a side-gable roof sheathed with wood shingles. The north gable end – what would have been the loft in an actual barn – has a fixed loading door and hoist pole. On the rear, east side, of the garage are two vehicle bays with chevron-patterned wood doors. A shed room projects from the south side of the garage, and a pedestrian door is located west of the shed room.

Springhouse

South of and downhill from the house, across a stream and along the southwest property line, is the springhouse built in 2014-2015. The small, stone-veneered structure has a front-gable roof sheathed with wood-shingles and a gable-front narrow batten door. The spring house, which stands on top of the spring, is partially below grade, and a low, concrete and brick wall surrounds its front (north) and west sides.

Bridge

Built in 2015, a low foot bridge crosses the stream to provide access to the springhouse from the dwelling. It has a round, stone-faced, concrete culvert and stone-veneered parapets bordering the foot bed.

Integrity Assessment

Location

The Philip and Johanna Hoehns (Hanes) House possesses integrity of location, in that it stands on the site on which it was built in 1798.

Setting

The agricultural land and woods originally associated with the house were reduced in 1973 from several hundred acres to 8.51 acres. Although the current acreage is surrounded by modern residential development, the size and visual character of the open and wooded tract provide an appropriate setting for the house.

Design, Materials, and Workmanship

Knowing the original appearance of the 1798 Philip and Johanna Hanes House and the changes that have been made since its construction allows for an assessment of its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Based on physical evidence, the house, as built, was a refined dwelling related in construction and appearance to buildings of the period in the nearby Moravian congregation town of Salem. The two-story, Flemish-bond brick house with attic and full basement rested on a rubble-stone foundation that was stuccoed and scored to look like ashlar stone blocks. A molded brick water table separated the foundation from the brick walls. Interior-end chimneys rose up through the side-gable roof accompanied by a metal lightning rod at each end. A masonry coved cornice was highlighted with a painted bottom bead. The four-bay-wide, double-pile house had a pair of central entrances on both front and rear and six-over-six sash windows with paired shutters. The house's refined brickwork was tightly laid with sharply contrasting red stretchers and dark-fired headers. Red bricks at the corners and around the doors and windows gave the appearance of rubbed brick, and alternating red and black bricks in the relieving arches of the doors and windows and in the accompanying spandrels added to the refinement of the house. Steps of an unknown type rose to the front and rear entrances, which were sheltered by broad gabled hoods with segmental-arched soffits. The appearance of the original doors is not known.

The interior of the house followed a three-room variation of the Germanic *flurkuchenhaus* plan with a central stair that connected all four levels of the house. Massive summer beams ran from chimney to chimney, and wattle-and-daub walls and ceilings were covered with plaster. The roof framing timbers in the attic were exposed. Floors were wood. Windows and doors were deeply inset within arched openings and had plain surrounds. Doors were four-paneled. Fireplaces had segmental-arched firebox openings, but the types of mantels or mantel shelves are unknown. Rooms had beaded baseboards, and there were wide chair rails of undetermined configuration.

By the early twentieth century, the house displayed shed-roofed front and rear porches, the front porch carrying across the two entrances and flanking windows and the rear porch sheltering only the two entrances. A frame, gable-roofed bulkhead entrance to the cellar was on the south end. Much of the stuccoed surface of the foundation was missing.

When P. Huber and Jane Hanes made the house their country home in the late 1940s, they remodeled some features. On the exterior, the shed-roofed front porch was reduced in size to shelter only the two entrances. Brick terraces with a wood railing were built along the remaining stretches of the façade. The rear shed-roofed porch was screened and later enclosed, and a window that matched the others was cut into the center bay of the second-story to illuminate an added bathroom. The chimney stacks were repaired or rebuilt, the window sash on the second story were replaced, and new six-panel front and rear doors were installed. Inside, the central stair was removed to create more space in the northeast corner of the house for a kitchen, closets and, later, a half bath. The original stair was replaced by a three-legged stair in

the southeast corner of the house that carried from the first floor to the attic. Molded mantel shelves were added above the fireplaces. Whether they replaced earlier mantel fixtures is not known. On the second floor, the Haneses built a bathroom and a closet in the northwest room and another bathroom in the northeast corner of the southeast room.

After current owners Thomas A. Gray and Paul P. Zickell purchased the house in 2014, they set about to restore much of its original appearance based on evidence discovered during physical investigation. In so doing, they undid many of the 1940s alterations. They also made some changes based on personal taste. The 1940s front porch and terrace were replaced by a broad gabled hood with a segmental-arched soffit that shelters the pair of entrances. Two sets of stone entrance steps, based solely on examples of the period in Old Salem, were built. The foundation was re-stuccoed and scored. The "blocks" were painted a red-lead color and the "mortar joints" white, based on fragments of paint found when the 1940s porch was removed. The narrow basement windows, which had been enclosed at some point, were re-opened. The replacement second-story window sash were replaced with sash matching the original ones on the first story. Single shutters, based on some in Old Salem, replaced paired shutters on the first-floor windows, while the shutters on the second story were removed. The 1940s front doors were retained. In addition to the foundation painting, every other brick of the window and door relieving arches and their spandrels and the cornice bead were repainted to more closely replicate the red-lead color present when the house was built. A stuccoed band was added near the top of the chimneys based on some in Old Salem, and lightning rods were reinstalled at the north and south ends of the house.[5]

On the interior, the three-room plan was retained. The central stair was rebuilt at its original location, reconnecting all four floors of the house. At the same time, the 1940s corner stair was removed. New mantel shelves, modeled after those in Old Salem, replaced the 1940s shelves above the large arched fireplace in the south room and above the smaller fireplace in the northeast room of the first floor. The arched firebox in the south room was re-opened to its original slightly larger size. The current owners' personal taste led them to install antique eighteenth-century mantels from eastern North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland on the other fireplaces. The new mantels were nailed to the plaster so that they could be removed at some future time, and the new rectangular firebox facings were fabricated with wood boards, plastered, and slid into place over the original arched openings, so that they, too, could be removed later, if desired. The wattle-and-daub insulation was retained in the wall between the two south bed chambers on the second floor but was removed from the other walls and ceilings where it survived. A large, reproduction eighteenth-century cupboard was built into the southwest corner of the first-floor northwest room, hiding the north front door. However, the door remains intact behind the cupboard. In the same room, an original door between the northwest and northeast rooms was enclosed to allow for the placement of the library bookshelves, but it remains intact within the wall. The arch over the doorway between the south and northwest rooms on the first floor was re-exposed, and chair rails were created, based both on physical evidence and on knowledge of chair rails of the period in Salem. The wood floor in the northeast room was painted with a checkerboard tile pattern as a result of the owners' personal taste.

On the second floor, the northwest room retained its general plan from the late 1940s with a bathroom and closet, but these were updated. In the southeast room, the 1940s corner stair

[5] Surviving metal clamps running up the walls indicated the presence of early lightning rods.

and the added bathroom were removed, and the bathroom window added in the 1940s was converted to a door leading to a new bathroom outside the original footprint of the house.

In the attic, the single room was divided into a bedroom and a bathroom for guest use, but a large part of the original rafters and collar beams were left exposed, so that the fine craftsmanship of the mortise-and-tenon wood joinery, the chamfered edges of the wood, and the Roman numerals used to allow for the proper fitting of the joints remain visible.

In the cellar, a carved newel, modeled after one in the John Blum House in Old Salem, ends the stair rail. The stone thresholds located at the base of the stair and at the doors between the northwest and northeast rooms and the northwest and south rooms were exposed. A wood batten door with vertical slats was added between the northwest and south rooms. Brick floors replaced earlier ones. In the south room, the original batten door, set within its deep arched doorway, and the stone steps rising within the exterior bulkhead were preserved. A vertical-board partition wall was added near the east side of the south room to create a storage room.

The greatest change made in 2014-2015 was the construction of an addition to the rear of the house. Although large – the footprint of the addition (1,070 square feet) is approximately the same size as that of the original house (1,010 square feet) – the addition was designed and built in a way that mitigates its size and is sensitive to the historic character of the original house. Traditional in design, the gable-roofed frame addition is distinguished from the two-story brick house by being one-story – except for the upper half story of the hyphen passage, which has an upper half story – and sheathed with beaded weatherboards. The addition has the smallest possible physical contact with the original house by being attached to it via a hyphen passage that covers only the original rear entrances and the added second-floor window. Also mitigating the size of the addition, the north end is recessed from the north end of the original house, and although the south end extends beyond the south end of the brick house, a large part of that extension is comprised of an open porch. Shallow projecting and receding planes on the north, east, and west elevations also serve to visually diminish the size of the addition. The addition allowed the kitchen and two bathrooms to be outside the shell of the original house, thus freeing up spaces within the brick house for more period-appropriate uses.

Based on this evaluation of the past and present physical character of the house, it can be seen that the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship has been affected by alterations made in the late 1940s and in 2014-2015, primarily on the interior and with the construction of the rear addition. The 2014-2015 work corrected some of the changes made in the 1940s but also removed some original building fabric and added some new features, including the rear addition, based on personal taste. Still, the original massing, structural system, exterior materials, roofline, fenestration, and plan of the brick house remain largely intact and a high quality of workmanship has been maintained throughout the history of the house.

Feeling and Association

Even with the alterations of the 1940s and 2014-2015, the house still strongly projects the feeling of a substantial and sophisticated dwelling from the turn of the nineteenth century in Forsyth County. Although no longer owned by the Hanes family, the house retains a strong historical association with that family. Physically, the house remains closely associated with the brick buildings erected in Salem during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

It can be concluded from this evaluation of the Philip and Johanna Hoehns (Hanes) House that, even though there have been some changes over time to the house, it retains the predominant character of its original appearance and possesses adequate integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association for listing in the National Register.

Archaeology Potential

The structure is closely related to the surrounding environment. Archaeological remains such as trash pits, privies, wells, and other structural remains which may be present, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the contributing structures. Information concerning land-use patterns, agricultural practices, social standing, and social mobility, as well as structural details, is often only evident in the archaeological record. Therefore, archaeological remains may well be an important component of the significance of the structures. At this time no investigation has been done to discover these remains, but it is likely that they exist, and this should be considered in any development of the property.

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

- [ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- [ ] B. Removed from its original location
- [ ] C. A birthplace or grave
- [ ] D. A cemetery
- [ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- [ ] F. A commemorative property
- [ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Architecture

Period of Significance
1798

Significant Dates
1798

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

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Unknown (original construction)
Architect – Wallace, William Roy (late 1940s renovation)
Architect – Gall, David E. (2014-2015 restoration/renovation)
Contractor – Sidden, Barry (2014-2015 restoration/renovation)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

In May 1774, Moravians Philip Hoehns (Hanes) (1752-1820), his parents Marcus and Anna Hoehns, and his siblings moved from York County, Pennsylvania, to land Marcus had purchased in 1770 in North Carolina. The land was located in Wachovia, the tract of nearly 100,000 acres being settled by the Moravians that today makes up much of Forsyth County. The Hoehnses were part of a migration of this Germanic religious group seeking to expand the reaches of the Moravian Church, or *Unitas Fratrum*, and at the same time create better lives for themselves. Two years later, Philip, then twenty-four, began acquiring his own land, and between 1776 and 1806, he accumulated more than 1,800 acres just west of the Wachovia Tract. In 1778, he married Johanna Salome Frey (1760-1845), also a Moravian, and their forty-two-year marriage produced ten children. Settling on land Philip had purchased, tradition claims they first lived in a hickory-pole hut, followed by a log house. In the winter of 1797-1798, they began construction of their last house, a commodious and sophisticated two-story, four-bay-wide,

double-pile, Flemish-bond brick dwelling. Philip Hoehns, a farmer and distiller, became a wealthy and respected man, prompting his Moravian memoir after his death to state that "his industry and economy were accompanied by the blessing of God in an evident manner." Hoehns's house was built near the economic pinnacle of his life and was a testament to his wealth, status, and sophistication. Philip Hoehns died in 1820, and Johanna moved from the house in 1832 to live with her daughter. The house was out of family ownership for the rest of the nineteenth century and the twentieth until 1921, but from that point until 2014, it was again owned by members of the Hanes family, although no family members lived in the house as their primary residence.

