

Local Historic Landmarks and Other Ways of Recognizing History in Winston-Salem

The Winston-Salem City Council has recently voiced concern regarding the Local Historic Landmark Program and the locations and diversity of historic resources designated. State enabling legislation (General Statutes 160A-400.1-400.14) allows local governments in North Carolina to create historic preservation commissions and tasks those commissions to review and recommend local historic landmarks to the elected body for designation. To qualify for a landmark, the process is similar to the National Register of Historic Places criteria. However, local designation should not be confused with listing in the National Register, which is a federal program administered by the state. Although some properties may carry both types of designation, the National Register and local designation are totally separate programs with different requirements and benefits.

What is Local Designation?

Local landmark designation may apply to individual buildings or sites which are proposed by the property owner, studied by the Historic Resources Commission (HRC) and judged to have special significance and integrity. The regulations provide controls on the appearance of existing and proposed buildings.

Reviewing the Criteria

The building or site must be **significant** in at least one of the four following categories:

1. Historical
2. Architectural
3. Archaeological
4. Cultural

And, the buildings must maintain **integrity**. This integrity is tied to the building's condition-it must be substantially intact, and as defined by the National Park Service, is comprised of a majority of the following seven qualities:

1. Location
2. Design
3. Setting
4. Materials
5. Workmanship
6. Feeling
7. Association

Landmarks are to be kept in as close to original design and material as possible. A building must retain all or most of the original fabric from when it was constructed and it must not be altered with inappropriate changes such as adding vinyl siding, an enclosure of porch spaces, or an addition that visually overpowers the historic building.

The HRC's Responsibilities in the Landmark Process

- Making recommendations to the local governing board regarding properties to be designated as local historic landmarks.
- Reviewing applications from owners of designated landmarks when they desire to make changes to their properties.

The Designation Process

In Winston-Salem, applications are prepared and submitted by the property owner, typically with the help of a consultant, and then the formal review process begins at the HRC. Staff answers questions from the property owners who are considering applying for landmark designation, but does not prepare the applications because the staff will be reviewing the applications to present to the HRC.

The NC Department of Cultural Resources, acting through the State Historic Preservation Officer, is given an opportunity to review and comment on the proposed designation. The HRC then holds a public hearing to review each application. The final step in the designation process is the local elected body holding a public hearing to review the HRC's recommendation and either granting or denying the passage of an ordinance designating the site as a landmark.

The Benefits of Local Landmark Designation

Designation is an honor, indicating the community believes the property deserves recognition and protection. Landmarks assist with economic development through tourism and the beautification and education of the community. Owners of designated landmarks are eligible to apply for up to 50 percent annual property tax deferral as long as the property's important historic features are maintained. The physical integrity of each landmark is to be preserved and the tax deferral is to assist with this maintenance. Recapture penalties of deferred property taxes may apply if the owner destroys the property or damages its historic value.

Requirements of Designation

Although preservationists, historians, economic developers, and many private home owners may see the positives of landmark designation, some property owners do not view the program in such a positive light because designation imposes regulatory requirements on the property covering maintenance, and limitations on changes that maybe desired.

Owners of local landmarks are required to obtain certificates of appropriateness (COA) from the HRC before making significant changes or additions, beginning new construction, or demolishing or relocating a property. The HRC's review of proposed changes ensures that work on a landmark is appropriate to the special character of that building and/or site. The HRC has adopted landmark design review guidelines to be the criteria by which to judge what changes are appropriate. Property owners can also use the design guidelines to plan potential future projects. Many people are not willing to have such restrictions placed on their property and are unwilling to follow the guidelines for the continued maintenance and upkeep of the landmark. If the house and site are not maintained to the historic standard the property owner could lose the landmark designation and be required to pay past deferred property taxes.

Costs

Currently there is a \$50.00 application fee for landmark designation, which is low compared to other cities the same size or larger than Winston-Salem. In other cities, such as Durham, fees are as high as \$1,400.

Many applicants hire a consultant to complete a nomination, especially if a National Register Nomination has not been completed in the last five years. If there is a recent nomination this can be used as a portion of the application. If a consultant is hired, the cost can be \$5,000 and higher, depending on the size of the property and the amount of known history.