When built, the Philip and Johanna Hoehns House stood out, for there were no other houses of its caliber in the countryside outside the Moravian congregation towns of Bethabara, Bethania and, especially, Salem. At that time, most rural settlers were building log houses, along with a few timber-frame dwellings. For its time and place, the Philip and Johanna Hoehns House was an anomaly, for it was closely aligned, architecturally, with the brick buildings constructed in Salem from the mid-1780s to the early years of the nineteenth century. In particular, it shared many of the features perfected during the latter years of that period in Salem.

Today, the Philip and Johanna Hoehns (Hanes) House remains one of the most architecturally significant dwellings in Forsyth County from the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries – a sophisticated rural house tied architecturally to the brick buildings erected in Salem during that time. Of particular note are its large size, refined Flemish-bond brickwork with decorative treatments, and its retention of a modified Germanic *flurkuchenhaus* plan. In rural Forsyth County, it stands in contrast to the few surviving log and frame houses built during that period and to the later brick houses that expressed different architectural characteristics.

The Philip and Johanna Hoehns (Hanes) House meets National Register Criterion C for its local architectural significance as an unmatched example of a sophisticated Flemish-bond brick house built in rural Forsyth County during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Its period of significance is 1798, the year in which dendrochronology determined that construction of the house began.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Historical Background

Early Settlement in Wachovia

In the eighteenth century, English, Scots-Irish, and German settlers began to move southward from Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania to the sparsely inhabited piedmont region of North Carolina in search of new land and a better life. A group known as the Moravians were the primary settlers of the area that became today's Forsyth County. The Moravian denomination began as part of the fifteenth-century reform movement of the Hussites, who were located in Bohemia, a region in the western part of today's Czech Republic. In 1722, after years of

persecution, some members of the *Unitas Fratrum*, as the group was called, took refuge on the Saxony estate of sympathizer Count Nicholas Lewis von Zinzendorf in present-day Germany. There, under Zinzendorf's leadership, the sect experienced renewal and reorganization. Because many of the members had come from the province of Moravia, in the southeastern section of the Czech Republic, they took on the name "Moravian," which later became their official name in America.[6]

Hoping to find a new and permanent home for themselves in America, Moravians traveled first to Savannah, Georgia in 1736. This attempt at settlement was unsuccessful due largely to the sultry climate and the pressures they faced to become part of the dispute between the English and the Spanish. When the Moravians began to leave Savannah in 1737, some returned to Germany, but others headed north to Pennsylvania, where they purchased land and began to build Bethlehem, America's first permanent Moravian settlement.[7]

Having established a reputation as good, industrious, colonists in Pennsylvania, the Moravians were invited by English Lords proprietor John Carteret, Earl of Granville, to purchase and settle 100,000 acres of his Carolina lands. After a small group, led by Bishop August G. Spangenberg, had explored Carolina for six months in 1752, they selected a beautiful and well-watered tract of 98,985 acres at the three forks of Muddy Creek. They named the land *Wachau*, later Latinized to Wachovia, after the estate of their European benefactor, Count Zinzendorf. The Wachovia Tract, as it was called, made up thirty-seven percent of present-day Forsyth County.[8]

When a small group of Moravians arrived in Wachovia in 1753 to begin the settlement of their new land, they first established Bethabara, the chosen name meaning "house of passage." From the beginning, it was intended to be a way station until the central congregation town, Salem, could be built. Bethabara operated as a communal system with common housekeeping and labor.[9]

When some Moravians became impatient for their own households and their own farmland, a second community, Bethania, was established in 1759 three miles north of Bethabara. Unlike Bethabara's communal system, homes, farms, and businesses in Bethania were owned and operated independently.[10]

In 1765 the Moravians finally selected a central site for Salem, Wachovia's primary and permanent congregation town, and in 1766, work began on laying out and constructing the town. In 1772, when most of the administrative buildings and houses in Salem were ready for occupancy, 120 Moravians moved from Bethabara to Salem.[11] Salem was not a community of farmers, but rather a town for the administration of the church and for trade, with shops of skilled craftsmen.[12] In subsequent years it became the center of commerce not only for Wachovia, but also for the surrounding area.

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[6] Gwynne Stephens Taylor, *From Frontier to Factory: An Architectural History of Forsyth* County (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, 1981), 4.
[7] *Ibid.*
[8] *Ibid.*; Penelope Niven and Cornelia B. Wright, *Old Salem: The Official* Guidebook (Winston-Salem: Old Salem, Inc., 2004), 15-17.
[9] Niven and Wright, 18-19.
[10] *Ibid.*, 19.
[11] *Ibid.*, 23-25.
[12] Taylor, 8.

From the beginning, outlying farming communities, known as the Country Congregations, were a planned part of Wachovia. The Country Congregations provided support to the central administrative, craft, and trade town of Salem. Three of these – Friedberg, Friedland, and Hope – developed along the South Fork of Muddy Creek at the southern edge of the Wachovia Tract.[13]

Friedberg was the first and was unique in being settled not as the result of a migration of a specific group at one time, but as a gradual gathering of settlers beginning in 1754. Friedberg's first meeting house was consecrated in 1769, and the Friedberg Congregation was formally established in 1772.[14] In 1769-1770, a group from Broad Bay, Maine, began to settle east of Friedberg, and a congregation called Friedland was formally organized there in 1780.[15] English and Scottish families settled just outside the southwestern corner of the Wachovia Tract. Although they first joined the congregation at Friedberg, these converted Moravians wanted to establish an English-speaking congregation of their own. When Hope was officially recognized as a Country Congregation in 1780, it became Wachovia's first English-speaking congregation.[16]

The Hoehns Family arrives in Wachovia

It was into this melieu that the Hoehns family moved to Wachovia. Patriarch Marcus Hoehns (1719-1797), a native of Zweibruchken, Bavaria, Germany, had arrived in America with his father, Johann Philip Hoehns, in 1738, at the age of nineteen. They settled near Yorktown in York County, Pennsylvania. Initially, Marcus was a member of the Reformed Church, but in 1752, he joined a Moravian congregation. In 1748, Marcus married Anna Elizabeth Kerber, also from Germany, and they had ten children, all born in York County.[17]

In 1770, while still residing in Pennsylvania, Marcus Hoehns acquired 1,060 acres from the *Unitas Fratrum* in North Carolina. The tract constituted half of Lot 17 in the South Fork section of the Wachovia Tract. However, it was not until 1774 that Marcus and his family moved to his tract in Wachovia, arriving on May 27. After spending the night in Salem, they traveled on to Friedberg on the South Fork of Muddy Creek, settling near the Moravian church there. Moving to Wachovia with Marcus and Anna Elizabeth were four sons and three daughters, ranging in age from five to twenty-three. In his will, Marcus Hoehns was called a planter, but between 1783 and his death in 1797, he sold his 1,060 acres to two of his sons, John and Christian.[18] Many of Marcus and Anna Elizabeth Hoehns's descendants became captains of industry and commerce, making up one of the most prominent families in Forsyth County during the twentieth century.

For half a century, from 1770 to 1820, today's "Hanes" was spelled in a variety of ways, e.g. Hoehns, Hohns, Hoens, Haenes, Haines, Haynes, Hoins, and Hanes. The first time "Hanes"

[13] Michael O. Hartley and Martha B. Hartley, "'There Is None Like It': The South Fork Settlements and the Development of Colonial Wachovia" (Old Salem, 2003), 3.
[14] *Ibid.*, 30; Taylor, 10.
[15] Taylor, 11-12.
[16] *Ibid.*, 12; Hartley and Hartley, 67.
[17] Jo White Linn, *People Named Hanes* (Salisbury, North Carolina: privately published, 1980), v, 1, 3, 7-8.
[18] Linn, 4-7.

appeared in records was in the Church Register of Hope Moravian Church in Davidson County in 1792. However, it was not until after 1820 that that spelling was used fairly consistently.[19]

Philip and Johanna Hoehns

Second son Philip Hoehns (1752-1820), who was twenty-one upon arriving at Wachovia, did not purchase land from his father. Instead, between 1776 and 1806, he acquired more than 1,800 acres in Rowan County through eleven transactions.[20] Some of his land was located across the Yadkin River in present-day Davie County, but most of it was in the southwest corner of what is now Forsyth County, outside the Wachovia Tract.[21]

On February 10, 1778, Philip Hoehns married Johanna Salome "Hannah" Frey (1760-1845), the daughter of long-time area residents and Moravians Peter and Catherine Frey. Philip and Hannah Hoehns's marriage lasted forty-two years, and between 1779 and 1804, they were blessed with ten children – six sons and four daughters. Philip and Hannah were members of the Friedberg Moravian congregation but later joined the congregation of Hope Moravian Church, because it was closer to where they lived. At Hope, Philip served on the church committee and was elected a steward.[22]

Philip and Hannah Hoehns settled on the land Philip had begun to amass, and local tradition asserts that initially they lived in a hut made of hickory poles that was located across the branch southwest of the present house. As soon as they were able, they built a sturdy log house that stood closer to the present house. It served as the family home for a decade or more. Local tradition continues that the log house was built with a cellar, where Philip and Hannah operated a still. They made brandy, selling it by the quart, and Hoehns was known in the area as a fine distiller. When not operating his still, Philip Hoehns was farming his land.[23] The hickory hut and the log house are not extant.

In the winter of 1797-1798, work began on the last house that Philip Hoehns built – a substantial two-story Flemish-bond brick dwelling. That winter, timber was cut for the massive summer beams, floor joists, flooring, roof structure, and other wood features that would be used

[19] Linn, 1.

[20] Apparently he purchased additional land, for his will made reference to several tracts that do not seem to have been recorded.

[21] Rowan County Deeds: Book 12, pp. 524, 525, 446, 525; Book 14, p. 565; Book 17, pp. 426, 524, 544, 546, 547; Book 18, p. 102; Book 19, p. 894; What is now Forsyth County was part of Rowan County until 1770, when Surry County was formed. Most of Forsyth County was then part of Surry County until Stokes County was formed from Surry in 1789. It remained a part of Stokes County until 1849, when Forsyth County was established. However, Philip Hoehns's property (except what was across the Yadkin River in Davie County), in the southwest corner of present-day Forsyth County, was part of Davidson County from 1822, when Davidson County was carved out from Rowan County, to 1889, when that part of Davidson County was annexed by Forsyth County. From David Leroy Corbitt, *The Formation of the North Carolina Counties 1663-1943* (Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources Division of Archives and History, 1950).

[22] Linn, 17, 19; Adelaide L. Fries, Family Record Book A. XIX. Hoehns, Hanes, Frey Family; Adelaide L. Fries, ed., *Records of the Moravians in North Carolina*, Vol. 5, 1784-1792, p. 2295 and Vol. 6, 1793-1808, pp. 2470, 2535, 2733 (Raleigh: The North Carolina Historical Commission, 1941 and 1943).

[23] A. H. Ellis, *The Olive Leaf*, Vol. 1, No. 11 (Clemmons, North Carolina: December 1904), reprinted in *The Union Republican*, Vol. XLII, No.11 (Winston-Salem, March 13, 1913); "Ploughboy's Letter," *The Republican* (Winston, North Carolina, no date); Linn, 18.

in the construction of the house.[24] Local tradition claims that the bricks were made in the branch bottom just west of the house. It may have taken several years to complete the house. It was a considerable undertaking and, according to local tradition, although the house was intended to be completed before the Spring 1802 birth of Philip and Hannah Hoehns's daughter Mary (known as Polly and later the wife of William Clemmons), it was not. Instead, Mary's birth on April 4, 1802, is said to have occurred in the Hoehns's log house, with the family moving into their new brick house several weeks later.[25] To provide easy access to the house, Philip Hoehns built two straight roads, each a mile long. He planted Columbia poplars along one of the roads and planted others in the yard for shade.[26]

The house, built at what was probably near the economic pinnacle of Philip Hoehns's life, was influenced by the contemporary architecture of the Moravians in Salem and was a testament to Hoehns's wealth, status, and good taste. Compared with houses of the same period existing today or known to have existed in and around Wachovia, the Hoehns House was the most ambitious of those outside the town of Salem.

Philip Hoehns died on January 6, 1820, and Hannah Hoehns died twenty-five years later, on April 16, 1845. Both are buried in marked graves in the cemetery at Hope Moravian Church. Records associated with their deaths provide some of the best clues about their lives.

With much to bequeath, Philip Hoehns prepared his will on December 15, 1818. He left his widow, Hannah, a parcel of land left to her by her father's will along with $150 associated with the wills of her parents. He left her a negro woman named Fanny, one horse, four cows, six sheep, ten hogs, and poultry. He left Hannah her "common using bed," furniture, chest, saddle and bridle, and all her clothes. Hannah was to enjoy during her lifetime the sole use and benefit of the "possession" he then occupied with its improvements, except for whatever he disposed of otherwise in his will (see below) and, during her widowhood, she was to enjoy the use and benefit of his stock in the State Bank. Philip also left her his negro boy Bob, his clock, desk, book case, corner cupboard and kitchen cupboard with their contents, one bed and furniture, two common using tables and tea table and all the chairs about the house, and all the washing and cooking vessels and other kitchen furniture for which she might have need. He left her his horse named Ball and whatever plough gear and other farming implements, spinning wheel, reels, cards, and other such things that his executor thought she would need. Of the crops, stock, and provisions on hand at the time of his death, Hannah was to be allowed a sufficient support for herself and any of their children still living with her until she could raise what she needed out of the stock and farm. Philip Hoehns's will also stipulated that in the event his possession or any part of it or anything else left to Hannah during her life or widowhood should become useless or cumbersome to her, his executor was authorized to contract with her for the whole or any part of it on behalf of his estate.[27]

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[24] Michael J. Worthington and Jane I. Seiter, Oxford Tree-Ring Laboratory Report 2014/07: The Tree-Ring Dating of the Hoehns House, Clemmons, North Carolina, November 2014.

[25] Linn, 18; "Ploughboy's Letter."

[26] *The Olive Leaf*. The exact locations of these roads are not known. However, it is thought that the straight drive, now grassed over, running from Middlebrook Drive along the current northwest property line, was probably part of one of the two roads. In writing the article in *The Olive Leaf* in 1904, the writer, A. H. Ellis, related that he had seen the poplars seventy-five years earlier (1829) and that some of them were fifty feet high and two feet in diameter at that time. Whether any of these trees survive is not known.

[27] Will of Philip Hoehns, Rowan County Will Book H, 41.

With his wife well provided for, Philip Hoehns turned to his eight surviving children. To his sons John, George, and Joseph, he left the lands on which they were living. To sons Jacob and Michael, he left land that was intended to be 600 acres. If it turned out not to be that much, his will provided that they would be paid five dollars per acre for the deficiency. He left daughter Rebeckah Shober (wife of Nathaneal Shober) the tract of land (350 acres) he had purchased from George McNight. He bequeathed to his daughter Anne (Anny) the tract of land (acreage not known) he had acquired from Michael Fry as well as a negro girl named Luce. To daughter Mary, he left the tract of land (200 acres) he had bought from Robert Bedwell and other land (acres not known) which he had bought from Peter Hauser, as well as a negro girl named Abby. He also stipulated that Mary should be educated equal to the education of her two sisters, which meant that she should attend the Girls' Boarding School in Salem.[28] The will also said that Anne and Mary should be furnished for housekeeping in a manner equal to what their sister Rebeckah had.[29]

For the remaining part of Philip Hoehns's estate not otherwise bequeathed, his executors (sons John and George Hoehns) were to husband it to the best advantage by renting and/or hiring out land for a time or selling land from time to time as needed until the death of his widow Hannah, after which all was to be sold and all the profits were to be applied to any debts, special legacies, and necessary expenses associated with his estate. The remainder was to be divided among his children, with each son to have two dollars and each daughter to have one dollar and other sums in like proportion until all was exhausted.[30]

Three days after Philip Hoehns's death in 1820, Br. Abraham Steiner Sr. presided over his funeral at Hope Moravian Church. According to the Moravian Records, "The meeting-hall could not begin to hold the crowd that gathered," a testament to Hoehns's status in the community.[31]

After Philip Hoehns's death, an inventory of his estate was presented at the May term, 1823 Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Rowan County. Goods and chattels were valued at $2,660.12 ½ in addition to real property and slaves. Among his listed assets were thirty-five hogs, three cows, two steers, two heifers, ten calves, twenty sheep, and five horses, as well as lumber, a large amount of corn, wheat, and rye, all sorts of tools, a negro boy named Robert, three books, one German Bible, three stills, and 181 gallons of brandy.[32]

Philip Hoehns's extensive will demonstrates that he was a wealthy land owner of some sophistication. Written by the church after his death, his memoir confirms this by stating that "his industry and economy were accompanied by the blessing of God in an evident manner."[33] His estate inventory supports the tradition that he not only farmed but was a distiller. And with

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[28] On April 10, 1816, the Salem Diary recorded that Anna Hohns, daughter of Philip Hohns of Hope entered the Boarding School in Salem. Fries, *Records of the Moravians*, Vol. 7, 1809-1822 (Raleigh: The North Carolina Historical Commission, 1947), 3294.

[29] Will of Philip Hoehns, Rowan County Will Book H, 41.

[30] *Ibid.*

[31] Fries, *Records of the Moravians*, Vol. 7, 3436.

[32] Linn, 20. Linn's source for this information was loose estate papers for Phillip Hanes of Rowan County in the North Carolina Archives.

[33] Memoir of Philip Hoehns, Moravian Archives, Winston-Salem. When a Moravian church congregant died, a memoir was written that laid out facts of his or her life, both temporal and spiritual. Memoirs varied in length and in the types of information included. While not always so, they can be of great use in researching a person's life.

181 gallons of brandy on hand when he died, it appears that Hoehns not only distilled liquor, but sold it. This information, along with the presence of two side-by-side front doors on his large house, lends some credence to the tradition that the full-depth room on the south side of the house was used as a tavern as well as the family's kitchen with its oversized fireplace. Tavern patrons would have used the south entrance, while the family would have used the north entrance. This seems to provide a plausible explanation for the two front doors, although this has not been conclusively documented.

Hannah Hoehns died on April 16, 1845, outliving her husband by twenty-five years. Despite the fact that his will bequeathed the homeplace to her for the rest of her life, Hannah did not remain there until her death. Instead, she continued to reside at the farm that she and Philip had occupied until April 1832, "when her increasing infirmities obliged her to sell her property and remove to her youngest daughter Mary Clemmons in Clemmonsville."[34] However, no deeds were found to establish when and to whom she sold the homeplace. Her will, executed three years before her death, offers no clues. In it, she willed all her bedding and clothing to be divided equally among her three daughters. The rest of her estate was to be sold at public sale, and the proceeds, along with all her bonds and notes of interest, were to be divided among her two surviving sons and three daughters, with her sons receiving one share each and her daughters receiving two shares each.[35]

History of Property from 1832 to 1921

Judging from deeds and city directories, it appears that no Hanes family members lived in the house full time after the residency of its first owners and occupants, Philip and Johanna Hoehns. There is a gap in deeds associated with the house from 1832, when Hannah Hanes is said to have moved from the house and sold it, until February 12, 1856, when Lewis Haines, Trustee for Jacob Craver, sold 285 acres – the description of which corresponds with later deeds for the property – to John Michael (Mikel).[36] In 1867, John and Rebecca Mikel sold 250 acres of the property to their son-in-law, James C. Womack (Wommack).[37]

James Cornelius Wommack (1842-1925), who served in the Confederacy throughout the Civil War as a private in Company A, North Carolina Twenty-first Infantry Regiment, married Eliza Jane Mikel (1847-1920), daughter of John and Rebecca Mikel, at war's end in 1865.[38] The Wommacks had at least six children[39] and were the longest occupants of the house. A ca. 1915 photograph, the oldest known of the house, shows a large gathering of the Wommack family and others standing on and around the front porch, which at that time covered the central pair of entrances and flanking windows and had plain wood posts and a wood-shingled shed roof. Although the photograph does not show the entire façade, the brickwork and some window and

[34] Memoir of Hannah Hoehns, Moravian Archives, Winston-Salem.
[35] Will of Johanna Salome Hanes, Davidson County Will Book I, 465.
[36] Davidson County Deed Book 14, p. 409.
[37] Davidson County Deed Book 18, p. 505.
[38] www.ancestry.com
[39] www.ancestry.com

cornice details can be seen.[40] Eliza Wommack died in 1920. On March 5, 1921, a year after her death, James Wommack sold 217.43 acres of the land he had purchased from John and Rebecca Mikel in 1867 to William Marvin Hanes. Wommack then moved to Winston-Salem, where he lived at 118 Taylor Street in the West End neighborhood until his death in 1925.[41]

Return to Hanes Ownership

Although the property was, once again, back in Hanes family ownership, it appears that the Philip and Johanna Hoehns House was used primarily as rental property, except for a period from the late 1940s through the 1960s. Throughout these years, the several-hundred-acre property is believed to have been farmed. At least two weatherboarded frame houses that stood near the barns on the hill beyond the stream southwest of the house were occupied by farm managers or workers.[42]

New owner William Marvin "Will" Hanes (1882-1931) was the great-great grandson of Philip and Johanna Hoehns. He was the son of Pleasant Henderson and Mary Lizora Fortune Hanes and the brother of Pleasant Huber Hanes Sr. In 1902, together with his father and his brother, Will Hanes helped established the P. H. Hanes Knitting Company in Winston-Salem to manufacture knitted underwear for men and boys.[43]

In 1923, Will Hanes purchased, in four separate transactions, additional land adjacent to his primary, 217.43-acre, tract. Three of these tracts consisted of twenty-one acres each, while the fourth had fourteen acres, raising Hanes's total acreage near the Yadkin River to almost 295.[44] After Hanes's death in 1931, the report of commissioners settling his estate made clear that he was not living on the farm, noting that the dwelling he owned and occupied at the time of his death was located at First Street and Shallowford Road in Winston-Salem.[45]

In 1935, Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, administrator of W. M. Hanes's will, sold multiple parcels that Hanes had owned to The West End Development Company, an investment and real estate corporation composed of Hanes's siblings and their spouses. The second of the parcels sold was called Clemmons Farm and included the primary 217.43-acre tract, along with other contiguous parcels W. M. Hanes had purchased, for a total of 342.43 acres.[46] In 1937, The West End Development Company was dissolved, and its entire real estate holdings, including Clemmons Farm (approximately 343 acres), were conveyed to the Hanes siblings and their spouses who were the company's stockholders.[47] Two years later, in 1939, the Hanes siblings/spouses, including W. Thomas and Margaret (Hanes) Old, John and Frank (Hanes)

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[40] A copy of the photograph is in the property survey file maintained at the State Historic Preservation Office in Raleigh. Another copy, which was featured in the *Village Gazette* (Clemmons, Spring 2001), shows a bit more of the cornice. It is also included in the survey file.

[41] www.ancestry.com; Forsyth County Deed Book 187, p. 238.

[42] Interview with owner Tom Gray, August 7, 2015. The barns and weatherboarded houses, which do not survive, stood outside the nominated property.

[43] James Howell Smith, "Pleasant Henderson Hanes," *NCpedia*, 1988. http://ncpedia.org/print/5409.

[44] Forsyth County Deed Book 216, pp. 72, 73, 74, 75.

[45] Forsyth County Deed Book 376, p. 105.