Another cost that must be considered is the extra expense required to maintain a landmark at the expected level to ensure that changes to the property never compromise the special character that warranted the landmark designation. A property owner cannot make any major change to the building they desire. For example, if the building has wood siding or windows, a landmark property owner cannot remove and replace those features with vinyl siding or vinyl replacement windows without first seeking a Certificate of Appropriateness from the Historic Resources Commission. In most cases this type of change would compromise the special character of the landmark and would not be permitted. Even with the financial incentive from the property tax deferral, the cost to maintain a building at the level required with historic landmark designation is much greater than for non-designated properties.

Selection Priorities

In many communities, the first properties to become landmarks are the most architecturally significant buildings or civic buildings, such as city halls or courthouses. Here in Winston-Salem, the first landmarks were connected with the Moravian Heritage and the formation of Old Salem Incorporated; next were the buildings in Bethabara and Bethania, two other Moravian communities. Buildings that are of a more simple style of architecture or are related to lesser known history tend to not be submitted for designation or even recognized in other ways.

Recent discussions at City Council and Council Committee meetings have indicated a concern for the loss of structures in historically African-American neighborhoods and an inequality in location of landmarks throughout the City. There are several reasons for this occurring. Many early African-American neighborhoods were built with simple homes of a vernacular architectural style. Subsequently, large scale redevelopment programs from past decades demolished sections of such neighborhoods and left them with a loss of integrity. Still other historically significant buildings were demolished or altered by the property owners in such a manner that the integrity was lost. The bigger issue for those resources and structures that are still intact, is the willingness of the property owners to seek landmark designation, given the regulatory restrictions and requirements that go with it. Some communities have recognized this problem and have created other recognition programs for buildings and sites that provide an alternative to landmark designation.

Recognition Programs Other Communities in North Carolina Have Created

It appears from reviewing other cities and towns that have Historic Resources Commissions and even areas that do not, that Winston-Salem is not the only city struggling with these issues. Staff found

three examples of new programs that have been introduced in North Carolina that highlight cultural heritage, not just architecture. None of the programs has a financial incentive or a regulatory condition. Those heritage programs are discussed briefly, below.

- The City of Greensboro has a Heritage Community Program to recognize historic places that are not eligible for National Register listing, like Warnersville, an African-American neighborhood that was almost entirely cleared during urban renewal and the town of Guilford College that was engulfed by suburban development. Heritage Community recognition is commemorative and educational and has no effect on property rights, future building improvements, zoning, or taxation. There are no regulations and boundaries are general, rather than precise. Heritage Communities are honored by resolution of the City Council and historical information is maintained on the City's website.
- Randolph County has a Cultural Heritage Sites program that is designed to increase public appreciation and awareness of the special heritage and history of the County. The sites are of local significant and can include buildings and structures, such as houses, mills, and bridges or natural features such as parks, landscapes, or archaeological sites. Cultural Heritage Sites recognition is honorary and educational and has no effect on property rights, future building improvements, zoning, or taxation. There are no regulations and boundaries are general, rather than precise. Cultural Heritage Sites are honored by resolution of the City Council and historical information is maintained on the City's website.
- The City of Raleigh, unlike the other two cities above, has yet to create a specific cultural heritage program, however, they have worked with other City departments or commissions to recognize African-American history through various ways. Below are a few examples.
 - The Raleigh Historic Development Commission's (RHDC) works with the Raleigh Parks, Recreation and Cultural Resources Department and has established recognition programs in many public spaces. Two examples are: Chavis Park, named for early 19th-century free black preacher and teacher of all races, John Chavis; and, the Moore Square renovation, located in a national register district that includes East Hargett Street, once known as Raleigh's "Black Main Street" because it once contained the largest number of businesses owned by African-Americans in the city.
 - Partnering with the City of Raleigh Arts Commission, funds from a Section 106 adverse impact agreement related to a cell tower were used by a neighborhood to create arts-based informational/educational pole banners adjacent to the East Raleigh-South Park National Register Historic District.
 - The commission's mobile on-line application, *RaleighHistoric*, has many walking tours: one is an African-American tour that highlights designated resources. In

addition to the African-American tour, there are tours for Historic Method and Oberlin Village and the Blount Street Historic Corridor.