[46] Forsyth County Deed Books 378, p. 158; 425, p. 212.

[47] Forsyth County Deed Book 425, p. 212.

Schoolfield, S. Douglas and Ruth (Hanes) Craig, P. Huber and Evelyn (Hazen) Hanes, S. B. and Claire Hanes, and Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, trustee for Katherine J. Hanes, sold various tracts, including Clemmons Farm, to the West Highlands Development Company, another Hanes investment and real estate corporation.[48] On December 31, 1946, the West Highlands Development Company conveyed Clemmons Farm to P. H. Hanes (Pleasant Huber Hanes Sr.).[49]

Pleasant Huber Hanes Sr. (1880-1967), was one of the founders in 1902 of the P. H. Hanes Knitting Company, one of the nation's largest manufacturers of knitted underwear. In 1903 he was secretary and treasurer, and in 1917 he became vice-president and treasurer. After his father's (Pleasant Henderson Hanes) death in 1925, he became president and general manager of the company, a position he retained until his retirement in 1954. In addition to his career in industry, P. Huber Hanes Sr. served on the boards of many prominent companies and for nearly seventy years was active in numerous civic, cultural, religious and social service organizations in Winston-Salem.[50]

In the late 1940s, P. Huber Hanes Jr. and his wife, Jane Hopkins Hanes, undertook a renovation of the Philip and Johanna Hoehns House on his father's property, hiring traditional Winston-Salem architect William Roy Wallace to prepare plans for the work. Plans and elevations of the house were prepared in December 1946, while drawings of details followed in July 1948.[51] In renovating the house, the Haneses retained the stone foundation, brick walls, fireplaces, original beams, original floorboards on the second floor and, where new floorboards were needed on the first floor, they were made from old flooring in the attic. Among changes to the house, the Haneses removed the original central stair and built a new stair at the southeast corner of the house, modified the front and rear porches, replaced the front doors (type unknown) with six-panel doors, and added or replaced molded mantel shelves over the fireplaces. They also installed a kitchen in the northeast first-floor room and two bathrooms – in the northwest and southeast rooms of the second floor.[52] Huber and Jane Hanes used the renovated house as a weekend retreat in the country. Their primary residence was on Glade Street and later at 525 North Hawthorne Road in Winston-Salem.[53]

Like his grandfather, father, brother, and other members of the Hanes family, P. Huber Hanes Jr. (1915-1974) was a prominent industrialist. He joined the P. H. Hanes Knitting Company in 1938, and in 1954 assumed responsibility for running the company. When P. H. Hanes Knitting Company and Hanes Hosiery Mills merged to form the Hanes Corporation in January 1965, Huber Hanes became president and chief executive officer. Unfortunately, he suffered a heart attack on the day of the merger, and soon thereafter relinquished his positions as

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[48] Forsyth County Deed Book 455, p. 160.

[49] Forsyth County Deed Book 559, p. 275.

[50] C. Sylvester Green, "Pleasant Huber Hanes, Sr.," *NCpedia*, 1988. http://ncpedia.org/print/5410.

[51] William Roy Wallace, Plans and Elevations and Miscellaneous Details for Restoration of Residence near Clemmons, N. C. for P. Huber Hanes Jr. Copies of these plans are maintained in the survey file for the Philip and Johanna Hoehns House at the State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh.

[52] Linn, 122, 124; Physical investigation of the house by John Larson (Old Salem) and Barry Sidden (contractor) in 2014.

[53] Winston-Salem City Directories, 1949-1950, 1954, 1962; Dottie Beckham, "The 177-Year-Old Hanes Home," *The Courier* (Clemmons, N. C.: March 17, 1966).

president and chief executive officer. Instead, he became chairman of the board and then simply a director and, finally, director emeritus, all in an effort to slow his busy pace.[54]

On September 11, 1956, P. H. and Evelyn Hanes Sr. conveyed the 342.49-acre Clemmons Farm property to P. H. Hanes Sr. and P. H. Hanes Jr., who had formed a partnership known as Middlebrook Farms, the name derived from the name of the Tennessee home of Huber Hanes Jr.'s maternal great-grandfather, Gideon M. Hazen.[55] When P. H. Hanes Sr. died on September 1, 1967, the partnership was dissolved, and on May 16, 1968, P. Huber Hanes Jr. received full ownership of all the real estate owned by Middlebrook Farms, by then known as Hanes Ranches, through his father's will.[56]

In addition to his industrial career and many civic involvements, Huber Hanes Jr. was particularly interested in the breeding of stock. He raised prized Herefords as well as Arabian horses. At one time he served as chairman of the American Polled Hereford Association and the North Carolina Breeders Association.[57] Having the Hanes Ranches/Middlebrook Farms allowed him to further develop this particular interest.

Nevertheless, and perhaps due to continued health concerns, on April 6, 1973, Huber and Jane Hanes sold the bulk of their country farm – approximately 462 acres – to W. Bryan White and Associates Co-op, retaining only the old brick house and less than ten acres surrounding it. The property they sold subsequently became a large housing development known as Clemmons West.[58] P. Huber Hanes Jr. died ten months later, on January 31, 1974.[59]

For several decades thereafter, Jane Hanes rented out the old house on the Hanes property, for many of those years to a life-long friend from her hometown in Pennsylvania.[60] Although Hanes family members no longer occupied the house, Jane Hanes recognized the historic significance of the house and wanted it and the surrounding open and wooded home tract to be preserved after her death. To that end, on September 30, 2008, she and Wachovia Bank, N.A. as Trustees, entered into an Historic Preservation and Conservation Agreement with The Historic Preservation Foundation of North Carolina, Inc. (Preservation North Carolina), whereby protective covenants and restrictions were placed on the property that would remain attached to the land in perpetuity.[61] Less than four months later, on January 15, 2009, Jane Hopkins Hanes died at the age of ninety-two.[62]

Later that year, the house and surrounding land at 3550 Middlebrook Drive was conveyed to the four children of P. Huber Hanes Jr. and Jane Hopkins Hanes – Russell H. Hanes, Jane H. Lambeth, P. Huber Hanes III, and Helen H. Welsh. Each received a one-fourth undivided interest

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[54] Linn, 122.
[55] Forsyth County Deed Book 733, p. 365; Linn, 122.
[56] Forsyth County Deed Book 964, p. 469.
[57] Linn, 122.
[58] Forsyth County Deed Book 1043, p. 156; "Developers Will Buy Huber Hanes' Farm," unnamed and undated newspaper article; Forsyth County Plat Book 27, p. 5.
[59] Forsyth County Deed Book 1305, p. 364.
[60] Tom Gray, phone conversation with the author, August 7, 2015.
[61] Forsyth County Deed Book 2857, pp. 1911-1926. A background deed related to the relationship between Jane Hopkins Hanes and Wachovia Bank, N.A. is recorded in Forsyth County Deed Book 1305, p. 364.
[62] Jane Knox Hopkins Hanes Obituary, *Wilmington Star-News*, January 17, 2009. http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/starnewsonline/obituary-print.aspx?n=jane-knox-hopkins-hanes&pid=122945388.

in the property.[63] In 2013, Jane H. Lambeth transferred her one-fourth ownership in the property to her two children. Helen Lambeth Wells and Boone Proper Holdings, LLC (Hugh MacRae Morton III) each received one-eighth ownership in the property.[64]

A New Beginning

On February 14, 2014, the Philip and Johanna Hoehns House and the surrounding 8.51 acres left the Hanes family ownership for the last time, when Russell H. Hanes and wife, P. Huber Hanes III and wife, Helen Hanes Welsh, Helen L. Wells and husband, and Boone Proper Holdings LLC sold the property at 3550 Middlebrook Drive to Thomas A. Gray and Paul P. Zickell.[65] Drawn to the house because of its historic significance, the present owners set about to renovate it and the surrounding acreage while working within the parameters of the preservation and conservation covenants held by Preservation North Carolina.

The renovation work accomplished in 2014-2015, with plans drawn by the Winston-Salem architecture firm of David E. Gall, sought to restore many, though not all, original features of the house while, at the same time, up-fitting it for modern use. Restoration efforts were accomplished largely as a result of a physical investigation of the house. It was also at this time that an addition was built to the rear of the house. Although large, the one-story frame addition was designed and built to be as sensitive as possible to the historic character of the original house and to have the least impact on it. Among other things, the addition housed a new kitchen and two bathrooms, so that these facilities did not interrupt the original fabric of the house.[66]

Architecture Context

Architecturally, the Philip and Johanna Hanes House is most closely related to the brick buildings erected in Salem, North Carolina, during the late-eighteenth and very early-nineteenth centuries. To understand this, it is necessary to look at the known buildings erected in and around the Wachovia Tract – what is now Forsyth County – in the Moravian communities of Bethabara, Bethania, and Salem and in the rural countryside outside these communities. Because of settlement patterns, most of the buildings constructed during that period were of Germanic influence, although toward the end of the period, Germanic characteristics were combining with those of English origin, reflecting the natural process of acculturation.

In the area that was to become Forsyth County, as well as in the surrounding counties in piedmont North Carolina, most early settlers utilized log construction in building their first houses. Timber was plentiful, only basic construction skills were needed, and the houses could be erected quickly. Single-pen log houses were most common, but smaller numbers of double-pen, saddlebag, and dogtrot log houses were also built. Many were never intended to be

[63] Forsyth County Deed Book 2910, p. 3759.
[64] Forsyth County Deed Book 3140, pp. 3659 and 3662.
[65] Forsyth County Deed Book 3166, pp. 3713-3719.
[66] For a detailed discussion of the work undertaken in 2014-2015, refer to the description of the property and the integrity assessment.

permanent residences, but only temporary ones until settlers had the time and resources to build more substantial dwellings. Still, many of these no-nonsense houses were used as permanent dwellings. These were often weatherboarded at the time of construction or later to provide a more finished appearance and to protect the logs. The more established farmers often built larger, one-and-a-half- or two-story log houses. Log construction for house building continued to be used well after the period of early settlement, extending throughout the nineteenth century and well into the twentieth century, especially in the rural backcountry of the Piedmont. Because log construction was so imbedded in the local building tradition, there was not much differentiation in appearance – particularly with single pen houses – over time. A traditional log house built right before World War II could appear to have been built in the mid-nineteenth century.[67]

Among the oldest extant log houses in Forsyth County are the two that comprise the Waller House (NR, 2014), located in the Pfafftown vicinity. The Wallers built their first house, a one-and-a-half-story, single-pen dwelling with a side-gable roof soon after their arrival in what was then Surry County in 1770. As their family grew and prospered, the Wallers built a second log house, adjacent to the first, during the first quarter of the nineteenth century. It was a two-story dwelling with a side-gable roof and a hall-and-parlor plan.[68]

Another notable log house in Forsyth County is the Christian Thomas Schultz House (NR, 2005), built ca. 1830. The Moravian Schultz family moved from Pennsylvania to Wachovia in 1769, and when Christian Thomas Schultz built his house more than a half-century later, it demonstrated continued close cultural ties with the Moravians. Like the Hoehns House, the two-story Schultz House features a stone foundation, a side-gable roof with a common rafter roof system, Flemish-bond brickwork (here, on the chimneys) and, on the interior, a large, exposed summer beam and fireplaces with arched openings.[69]

Like other early settlers in and around Wachovia, those in the Moravian communities of Bethabara, Bethania, and Salem also initially depended on log construction. When a group of fifteen men arrived at the place they named Bethabara (NHL, 1999) in 1753, they built a plank log "sleep hall" to provide shelter for themselves until more permanent buildings could be erected. The following year, they built two more log structures, and in 1755 they erected the Brothers' House, the *Gemeinhaus*, and several other buildings, most of log construction. None of these survive.[70] Around 1815, a two-story log house on a fieldstone foundation was built. It survives, but was modified several times during the nineteenth century.[71]

When Bethania (NHL, 2001) was established in 1759 about three miles from Bethabara, its early building practices followed those of its predecessor community. All of the buildings

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[67] Laura A. W. Phillips, National Register nomination for Christian Thomas Shultz House, Forsyth County. (Raleigh: Department of Cultural Resources, 2005), 10-11. The single-pen Willie Taylor House was built in Stokes County in 1939.

[68] Heather Fearnbach, National Register nomination for Waller House, Forsyth County. (Raleigh: Department of Cultural Resources, 2014), 9.

[69] Laura A. W. Phillips, National Register nomination for Christian Thomas Shultz House, Forsyth County. (Raleigh: Department of Cultural Resources, 2005) 6.

[70] Gwynne Stephens Taylor, *From Frontier to Factory: An Architectural History of Forsyth County* (Raleigh: NC Department of Archives and History, 1981), 4-6.

[71] Laura A. W. Phillips, Local Historic Landmark Application for Bethabara Log House (Winston-Salem: Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission, 1995).

from Bethania's first decade of settlement were of log construction, but none survive.[72] However, log houses continued to be built there in the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries, and a group of these remain standing on either side of Main Street. All are two-story dwellings sheathed with wood siding and all have fieldstone foundations, side-gable roofs, and interior end chimneys, although some of those chimneys date from mid-nineteenth-century remodelings that replaced central chimneys.[73]

Construction of the central congregation town of Salem (NHL, 1966) began in 1766 with the same practicality seen in Bethabara and Bethania. The first house built was a log structure that provided shelter for the workmen while they constructed the first permanent houses and other buildings. Although administrator Frederick William Marshall, writing from Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, advised against building permanent log houses, several were erected during the next half century or so.[74] Among those that survive are the 1771 Miksch House and Tobacco Shop and the 1793 Ebert-Reich House, both on Main Street, and, on Salt Street, the 1787 Lick-Leinbach House,[75] 1816 Hagen House, and 1822 Solomon Lick House. Of the five, only the Lick-Leinbach House retains its exposed-log exterior. The others are sheathed with weatherboards or beaded weatherboards. Except for the Ebert-Reich House, which was enlarged to a full two stories around the mid-nineteenth century, all are one-story with an attic and are simple in design, with an asymmetrical façade of two or three bays, a side-gable roof, and a central brick chimney.[76]

While log houses were being built, houses and other buildings that utilized other methods of construction were also being erected in Salem. Following Marshall's advice, the first permanent houses on Main Street were built with a heavy-timber, mortise-and-tenon frame filled with some type of masonry, a medieval form known in Germany as *fachwerk.* The fill used in the First House (1766) was composed of wattle and daub. With the building of the Third House, the supply of bricks in Salem had increased, allowing for the discontinuation of wattle-and-daub fill. Bricks with red-clay mortar, used due to the scarcity of lime, served as the fill in the Third House (1767), Fourth House (1768), and Fifth House (1768). All four houses had one story with an attic, an asymmetrical facade, a steep side-gable tile roof with a kick to the eaves, and a central chimney. A white band near the cap of the chimney had a practical purpose, in that a cracked or blackened band indicated the need for repair of the chimney bricks and mortar. This feature was used in the restoration of the Philip and Johanna Hoehns (Hanes) House. On the interior, the Main Street houses followed a German *flurkuchenhaus* plan with a hall-kitchen running the depth of the house and one or two rooms on the opposite side of the central chimney. Over time, this three-room plan was sometimes modified to have interior-end chimneys, as at the Hoehns House, so that the hall-kitchen had a large fireplace on the outside wall, and the other chimney

[72] Taylor, 7-8.

[73] Claudia Brown, John Clauser, and Mark R. Barnes, National Historic Landmark nomination for Bethania Historic District (Washington: National Park Service, 2001). The National Historic Landmark nomination was an expansion of the 1975 National Register nomination for the Bethania Historic District by Ruth Little and the 1990 Bethania Historic District National Register Amendment and Boundary Increase by Michael O. Hartley, Martha B. Boxley, and Gwynne S. Taylor.

[74] Taylor, 8-9.

[75] This house was formerly known as the Lick-Boner House.

[76] Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission, Local Historic Landmark Sheets for the Lick-Boner House (1976), Solomon Lick House (1976), Miksch Tobacco Shop (1982), Hagen House (1982), and Ebert-Reich House (1982).

provided corner fireplaces for the two smaller rooms. Today, only the Fourth House survives in its original form; the other three houses are reconstructions built in the late 1960s and 1970s based on archaeological evidence and the Moravian records.[77]

When the first half of the Single Brothers' House on Main Street was erected in Salem in 1768-1769 to provide living quarters, a school, and a crafts center for Salem's single men, it made use of the *fachwerk* method of building. The two-story structure with a double attic and basement – the largest *fachwerk* building in North Carolina – utilized bricks and clay mortar to fill the spaces between the wood timbers. The building features two interior chimneys and a protective pent eave above the first story on all four sides. Six-over-six sash windows are set within the rectangular framing elements.[78]

In addition to *fachwerk*, timber-frame construction with brick nogging was used in Bethania, but for the most part in houses with a later date of construction. Unlike those in Salem, all of the houses were two stories and sheathed with weatherboards. The best preserved is the ca. 1800 Daniel Butner House. Two other examples, the late-eighteenth-century Grabs-Conrad House and the ca. 1808 Hauser-Strupe House, were both heavily remodeled in the late-nineteenth century. Hewn-frame construction with brick nogging was popular not only in the Moravian towns, but also in the rural countryside, where it continued to be used until around 1900.[79]

Another form of Germanic masonry construction was also used in Wachovia, albeit sparingly. This method of construction used rubble stone and sometimes rough bricks for the exterior walls, which were then covered with stucco that was scored to resemble cut stone. Two examples are found in Salem, both on the square. The one-story Community Store, built in 1775 on Main Street, was the first building to be constructed entirely of masonry (although not brick) in Salem. The other is the one-and-a-half-story 1787 Traugott Bagge House (reconstructed in 1970-1971) on West Street. Each has an asymmetrical façade, interior chimneys, and elliptical relieving arches over the windows. The Community Store has two front entrances – one that accessed the store and the other that opened to the living quarters, common features in Salem and also found at the Hoehns House.[80]

In Bethabara, the1788 *Gemeinhaus* – the congregation house consisting of a church, meeting place, school, and minister's house – utilized this same construction method when replacing the 1756 log *Gemeinhaus*. Considered one of the best surviving examples of Moravian architecture in America, the Bethabara *Gemeinhaus* is constructed of fieldstone walls, stuccoed and scored to resemble cut stone above the exposed fieldstone foundation. The building has two sections – one with a taller roof and a belfry for the chapel, or *Saal*, and the other with a lower roof for the minister's quarters and school for boys. The *Gemeinhaus* has brick gables, round-arched fenestration, and interior chimneys. This building method was still being used in 1803, when the Distiller's House was erected in Bethabara. The one-story-with-attic house has a stone above-ground basement and a brick first story, which are unified by a stucco coating, and a side-

[77] Taylor, 9-10; Niven and Wright, 99-100; Local Historic Landmark Sheets for the Third House (1976) and Fifth House (1982).
[78] Local Historic Landmark Sheet for the Single Brothers' House (1982).
[79] Taylor, 14.
[80] Local Historic Landmark Sheets for the Community Store and the Traugott Bagge House (both 1976).

gable roof with weatherboarded ends. The house has segmental-arched windows, an off-center interior chimney, and a *flurkuchenhaus* plan.[81]

Brick construction became the preferred building method of the Moravians, but in Wachovia it was nearly two decades before this was possible. Lime, which was essential for the proper mortar for brickwork, was not available until after the Revolutionary War. The lack of lime was probably the reason for the construction of masonry buildings where clay mortar was used and then the whole covered with stucco. It was only after the Moravians were able to locate sources of lime and ship quantities of it to Wachovia, especially Salem, that brick construction could be undertaken on a large scale. Even then, Moravian builders often used clay mortar for the stone foundation and for the brick walls, pointing only the outside joints with lime.[82]

Constructed in 1782, the Dyer's and Potter's House in Bethabara is the first brick building known to have been erected in the Wachovia Tract. Dyer Johannes Schaub Jr. was the first owner of the house, but who the brick maker and mason was is not known. In 1789, potter, brick maker, and mason Johann Gottlob Krause purchased the house, living there until his death in 1802. The house exhibits features that became typical of the brick houses built in Salem. The one-story dwelling has a rubble-stone foundation stuccoed and scored to resemble cut stone, Flemish-bond brick walls with relatively small bricks when compared to the bricks used with Salem's brick buildings of the 1780s, a side-gable roof with a coved cornice with a painted bead along the bottom, both a central and an interior-end chimney, and six-over six sash windows with segmental relieving arches. On the interior, the large cooking fireplace has a broad arched opening and a molded mantel shelf. [83] Many of these features were repeated at the Hoehns House.

After the end of the Revolutionary War, in the late 1780s and, especially, in the 1790s, there was a surge in building construction in North Carolina, including the Piedmont and the Wachovia settlement. Houses during this period continued to have traditional plans, such as the hall-and-parlor, three-room, and four-room plans. With the acquisition of lime, the period also saw the blossoming of the bricklayer's art, including decoratively patterned brickwork, in the region's first generation of brick buildings. In the early nineteenth century, and especially after 1815, buildings began to exhibit evidence of popular architectural taste in America, which often meant the use of a center-hall plan, symmetry of design, plainer brickwork, and the lack of relieving arches over windows.[84]

Although the first brick house was built in Bethabara, it was in Salem that brick construction became plentiful during the last two decades of the eighteenth century and the early nineteenth century. During that time, Salem's brickwork evolved and became more refined.

The leading brickmaker and mason who shaped much of the character of these buildings was Johann Gottlob Krause (1760-1802). Krause trained as a potter's apprentice under Gottfried

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[81] Taylor, 13; Local Historic Landmark Sheets for the Bethabara *Gemeinhaus* and the Bethabara Distiller's House (both 1995).

[82] Catherine W. Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture* portable edition (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press for The Historic Preservation Foundation of North Carolina, Inc., 2005), 156; Taylor, 27. According to Taylor, the Moravians brought in wagonloads of oyster shells from the coast to burn to create lime.

[83] Local Historic Landmark Sheet for the Bethabara Dyer's and Potter's House (1995).

[84] John Larson, "Johann Gottlob Krause (1760-1802)," *North Carolina Architects and Builders: A Biographical Dictionary*. http://ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu/people/P000133; Bishir, 67, 154.

Aust in Salem from 1774 to 1781. He then learned the stone mason's trade from Melchior Rasp in Salem, serving as an apprentice for only eighteen months and then as a journeyman until 1785. In 1783, he began operating the Salem brickyard.[85]

In 1784 Krause built the Salem Tavern on Main Street, replacing the earlier tavern that had burned, and supplying the needed bricks, roofing tiles, and pavers. The tavern was the first two-story, all-brick building erected in Salem. With this Flemish-bond brick structure, Krause's training as a potter and stonemason was apparent, for he used oversized bricks with stretchers measuring approximately twelve inches by three inches. These were two-handed bricks, like clay stones, requiring both hands, rather than the usual one, to set in place. The bricks above the first floor are somewhat smaller. Krause also molded the different sizes of bricks he needed for closers and fillers, rather than taking a standard-sized brick and breaking it into different sizes. Upon completion of the tavern, Krause was declared a master mason.[86]

In 1785, Krause built the one-and-a-half-story Gottlieb Shober House on West Street (reconstructed in 1980). The following year, he built the Single Sisters' House – a large, two-story-with-double-attic structure – on Church Street and doubled the size of the 1768 *fachwerk* Single Brothers' House with a two-story-with-double-attic-and-basement south addition. All of these buildings have Flemish-bond brickwork with oversized bricks and have stuccoed foundations, tile-covered side-gable roofs, interior chimneys, and six-over-six sash windows set within segmental or elliptical relieving arches.