- The City has also partnered with the South Park-East Raleigh Neighborhood Association working toward establishing the South Park Heritage Walk.

Recent Activity by the HRC

In 2015-2016, the HRC created a sub-committee to review and update the local historic landmark application form so that it would be easier for applicants to complete. This application was approved by the HRC and is currently being used.

Recently, the updated Winston-Salem architectural survey was reviewed by a consultant for potential landmarks and compared to the area designated as the Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA). A map of the NRSA is included as Appendix A. This study revealed that there are 15 known buildings associated with African-American history that have high potential of qualifying for Local Historic Landmark designation, having both special significance and integrity. A list of these properties has been attached as Appendix B. Outreach efforts to the property owners, would be needed in order to determine their level of interest in applying for landmark status. As previously explained, these efforts should be undertaken by parties separate from the HRC or staff to avoid creating a conflict in their review roles.

The Winston-Salem architectural survey is not 100% comprehensive and is based on known information and physical condition of existing buildings, with an emphasis on higher styles of architecture that can be seen from the street. Other buildings could be eligible once we know the history of the people who lived, worked, or used the buildings and how they contributed to the history of Winston-Salem.

Recommendations

At this time the Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission and City-County Planning Department do not have any funding or staff capacity for additional projects. The HRC and Planning Staff for Historic Preservation are set-up to perform primarily a regulatory function involving physical buildings and properties that meet State and/or Federal standards for historical significance and integrity. However, much of our community's history goes beyond what can or should be regulated. The City and community could become more intentional about telling and celebrating the history of our people and culture. Doing this involves different types of talents and tools beyond historic preservation. The table below identifies initiatives that could be undertaken and the parties or organizations who may best be suited to undertake and manage them. Many of the ideas below will require a plan and more significant research and outreach regarding support and cost. The HRC and Planning Staff should always be part of the fact checking role for any City historic program.

Recommendation for Future Action	Who	Cost
Educate and encourage owners of the 15 recently identified properties associated with Winston-Salem’s African-American history to explore applying for landmark designation.	Advocacy Group: Preservation Forsyth or Winston-Salem African-American Archives	
Educate and encourage neighborhood organizations and non-profit groups to assist in the education about lesser known buildings associated with African-American history or any other lesser known history.	Advocacy Group: Preservation Forsyth or Winston-Salem African-American Archives	
Partner with groups to do walking or other tours of city neighborhoods and buildings to increase awareness of the history.	Advocacy or Tour Groups: Preservation Forsyth Downtown Partnership Private Tour Companies Winston-Salem Visitor’s Center	
Create an educational panel or sidewalk marker program that would place panels in various locations and neighborhoods to inform about existing and lost physical features such as buildings, walls, etc. The panels or sidewalk markers would use text and photos to tell the history of specific places.	City and/or Advocacy Groups: Winston-Salem African-American Archives City of Winston-Salem Marketing City of Winston-Salem Department of Transportation City/County Planning & Development Services (for fact checking only)	Various depending on the program
Utilize the City’s website to share more known and newly discovered histories.	City and/or Institutions: City of Winston-Salem Marketing New Winston Museum Local Colleges and Universities	Staff time
Create a mobile application that citizens and visitors can use at various sites, neighborhoods, or buildings to educate them on the past.	City City of Winston-Salem Information Systems City of Winston-Salem Marketing City/County Planning & Development Services	Staff time

Recommendations for Partnering with Other City Departments or Programs	Who	Cost
Require photo documentation of any house that is approved for condemnation located in historically African-American neighborhood or is a known historic structure. This will create a file on the property so it will not be forgotten.	City of Winston-Salem Community Development	\$150-\$200 a property
Utilize the City's parks to install educational panels that can be artistic, similar to what was recently installed in the Gathering Place at Fairview Park. The initiative could begin in neighborhood parks that are adjacent to or within the older and/or historic areas of the city.	City of Winston-Salem Recreation and Parks City of Winston-Salem Marketing City/County Planning & Development Services	Fairview Park had 5 installed for \$6,000
Creating videos and collecting oral histories to create a record of citizen's experiences and memories.	In Appendix F, there is a list of existing audio and video productions from community groups and institutions. The City should encourage these groups to continue current ongoing programming of this type.	

Recommendations for the Creation of New Programming	Who	Cost
Create a new program based on buildings or areas that are significant in at least one of the four categories (historically, architecturally, archaeologically, or culturally) but may not have the physical integrity required for landmark designation. Encourage a neighborhood or non-profit group to formulate a plan to save or educate about a building or area to acknowledge the history.	City of Winston-Salem Marketing City Council Preservation Forsyth New Winston Museum Winston-Salem African-American Archives	Grants
Create a new program based on buildings or areas that are significant in at least one of the four categories (historically, architecturally, archaeologically, or culturally) but may not have the physical integrity required for landmark designation. Create a recognition program for historic areas that have significant architecture, history, or culture.	City of Winston-Salem Marketing Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission (determine integrity level)	Staff time

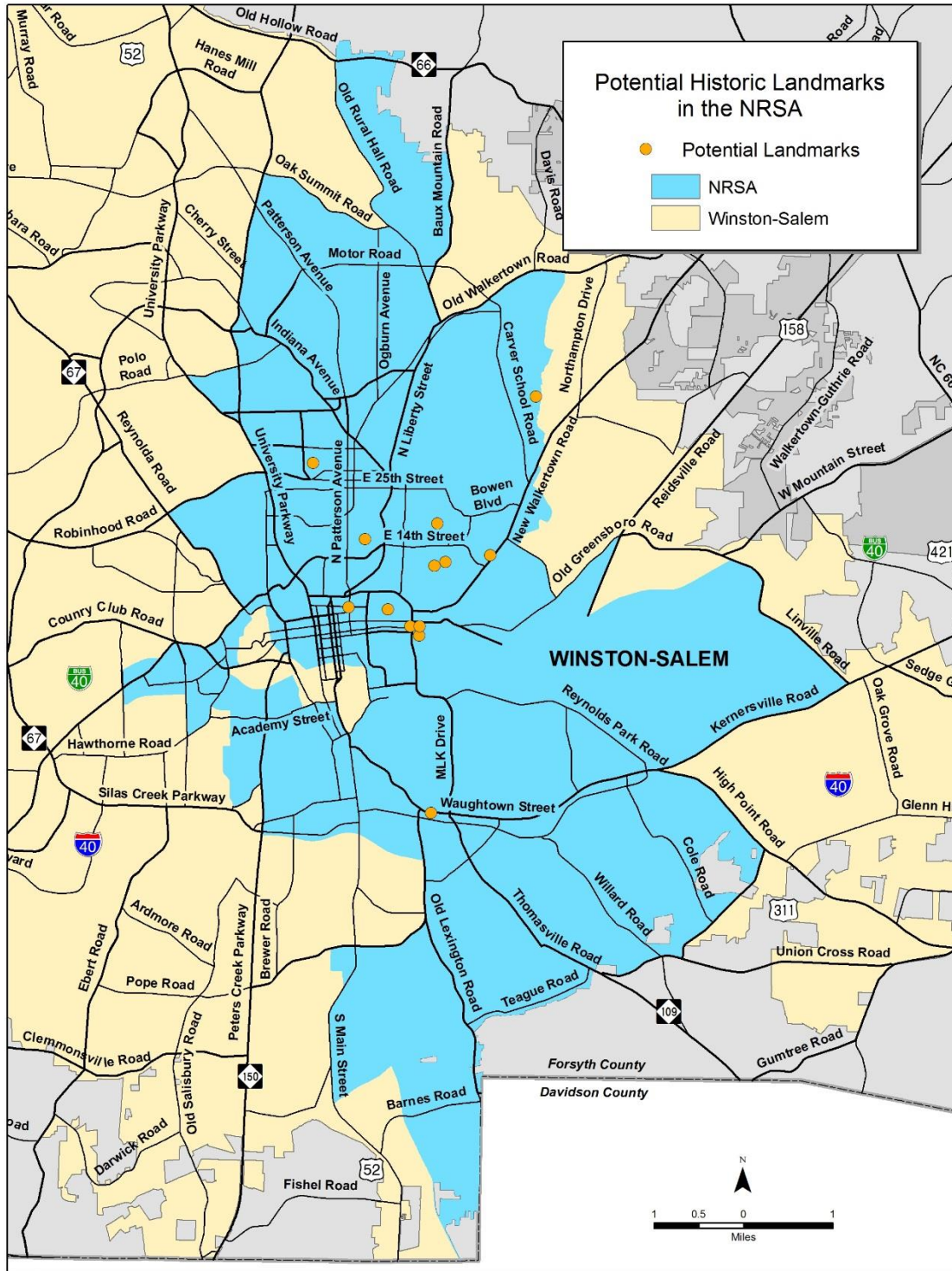
Conclusion

The current Local Historic Landmark program was created in North Carolina to recognize and save buildings that have local significance and integrity. However, because of the limitations and restrictions of state enabling legislation authorizing Local Historic Landmarks, landmarks have limited usefulness across the broad spectrum of local history and culture. Also, many property owners may not be interested in the restrictions on property rights and the cost of maintenance that come with the landmark designation.

The preservation community around the state is currently putting tremendous thought into how to recognize areas that are established with vernacular houses of working class people and how to better educate the public about these buildings and the contributions they make to the community. The landmark program is just one tool to recognize properties. Within this report, a number of options exist that if implemented could provide additional tools and alternative ways to bring recognition to more of Winston-Salem’s history. Pursuing these options require additional partners, organizations, and resources in order to carry them out. There are organizations in the community who can and should take a larger role in telling the story concerning our community’s history and culture, just as they do in the other communities. Also, there are other City departments with the tools and resources to supplement the information that can be made available to the public concerning history and culture.