Beginning in the mid-1790s, the brick buildings erected in Salem exhibited more refinements, especially in the smaller, more standardized size of the bricks and in the use of decorative brickwork. This began with the Boys' School in 1794 and was followed in close succession by the Christoph Vogler House and the Vorsteher's House in 1797, Winkler Bakery in 1799, Home Moravian Church in 1800, and the Vierling House in 1802. All were built with Flemish-bond brickwork and clay-tile roofs. The buildings share many characteristics, but each has one or more individual features as well.

The 1794 Boys' School on Academy Street was the last building to use oversized exterior bricks, and that just on the main story. In the gable ends, the bricks used were smaller and standardized in size. Johann Gottlob Krause was the head mason for the building of the Boys' School, but he was assisted by William Craig (Wilhelm Grieg), a "stranger" (a non-Moravian outsider) about whom little is known. On the south and west elevations, the one-story-with-attic building has a raised basement that is stuccoed with a strong pink wash and scored to imitate cut stone. Above the basement, the walls are Flemish-bond brick. In a move away from the asymmetry typically seen with earlier buildings in Salem, the five-bay south façade and north, rear, elevation are symmetrical with a central door and windows on either side. The east and west elevations are also symmetrically arranged with two windows per floor, a tiny window at the roof edge of the upper half story, and round attic vents encircled with radiating bricks near the gable peak. Windows are six-over-six sash with elliptical relieving arches. Bricks fill the spandrel between the arch and the top of the window casing, with two black headers evenly spaced near the center, and red bricks filling the spaces between and on either side of the headers. This feature is found at the Hoehns House. The roof has a coved cornice along the south and north sides, and interior-end chimneys have a white stuccoed band and a corbeled cap. On

[85] Larson, Johann Gottlob Krause.
[86] *Ibid.*

the east elevation, a brick string course at cornice level divides the main and attic floors. On the west, Main Street, elevation, the gable displays a vertical diamond chain created by an arrangement of dark headers. This was the first time in Salem that decorative brickwork – other than the Flemish-bond itself with its alternating red stretchers and black headers – had been incorporated into the construction of a building. This was also the first known building in Salem on which William Craig worked. Whether Craig introduced Krause to decorative brickwork, which tends to be more representative of English rather than Germanic masonry traditions, or whether Krause learned of this decorative possibility in another way, is not known. What is known is that, thereafter, Krause used decoratively patterned brickwork in his buildings in Salem, except for Home Church.[87] The interior of the Boys' School features large, arched fireplaces with coved mantel shelves.

The decorative brickwork of the 1797 Christoph Vogler House on Main Street is Krause's most impressive. At the center of the façade black headers form a "W" for the Germanic "V" of Vogler. Between the first-floor windows on the south elevation, darkly burned headers spell out the brickmason's initials – "I (the Germanic J) G K." In the gables, black headers are arranged in a chevron pattern, more pronounced in the south end than in the north. Other refinements of the house include a stuccoed raised basement scored to resemble cut stone, a double-molded brick water table, smaller bricks standardized in size (stretchers approximately 8 ½ by 2 ¼ inches), two arched entrances with two sets of stone steps – one to the family residence and the other to Vogler's gun shop – a coved cornice with a bead along the bottom, elliptical relieving arches over the windows with Krause's typical black and red bricks in the spandrel beneath the arches, and pairs of round attic vents surrounded by radiating bricks within the gable peaks. Many of these features are found at the Hoehns House, which was built shortly thereafter.

The Vorsteher's House[88] on Main Street was also built in 1797, but William Craig, not Johann Gottlob Krause, was hired as the brick mason. The house was the first in Salem to be built by a non-Moravian builder.[89] Because of the slope of the land, the symmetrical west façade on Main Street makes the house appear to be two stories, while from the ends and the asymmetrical east façade, it appears to be a one-story house with a raised basement. The basement is stuccoed, but above that, the walls are built of Flemish-bond brickwork. Six-over-six sash windows have elliptical relieving arches, and on the gable ends, small windows are positioned on either side of the upper-story windows, while even smaller windows with segmental relieving arches are set close to the gable peak. Interior end chimneys pierce the side-gable roof, which has a coved cornice, features seen at the Hoehns House. The bricks are small, when compared to those of the 1780s brick buildings in Salem, and standardized in size (stretchers approximately 8 ½ by 2 ½ inches). Each gable is decorated with chevrons created by the arrangement of dark headers, a feature also seen at the Hoehns House. An unusual feature is the gabled hood with arched soffit over the Main Street entrance like that found at the Hoehns House, only smaller.

Master mason Johann Gottlob Krause was responsible for the construction of the Winkler Bakery on Main Street in 1799-1800. Because of the sharply sloping land, the bakery has an

[87] John Larson, Interview with Laura Phillips, June 15, 2015.
[88] The Vorsteher was the business manager of Salem.
[89] Niven and Wright, 100.

above-ground basement which, like many others in Salem, was stuccoed and scored to imitate cut stone. Unlike other houses in Salem, the shop entrance is at the center of the west basement level and the family entrance is at the center of the main floor on the east elevation. Flemish-bond brickwork forms the upper levels of the one-story-with-double-attic building. Decorative brickwork in the side gables is more subdued than in other Krause buildings but still adds an architectural embellishment. Dark headers line either side of the gables, and in the gable peak is a diamond formed with headers. Like the Vorsteher's House, the bakery is symmetrically arranged and has a gabled hood with an arched soffit over its Main Street entrance. Windows have elliptical relieving arches. Nestled within the gable peaks at the sides of the steep tile roof are pairs of small windows. The house has interior-end chimneys. West and east cornices are coved, with a red bead running along the bottom, as at the Hoehns House.

Both Krause and Craig served as masons for the construction of Home Moravian Church, which was completed in 1800 on Church Street.[90] As with other late-eighteenth-century brick buildings in Salem, the walls are laid up in Flemish-bond. The bricks are small and standardized (stretchers approximately 8 ¼ by 2 ½ inches), and the crisp, dark gray headers contrast sharply with the red stretcher bricks. The symmetrical façade has round-arched windows and a central entrance along with a balcony in the gable and a clock in the gable peak. A Germanic baroque cupola rises from the front-gable roof just behind the façade. The cornices along the sides of the building are coved with a bead at the bottom. The iconic round-arched hood over the entrance, a design probably introduced by Frederic William Marshall, town planner, architect and Wachovia administrator, was thereafter used in Salem until 1811. A century later, it was revived in the 1913 Salem Town Hall (NR, 1983), after which it became a signature feature of both Moravian church architecture in Forsyth County and the design of some secular buildings that sought to recall the local Moravian heritage. However, although Home Moravian Church was built with a round-arched hood, one undated elevation of the church attributed to Marshall shows another design that featured a broad gabled hood with an arched soffit over the entrance like that seen at the Hoehns House.[91]

The construction of Home Moravian Church introduced a new feature to brickwork in Salem – the use of iron oxide lead paint to add color to the bricks around doors, windows, and at the corners in imitation of rubbed brick. Rubbed brick looked crisp, smooth, and uniform and represented the high end of brick work. However, it was expensive because of the labor involved. Moravians in Salem wanted the look of rubbed brick, but they found they could get much the same appearance, in terms of color and smoothness, but at much less expense, by painting the bricks with red lead, which produced a bright red-orange color. When they painted the brick, they hoped the color would remain. It was only after many decades that the color faded or turned to another color, depending on what was in the atmosphere that affected it. Fragments of the original red-orange paint can still be seen around the front entrance of the church and, according to Old Salem's John Larson, on several other Salem buildings as well.[92]

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[90] Bishir, 157; John Larson, Interview with Laura Phillips, July 8, 2015.

[91] Bishir, 159; Taylor, 17.

[92] Charles A. Phillips, Interview with the author, July 18, 2015; John Larson Interviews, July 8 and October 2015; Bishir, 159.

The combined house and apothecary shop built for Dr. Samuel Benjamin Vierling on Church Street in 1802 was the last project undertaken by Johann Gottlob Krause, who died that same year. When built, it was the largest, most ostentatious dwelling in Salem. It melded traditional Moravian features with others influenced by the Federal style popular in America at the time. The two-story house has a rubble-stone foundation (not stuccoed) and Flemish-bond brick walls, with bricks a little larger (stretchers approximately 8 ¾ by 2 ¾ inches) than those of some of the other brick buildings of the 1790s in Salem. Headers form stringcourses between floor levels. Chevron patterns in the brickwork decorate the gables. The tile-covered side-gable roof has a coved cornice with a dark red bottom bead across the front and rear of the house. Interior-end chimneys pierce the roof. The house is symmetrically arranged, with a five-bay façade and central entrance. Windows have the typical elliptical relieving arches, with the spandrels beneath the arches composed of two dark rowlock bricks separated and flanked by red shaped bricks. Each end of the house has two windows each on the first and second floors, and a somewhat smaller pair of windows at attic level. Very small rectangular windows are positioned between the attic windows and the roof slopes, while two small round vents edged with radiating bricks are tucked within the peak of the gable. Like Home Moravian Church, the Vierling House utilizes paint to achieve the appearance of rubbed brick around the doors, windows, and corners of the building. Stone steps with ironwork railings rise to the entrance with its round-arched, traceried transom and arched hood. The entrance opens to a center-hall plan interior. Large, arched fireplaces have molded mantel shelves.

Following the Vierling House, several other buildings were erected in Salem with Flemish-bond brickwork and elliptical arches over the windows. These included the 1805 Girls' Boarding School on Church Street, the 1811 Inspector's House on Academy Street, and the addition to the Single Sisters' Wash House in 1817. When the John Vogler House was constructed on Main Street in 1819, it continued the use of Flemish-bond brickwork, at the same time dispensing with elliptical relieving arches over the windows in favor of ones with a flat arch. This new feature, along with a decorative brick cornice, indicated a move away from traditional Moravian architecture toward the fashionable Federal style that had become popular elsewhere in the country. In Bethania, brick construction did not appear before 1807, when the Bethania Moravian Church was built. Like the brick buildings in Salem and Bethabara, its bricks were laid in Flemish bond.

Looking beyond Wachovia's communities, particularly Salem, to the rural areas of what was to become Forsyth County, the Philip and Johanna Hoehns House clearly stands out as a notable dwelling. Simply stated, in the county today there is nothing else like it from its period of construction.

In 1800, Peter Clemmons built a two-story, weatherboarded-frame house near the Hoehns House in the center of what is today the village of Clemmons, but it bears little relationship, architecturally, to the Hoehns House. In the mid-nineteenth century, the Clemmons House was more than doubled in length, and it exhibits both Federal and Greek Revival-style detailing.[93]

John J. Miller built what was once among the finest houses in southwestern Forsyth County. However, it was probably not erected until two or three decades after the Hoehns House, and was frame, not brick. The two-story, weatherboarded dwelling with a traditional,

[93] Forsyth County Architectural Survey file for the Peter Clemmons House, FY187, State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh.

Federal-style form and a large chimney with diaper-patterned brickwork, is now in poor condition.[94]

Several brick houses were built in Forsyth County during the first half of the nineteenth century. Moravian Van Neman Zevely built a two-story house (NR, 1978) in 1815 north of Salem that is the closest, architecturally, to the Philip and Johanna Hoehns House of all the nineteenth-century brick houses in the county outside the Moravian communities. Like the Hoehns House, it has Flemish-bond brickwork, a side-gable roof with interior-end chimneys, and a three-room plan. However, unlike the Hoehns House and the earlier brick buildings in Salem, it has a simple course of soldier bricks over the windows rather than relieving arches, probably a result of its later date of construction.[95]

Though simple in form, the John Jacob Schaub House (NR, 1982) is a refined and well-preserved two-story, five-to-one common-bond brick dwelling built in 1830 in Pfafftown. The two-bay-wide, single-pile house has a fieldstone foundation, a steep side-gable roof, exterior gable-end brick chimneys, and an outstanding cyma recta molded brick cornice under the front and rear eaves. Nine-over-six and six-over-six sash windows are headed by brick jack arches. A shed-roofed front porch balances an enclosed shed across the rear. The interior features a hall-and-parlor plan, batten doors, plastered walls with a molded chair rail, a central enclosed straight-run stair, mantels with four-panel friezes, and decorative painting in the Federal style.[96] John Jacob Schaub was a Moravian, but by the time he built his house more than a quarter of a century after the construction of the Philip and Johanna Hoehns House, changes had taken place in some of the Moravian methods of brick house building. The Flemish-bond brickwork favored by the Moravians for so long had fallen out of use, replaced by common bond brickwork. The brick relieving arches over windows that had been so typical had been replaced by jack, or flat, arches. And the popular coved cornices had long since been replaced by decorative brickwork cornices. The Philip and Johanna Hoehns House represents the height of Moravian brick construction in late eighteenth century and very early nineteenth century, while the John Jacob Schaub House – as conservative as it is – represents a separation from what had been popular in the Moravian communities at an earlier time.

The exact dates of four other brick houses in the county are not certain. Family tradition asserts that the two-story John Doub House in the Seward vicinity was built ca. 1780. However, if so, it was heavily remodeled in the mid-nineteenth century, and today it bears no physical similarities – other than being brick – to the Hoehns House.[97]

Tradition claims that the Michael Norman House in the West Bend vicinity originally was a two-story dwelling but that an 1883 earthquake destroyed the second floor. Likely built during the second quarter of the nineteenth century, it bears little physical relationship to the Hoehns House.[98]

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[94] Taylor, 111; Forsyth County Architectural Survey, Historic Property Survey Summary for the John J. Miller House, FY207; Exterior photographs by Heather Fearnbach, 2007; Interior photographs by John Larson, ca. 1995.

[95] Local Historic Landmark Sheet for the Zevely House (1976).

[96] Forsyth County Architectural Survey file for the John Jacob Schaub House, FY185, State Historic Preservation Office.

[97] Taylor, 27; Forsyth County Architectural Survey file for John Doub House, FY501.

[98] Forsyth County Architectural Survey, Historic Property Survey Summary for the Michael Norman House, FY107.

Wes Fry may have built his house in the southeastern section of Forsyth County in the 1820s or 1830s. The two-story, three-bay-wide, single-pile, seven-to-one common-bond brick house with a side-gable roof and a single exterior-end brick chimney bears little resemblance to the Hoehns House and is highly deteriorated.[99]

According to local tradition, Ben Spach built this two-story, common-bond brick house in the Winston-Salem vicinity in the 1820s. Its architectural features suggest, however, that it was built or remodeled at a later date, and other than being brick, it bears little resemblance to the Hoehns House.[100]

The Hoehns House Architectural Significance

When the Philip and Johanna Hoehns House was built in the southwestern part of present-day Forsyth County, beginning in 1798 and continuing, potentially, until 1802, it clearly reflected in most features the architectural influence of the brick buildings that had been and were being erected in Salem from the mid-1780s to the early years of the nineteenth century. It was especially aligned with those buildings constructed between 1797 and 1802. Like all the brick buildings of the period in Salem, the Hoehns House is laid up in Flemish bond with bricks that are comparable in size (stretchers approximately 8 ¾ by 2 ¼ inches) to those at the 1802 Vierling House and the 1797 Christoph Vogler House. The dark-fired headers at the Hoehns House form a staccato rhythm against the orange-red stretchers, more so than in some of the Salem buildings. Like the Christoph Vogler House, the Vorsteher's House, and the Vierling House, the Hoehns House features decorative chevron patterns in the brickwork of the gables. The relieving arches over the windows are segmental rather than elliptical like most of those of the period in Salem. While the alternating red-orange and black bricks of the Hoehns House arches are unlike any seen in Salem, the arrangement of bricks in the arch soffits – a pair of black rowlock bricks with red-orange bricks filling the rest of the space – can be seen at seven of the ten brick buildings erected in Salem between 1784 and 1802. As at Home Moravian Church and the Vierling House in Salem, the brickwork flanking the doors and windows and at the corners of the Hoehns House is treated to give the impression of rubbed brick. Although the Hoehns House was begun prior to the construction of those two Salem buildings, the painting of the brickwork to imitate rubbed brick would have come at the end of the exterior building process. Thus, the dating of the Hoehns House falls perfectly within the time frame of the Salem buildings, thereby allowing it to incorporate this new feature as well. This is based on two potential assumptions: either the workmen on the Hoehns House had direct experience with the construction of Home Moravian Church and/or the Vierling House, and/or Philip Hoehns had, himself, seen the treatment of the brickwork on those two newest brick buildings in Salem and had determined that he wanted the same fashionable treatment at his own house. Given his ties with the Moravian Church and his apparent economic status in the Wachovia settlement, it is reasonable to assume that Hoehns made periodic trips to Salem to conduct business and/or for other reasons, and that those trips would have exposed him to the latest Salem architecture.

[99] Forsyth County Architectural Survey, Historic Property Survey Summary for the Wes Fry House, FY375; Forsyth County Architectural Survey file for the Wes Fry House, State Historic Preservation Office.
[100] Forsyth County Architectural Survey, Historic Property Survey Summary for the Ben Spach House, FY245.

Other features also tie the Philip and Johanna Hoehns House to Salem's brick architecture. Like all of Salem's brick buildings of the period except for the Vierling House, the Hoehns House has a rubblestone foundation that has been stuccoed. And like five of the Salem buildings, its stuccoed foundation is scored to resemble cut stone.[101] A molded brick water table runs between the foundation and the brick walls, a rare feature in Salem though seen at the Christoph Vogler House. Like some houses in Salem, the Hoehns House has two doors on the façade, indicating the presence of both a private residence and a shop or some other kind of business. But unlike most houses in Salem, and perhaps because the Hoehns House has a symmetrical façade, its two front doors are side-by-side in the center.[102] The left door at the Hoehns House opened to the private residence with its central stair that ascended and descended to all floors of the house. The right door opened to the large room that is believed to have been used by the Hoehnses as a tavern. With its large cooking fireplace, the room doubtless also doubled as the family kitchen. The reconstructed hood over the pair of doors at the Hoehns House, with its gabled roof and arched soffit, relates to the hoods over the front doors at the Vorsteher's House, the Winkler Bakery, and an early drawing of the façade of Home Moravian Church in Salem, although those hoods were all above single doors.[103] Like all the brick buildings in Salem erected between 1794 and 1802, except for Home Moravian Church, the Hoehns House has a side-gable roof with interior-end chimneys. Like four of the five brick buildings constructed in Salem between 1797 and 1802, the Hoehns House has a coved cornice with a bead, in some cases painted, running along the bottom.

The Hoehns House exhibits a variation of the three-room, Germanic *flurkuchenhaus* plan – a variation because the *flurkuchenhaus* plan normally has a center chimney and the Hoehns House has interior end chimneys. Many buildings, especially the smaller houses, erected in Salem from the eighteenth century until around 1830, had a *flurkuchenhaus* plan. However, some larger buildings, especially from 1794-1802, including the Boys' School, the Vorsteher's House, the Winkler Bakery, and the Vierling House, exhibited a center-hall plan. The hall/kitchen of the Hoehns House has the oversized cooking fireplace with broad arched opening and coved-and-molded mantel shelf seen in many Salem houses. The northeast room on the first floor also has a fireplace with an arched opening and a coved-and-molded mantel shelf.

The Philip and Johanna Hoehns House reflects features seen in numerous brick buildings in Salem from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. However, in size and in type and quality of decorative detailing, it is most like the Vierling House, Salem's most impressive house of the period.

The identity of the craftsmen for the Philip and Johanna Hoehns House is not known. The brick mason could have been Johann Gottlob Krause. Or, it could have been William Craig, who worked with Krause on the Boys' School and Home Moravian Church, and who distinguished himself with the building of the Vorsteher's House and may have introduced Krause to decorative brickwork. Or, the mason could have been someone else whose name is not known today. However, the mason must have been someone with a strong understanding of Salem's

[101] In the recent renovation of the house, the foundation was painted the red-orange color of the red lead paint used at Salem. Physical evidence indicated that treatment at the Hoehns House.

[102] The frame Blum House, built in 1815 but enlarged to two stories ca. 1854, has a pair of adjacent front doors, although they are not symmetrically placed on the façade.

[103] At the Hoehns House, there is physical evidence of the arch and, to a lesser extent, the gabled roof of the hood.

brick buildings. The quality of the brickwork at the Philip and Johanna Hoehns House suggests that the mason was Krause, as he was the most accomplished of those working in Salem during the period. However, Krause was busily occupied in Salem at the time with the construction of Winkler Bakery (1799), Home Moravian Church (completed 1800), and the Vierling House (completed 1802). The Records of the Moravians, which recorded so many activities and events in Wachovia and the surrounding area, make no mention of the Philip and Johanna Hoehns House. Thus, that important bit of information about the house remains a mystery.

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Smith, James Howell. "Pleasant Henderson Hanes." *NCpedia*, 1988. http://ncpedia.org/print/5409.

Taylor, Gwynne Stephens. *From Frontier to Factory: An Architectural History of Forsyth County*. Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, 1981.

The Union Republican, Vol. 42, No. 11. Winston-Salem: March 13, 1913.

Village Gazette. Clemmons, N. C.: Spring 2001.

Wallace, William Roy. Plans and Elevations and Miscellaneous Details for Restoration of Residence near Clemmons, N.C. for P. Huber Hanes Jr. Copies in survey file for the Philip and Johanna Hoehns House at the State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh.

Winston-Salem City Directory, 1949-1950, 1954, 1962.

Worthington, Michael J. and Jane I. Seiter. "Oxford Tree-Ring Laboratory Report 2014/07: The Tree Ring Dating of the Hoehns House, Clemmons, North Carolina." November 2014.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

_x__ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): __FY276_____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 8.51

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 36.003088 Longitude: -80.383916
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:
2. Zone: Easting: Northing:
3. Zone: Easting: Northing:
4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of the nominated property encompasses 8.51 acres identified as Forsyth County tax parcel number 5892-02-7883.00. It is shown as the bold line on the accompanying site plan.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The National Register boundary for the Philip and Johanna Hoehns (Hanes) House encompasses the historic house, the outbuildings, and the residual 8.51 acres historically associated with the house. The boundary provides an appropriate setting for the house.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Laura A. W. Phillips, Architectural Historian
organization: N/A
street & number: 59 Park Boulevard
city or town: Winston-Salem state: North Carolina zip code: 27127
e-mail lawp@bellsouth.net
telephone: 336/727-1968
date: September 7, 2015

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Hoehns (Hanes), Philip and Johanna, House
City or Vicinity: Clemmons
County: Forsyth State: North Carolina
Photographer: Laura A. W. Phillips