Appendix A

Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA)



Appendix B

Potential Local Historic Landmark Candidates in the NRSA area. (As identified by a historic resources consultant using information from the updated Winston-Salem architectural survey.)

SSN	Property Name	Address	Completion Date	Ward
FY00829	Goler Memorial A.M.E. Zion Church	630 Patterson Avenue	1919, 1946	East
FY01276	Fire Station No. 4	214 N. Dunleith Avenue	1926	East
FY01291	Burkhead United Methodist Church/Ambassador Cathedral	1500 Harriet Tubman Drive	1923, 1927, 1959	Northeast
FY01295	Atkins High School	1215 N. Cameron Drive	1931, 1952, 1997	East
FY02157	Odd Fellows Cemetery	Shore Fair Drive	1907	North
FY02213	East Fourth Street Baptist Church/Goler Metropolitan AME Zion Church	1435 E. Fourth Street	1924	East
FY02217	Fries Memorial Moravian Church/Mars Hill Baptist Church	1331 E. Fourth Street	1914	East
FY03597	First Baptist Church	700 N. Highland Avenue	1955, 1968	East
FY03611	Charles W. and Irma W. Gadson House	2511 N. Cherry Street	1959	North
FY03612	Dr. J. Raymond and Ruth Oliver House	3961 Pomeroy Drive	1967	Northeast
FY03618	St. Paul United Methodist Church	2400 Dellabrook Road	1961	East
FY04207	Wentz Memorial United Church of Christ	3435 Carver School Road	1980	Northeast
FY04280	St. Benedict the Moor Catholic Church	1625 E. Twelfth Street	1941	East
FY08782	Dr. Edward L. and Louise Davis House	1809 Hattie Circle	1958	Northeast
FY04294	Wachovia Bank and Trust Company Branch Bank	658 Waughtown Street	1952	Southeast

Appendix C

Sidewalk Marker Examples



**International Civil Rights
Walk of Fame
Atlanta - MLK National
Historic Site:**



Appendix D

Educational Panel Examples



Appendix E

Educational Panels at the Gathering Place at Fairview Park – Winston-Salem



Appendix F

Existing Audio and Video Productions from Community Groups and Institutions

City of Winston-Salem: Marking and Communications - Videos

African-American Women in Business

Belview

Chasing the Clouds

Engine Four

Laying the Foundation

The Merger

Marker Unveilings (not all of them)

Reynoldstown

Then & Now Winston-Salem Video Series: Produced between 1997-1999

Carnegie and 5th Street Libraries

Robert E. Lee Hotel

Baseball

Broad Street and 4th Street, Sears West End School

Summer Activities

Coffee Pot

Tobacco Growing, Warehouses, and Market

Fair

Parades

Christmas Memories in Winston-Salem

Black History

Forsyth County Courthouse

Hospitals

Union Train Station and Train Service

Trade Street

Theaters

Thanksgiving (including the Zinzendorf Hotel)

Streetcars

Moravian Easter Sunrise Service

Winston Reservoir

150th Anniversary of Forsyth County

Maynard Field

Smith Reynolds Airport

Shopping Centers

Coliseum

Then and Now – African Americans in Politics

This Old Chamber Forsyth County Courthouse

Watkins Street

Waughtown Segment Bethabara Park Orientation Video

The Yadkin

New Winston Museum

StoryTap is the museum's oral history initiative and has been active since 2015, beginning with a variety of stories but in 2016 focus was placed on three categories: Crime and Punishment, Transportation, and the Columbian Heights neighborhood. They also have a collection of veteran's oral histories, interviews with local musicians and artist, former Reynolds Factory workers, as well as a number of oral histories with prominent individuals from Winston-Salem captured between 2012-2014.

Saloon Series and talks that were video recorded by NWM (Many of these are panel discussions with 3 or more people)

Envisioning Columbian Heights: Gloria Diggs, Sandra Armstrong, James Lewis, Sandra Jenkins Armstong

Roots of the I.Q.: Barbara Morris, Michelle McCullough, Michael Suggs

Reclaimed Cemeteries: Deltra Boner, Maurice Pitts Johnson, Maxine Johnson

Objects and Memories craftXws: Jane Detter, Anthony Cathcart, Lara Hanes Pierce, Evelyn Terry, Andrew Gurstelle

Craft, Technology, and Innovation craftXws: Will Willner, Elaine Gustafson, Mary Ann Zotto, John Kelly

Craft tradition in WS craftXws: Johanna Brown, Cheryl Harry, Tomi Melson, and Ron Propst

Nature Through an Artist's Eyes: Trena McNabb, Julian Charles, Lea Lackey-Zachmann, Christine Rucker

We are Stewards of the Land: Ed Southern, Grace Ellis, Cyndi Briggs, Aimee Mephram

Voices from the Chain Gang

Living in a Post Wild World: Kristen Haaf, Keith Huff, Cornelia Barr, and Lindsey Yarbrough