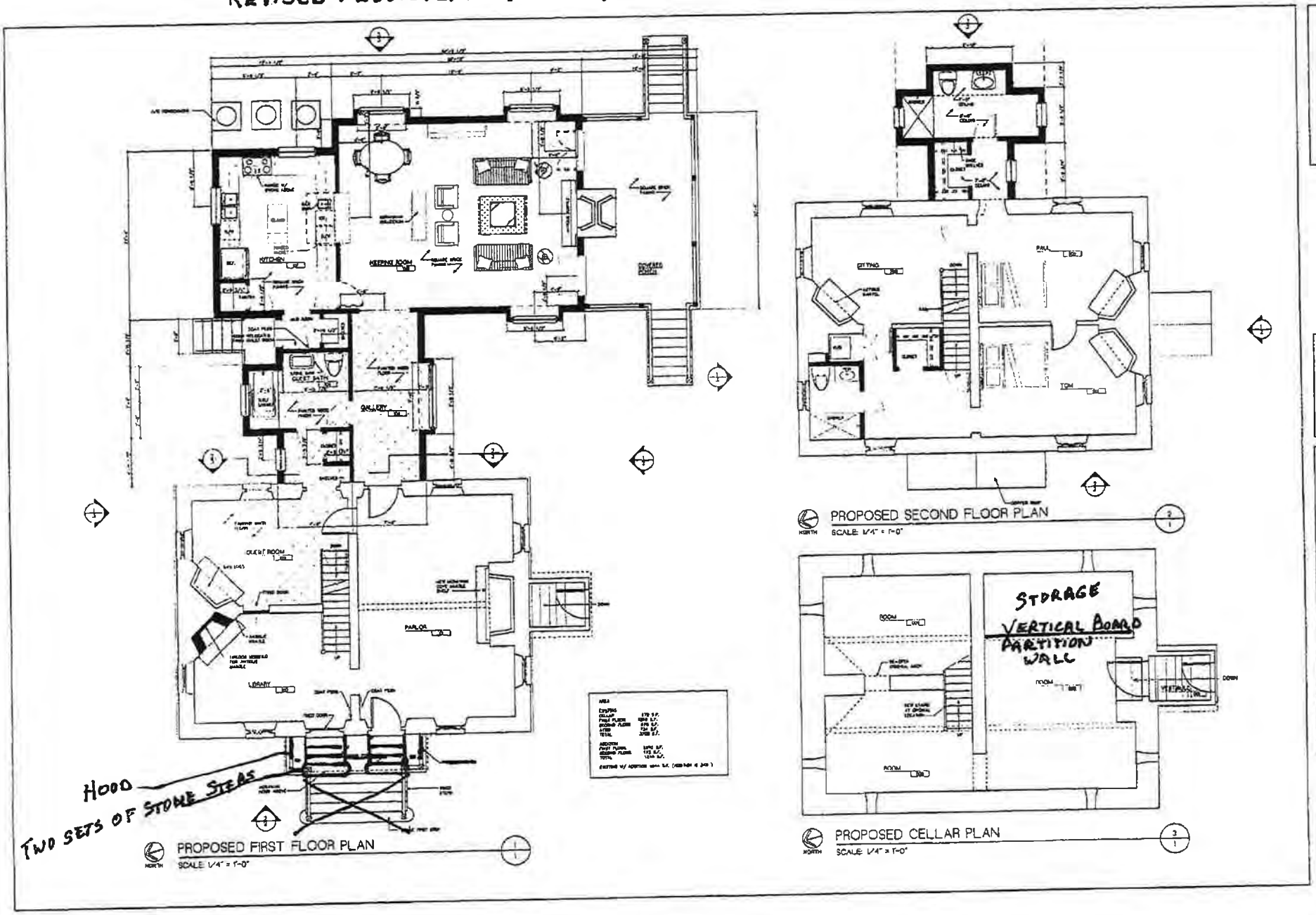
Date Photographed: Photos 1-8 taken July 2015; photos 9-15 taken June 2015
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1. House in setting, view to east.
2. Façade, view to southeast.
3. House, oblique view to south.
4. Addition connected to rear of house, view to west
5. Rear addition with garage in background, view to north
6. South elevation of house with rear addition, view to northeast
7. Rear of house with addition, view to north
8. South corner of house, details of brickwork, window treatment, coved cornice, and gable rake board, view to north
9. Interior, first floor, hall/kitchen (current living room) with fireplace and summer beam, view to south
10. Interior, first floor, view southeast from hall/kitchen toward original back door opening and passage to addition
11. Interior, first floor, northwest room, view northeast to added chimneypiece
12. Interior, second floor, stair with northwest view down to first floor
13. Interior, second floor, southeast room, view southwest toward added mantel
14. Interior, cellar, door to steps to exterior, view to southwest
15. Concrete rail fence, well house, and garage with house in background, view to south

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

PHILLIP AND JOHANNA HOEHNS (HANES) HOUSE, 3550 MIDDLEBROOK DRIVE, CLEMMONS, FORSYTH CO., NC

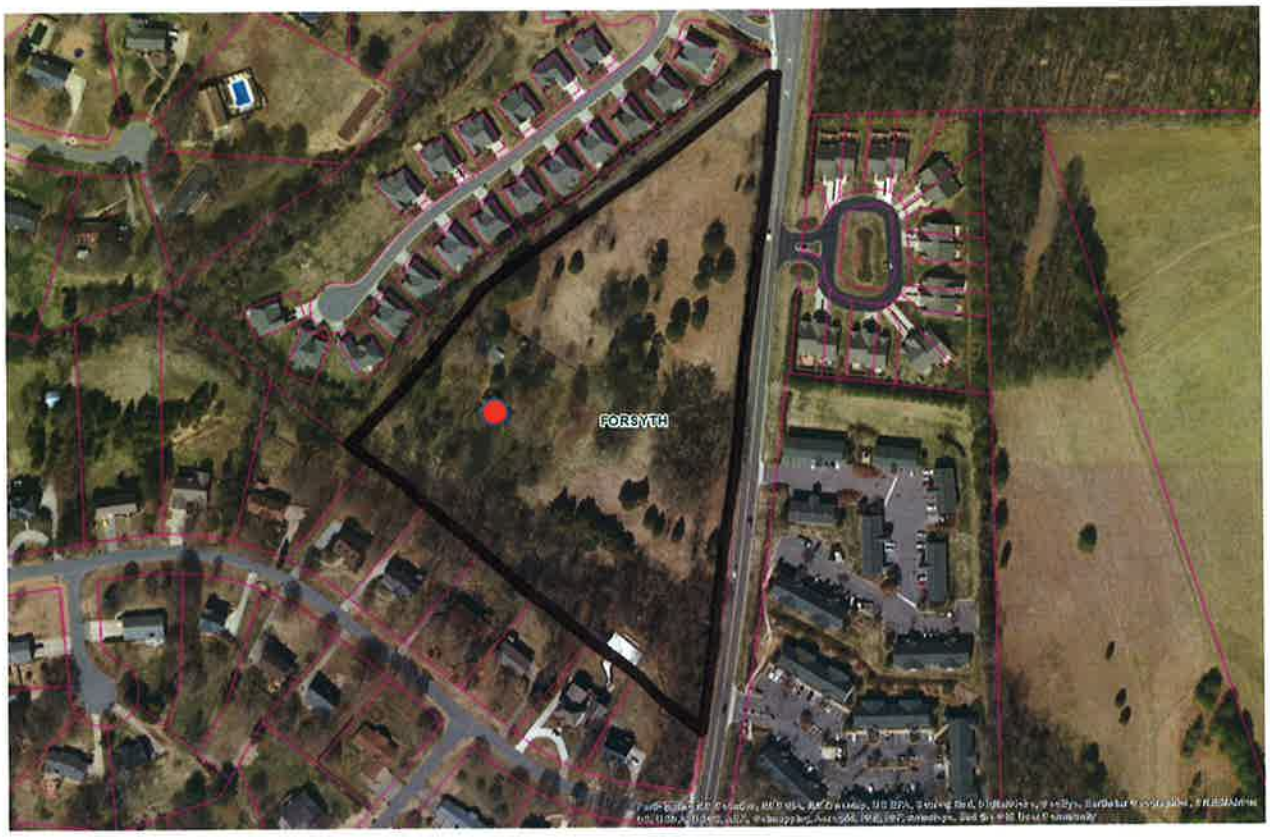
REVISED FLOOR PLANS (AS BUILT) – CHANGES DRAWN BY LAURA A. W. PHILLIPS, 9/7/15



David E. Gall, Architect, P.A.

Restoration, Renovations and Additions to Hoehns House, Clemmons, NC
for Thomas Gray

1

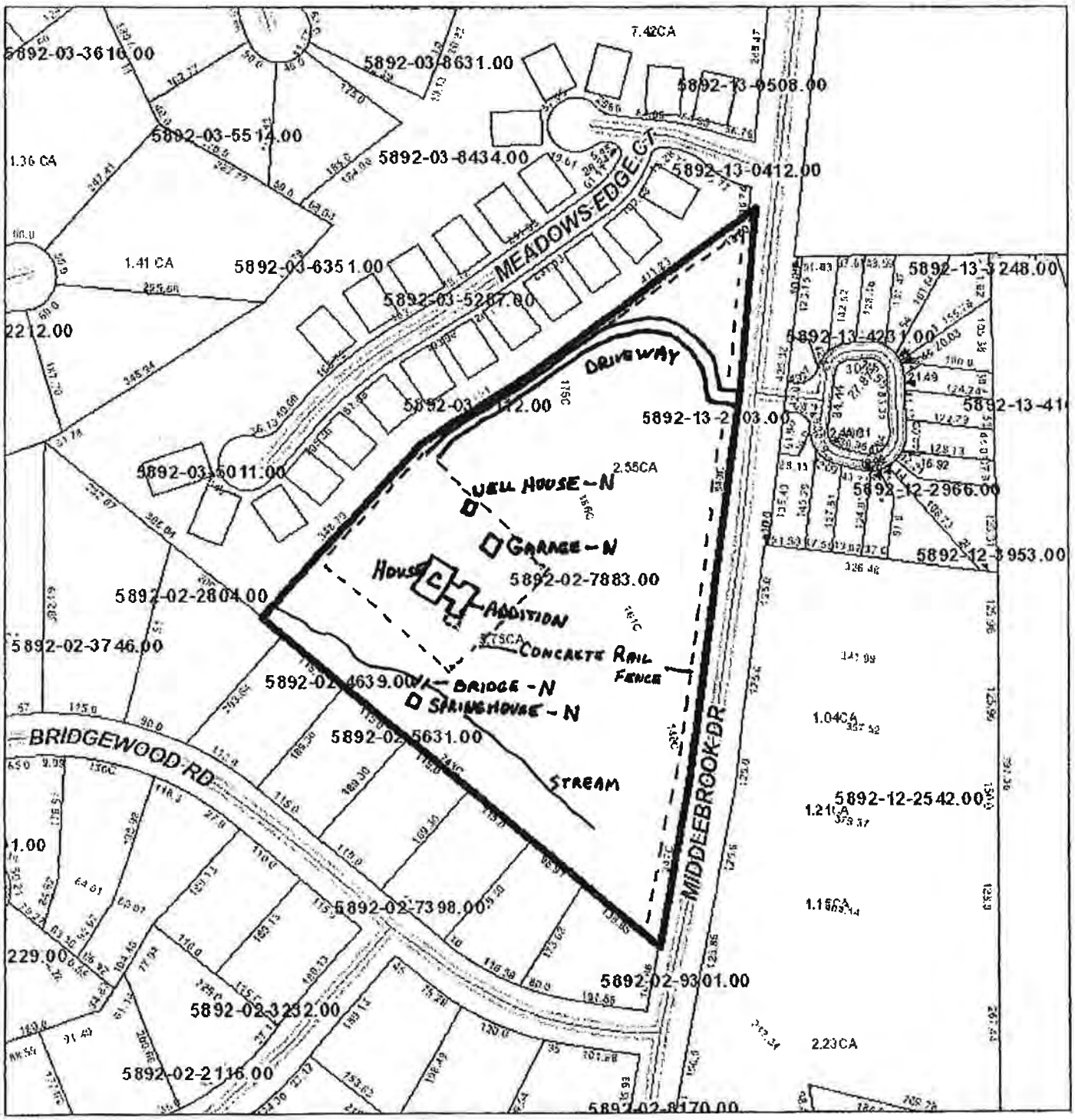


Philip and Johanna Hoehns (Hanes) House
3550 Middlebrook Drive
Clemmons, Forsyth County, North Carolina

N

National Register Boundary = heavy black line
Latitude: 36.003088 Longitude: -80.383916 = ●

Forsyth County, NC



Philip and Johanna Hoehns (Hanes) House
3550 Middlebrook Drive (PIN #5892-02-7883)
Clemmons, Forsyth County, North Carolina
National Register Boundary = heavy dark line
C = contributing resource
N = noncontributing resource
Scale 1" = 200'

N