Perils in the Piedmont

Project Reentry and Release Panel

Music, the Brain, and Medicine

Moravian Christmas in the South

Perils in the Piedmont: From Stigma to Acceptance

Veterans and the Healing Power of Storytelling: Interviews with Veterans

Winston-Salem Symphony at 70

Tobacco Marketing

Banjoes to Blues

Moravian Music: Erick Salzwedel

Ron Tanner Book Talk

Black Panther Party in Winston-Salem

Birth of Cool Music Series

Union Station: Past, Present, and Future

Transportation Iconography in African American Art

Out of the Shadows-Illuminating Disabilities

School Intergraton

Salem Cemetery: Molly Rawls

Making Sense of the Factory Talks

Local 22: Bob Korstad and Richard Koritz

Works of John Biggers

Friends or Foes

Carolina Characters

The Piedmont Way: A Corporate Culture for Success

Strange Bedfellows: Salem 250

Safe Bus: Driving Forward

Institution to Revolution

Built for Speed: Motor Sports in the Triad

Sisters in Flight
John Railey Book Talk
All Aboard!: Jeff Miller
Cruising in the Twin-City: Fam Brownlee
Latino/Hispanic Immigration
Greek and Jewish Immigration
What is Biotech?: Eric Tomlinson
Rise of Hospitals: Dean, Norris & Wiles
George Washington
Medicinal Garden: Harriett McCarthy
Filmmaking Panel
The Winston-Salem Medicis
Trials of Darryl Hunt
Tobacco Unionism and Civil Rights: State Senator Earline Parmon and Will Cox
Two Chancellors on a Stage: This School, This City: Celebrating 100 Years of UNC School of the Arts in Winston-Salem (TSTC)
Strings of Connection: TSTC
Zero to Fifty: TSTC
Jamestown to Winston-Salem: Elizabeth Chew
Meharry Medical College the Impact on the African-American Community in Winston-Salem: Society for the Study of African-American History
What does it mean to be Southern?
Revisiting A Passionate Preference
Living Out Loud in Winston-Salem
Look Who's Coming To Town: TSTC: Alix Hitchcock, Jeanne Jennings, John Pruett, Randall Rickman, Frank Smith, John Williams, and Ira David Wood III
Behind the Scenes of TSTC: Chris Jordon and Mike Wakeford
Charlie Lovett
The Yadkin Riverkeeper
The Curator's Dilemma(s): Chris Jordon and Eric Elliott
The Letters of the Civil War Surgeon John F. Shaffner, M.D. – Johnnie Pearson
Restoration Drama: Lynette Matthews-Murphy & John Bryan
City Memoirs: Winston-Salem Writers
The Jewish influence on the Development of Winston-Salem's Downtown Business District: Leonard Clein and Richard Miller
North Carolina's Civil War Monuments: Doug Butler
Breaking Down Barriers: Stories of Pioneering Women in the U.S. Military
Secret Societies & Unionism in Forsyth: Phyllis Hoots
The Local Arts Institution: Mark Leach, Allison Perkins, and Corey Madden
Now the Battle Din is O'er: Moravian Music Foundation
A Community within a Community: English Bradshaw, Linda Dark, and Jerry Hanes
History Lessons at Camp London: Eric Marshall
Twin-City Story Time II: Journalism
With Courage and Valor: Carolina Field of Honor
Tales of Murder, Mystery & Mayhem: Jennifer Bean Bower
Industries for the Blind
Local 22: Larry Little, Linda Sutton, and Will Cox
Social Media for Small Businesses: Amy Garland, Scott Burton, and Wren Wilson

Foodways & Roadways: Margaret Savoca
Winston-Salem Community Development Corporations: Paula McCoy
Center for Design Innovation: Carol Strohecker
Sawtooth Center: Kevin Mundy
Winston-Salem Philanthropy: Scott Wierman and Tom Lambeth
Twin City Story Time
The Golden Hyphen: Fam Brownlee
My Life as a Professional Artist in Winston-Salem: Jan Detter
Heirloom Gardening in Winston-Salem: Margaret Norfleet, Eric Jackson, and David Bare
St. Paul's Stained Glass
NC Wine Industry: Joe Mills
Discovery Happy Hill: Maurice Pitts Johnson and David Gall
The Reynolds's Romance: Dr. Michele Gillespie

Oral History Interviews:

Alex Ewing
Anthony Atala
Aurelia Eller
Bill Womble
Carol Strohecker
Carver Rudolph
Clifton Matthews
Copey Hanes
Daniel Johannes
Dick Janeway
Dixie Linville
Dudley Shearburn
Dwight Jones
Ed Wilson
Ellen Yarborough
Evelyn Terry
Frank Borden Hanes
Gloria Diggs Banks
James Huff
Jan Detter
Jeff Smith
John Medlin
Leonard Clien
Lyons Gray
Marge Sosnik
Marjie Northrup
Mr. and Mrs. Dull
Nick Bragg
Norman Williams
Ron Probst
Norman Williams
Sana
Scott Wierman

Tom Davis
Tom Lambeth
Wes Hatfield
Earline King by Aurelia Eller
Veterans Interviews by Cyndi Briggs
Carl Matthews

North Carolina Room- Central Forsyth County Library

Photo Collection

Map Collection

Archives and Reference Library that includes but is not limited to with Winston-Salem Newspapers, scrapebooks, yearbooks, other donated materials

Old Salem Museums & Gardens

Hidden Town Project (In Process)

Reynolda House Museum of American Art

Various Videos and Interviews about Reynolda or with the Reynolds Family including the African-American workers and residents on the estate.

Wake Forest University

Past Class Work in Public History: Refugee Resettlement in Winston-Salem (with World Relief)

The Prohumanitate Institute at WFU has the archive of all the Story Corps oral histories. They are working with New Winston Museum to record Boston-Thurmond Neighborhood history. Also working on the Purpose Built initiative and working with Paisley Alumni Association and other long-time residents of the community.

Graduate Student Films:

The Legitimate Child (2011, 9 minutes), is a short film co-directed Kelly McKenna graduate Michele Ferris, that profiles the Safe Bus Company in Winston-Salem, the only African American-owned and operated bus company of its time. The film screened at the National Black Theatre Festival, the Dayton Film Festival and was part of RiverRun's Films with Class program.

The Impetus to Desegregate, Director: Chris Zaluski (2012, 10:30)

In the 1950s and 1960s, many universities faced court-ordered desegregation, but Wake Forest, as a private institution, was not under federal mandate. The process of desegregation was prompted primarily by student petitioning and protest. This film explores how Wake Forest became the first major private university in the South to integrate.

Religion and American Ethnic Studies Department has created an American Indian tour guide for the WFU campus with special emphasis on the years of President Scales, who was an enrolled member of the Cherokee Nation.

Winston-Salem African-American Archives

History of American-American Doctors who attended Meharry Medical College in Nashville
Coach Gaines (in production)

Winston-Salem State University - Archives

Ongoing project to collect oral histories related to Winston-Salem State University
Past Project with St. Philips Church and collected 4 oral histories

Storyline - HRC co-sponsored – Oral Histories

Carver High School – 12/12/2011

Mayor Pro Tempore Vivian Burke & Gardenia Henley
Sarah Hamlin
Jerry Anderson
Dorothy Bonner & Gardenia Henley

Mars Hill Baptist Church – 6/2/2012

Dr. Willard McCloud & Dr. Jimmy Jones
Dr. Virginia Newell & Dan Andrews
Iris Deberry & Pam Taylor
Helen Phillips & Beverly Watson
Napoleon & Josephine Sherard

Wachovia Society

Medical Readers' Theater

The Wachovia Historical Society is currently in *partnership* with Old Salem to produce a series of Medical Readers' Theater performances for the community. These performances are in relation to the exhibit on "The Moravian Way of Healing" in the newly-opened Doctor's House. Two members of the Society Board are working with Emily Baker, Program Coordinator for Humanities, Medicine and Science at Old Salem, to present the first community performance in early 2018.

Several possible events put before the board of the Wachovia Historical Society; none are planned as of yet.

History through Art - One or two Sunday afternoon sessions (4:30 p.m.) in the Saal of the Single Brothers House hearing a lecture on the life and work of John Valentine Haidt and his enduring legacy. Through his art he captured people and stories of his day and events in the life of Christ for us today. WHS conserved one of the paintings in the collection in the Saal.

History through Storytelling - A session or two for children and their families in which a storyteller stirs the children's imagination with stories of real children of the past. Perhaps the location would be relevant to the story, and the children could role play in costume or create a craft.

History through Experience - A walk for families to the Brother's Spring, while learning about Salem's water system and its prime location for water sources.

History through Education - Join with other historical societies in Forsyth County and host a seminar/symposium on a topic of local interest, bringing in a nationally known authority to lead the event.

"Winston-Salem in History" monographs

Inventory of 13 Historic Monographs (WINSTON-SALEM IN HISTORY) owned by the Wachovia Historical Society, published by Historic Winston in 1976 in celebration of the country's bicentennial

Volume 1	Founders
Volume 2	War Record
Volume 3	Education
Volume 4	Transportation/Communication
Volume 5	City's Culture
Volume 6	Government
Volume 7	Industry/Commerce: 1766-1896
Volume 8	Industry/Commerce: 1896-1975
Volume 9	Building/Architecture
Volume 10	Churches
Volume 11	Medicine
Volume 12	Publications
Volume 13	Character of Community