UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS NAME HISTORIC Salem Tavern AND/OR COMMON

Salem Tavern

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 736-800 South Main Street

			NOT FOR PUBLICATIO	N
CITY, TOWN			CONGRESSIONAL DIS	TRICT
	Winston-Salem	VICINITY OF	Fifth	
STATE		CODE	COUNTY	CODE
	North Carolina	037	Forsyth	067

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	ENTUSE
DISTRICT	PUBLIC	X_OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	X_MUSEUM
X_BUILDING(S)	* PRIVATE		COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE	ВОТН		EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENCE
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	X_YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	-BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	_INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION
		NO	MILITARY	OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Old Salem, Inc. (leased from Wachovia Historical Society)

STREET & NUMBER					
	Drawer F - Salem St	cation			
CITY, TOWN				STATE	
	Winston-Salem _	VICINITY OF		North C	arolina
5 LOCATION	N OF LEGAL DESC	RIPTION			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS	Forsyth County Regi erc.	istry of Deeds			
STREET & NUMBER					
	County Court House				
CITY, TOWN				STATE	
- · · · · · · · ·	Winston-Salem			North Ca	arolina
6 REPRESEN	ITATION IN EXIS	TING SURVE	YS		
TITLE	North Carolina Inve	entory of Histo	oric Propertie	S	
DATE					
	in progress	FEDI	RAL X_STATECOU	NTY LOCAL	
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS	Division of Archive	es and History	, Survey and P	lanning :	Section
CITY, TOWN	Raleigh			state North Ca	arolina

7 DESCRIPTION

C	ONDITION	CHECK ONE	CHECK (DNE
XEXCELLENT	DETERIORATED	UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL	SITE
GOOD	RUINS	$\underline{\mathbf{x}}_{ALTERED}$ restored	MOVED	DATE
FAIR	UNEXPOSED			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Salem Tavern is located on the west side of South Main Street (number 736-800) in the restored area of Old Salem, now part of Winston-Salem, North Carolina. To the north of it is a second hostelry, a $2\frac{1}{2}$ -story frame and clapboard building with gabled roof, which was built in 1816 when the main tavern could no longer accommodate the growing number of visitors arriving in Salem; this building now serves as a restaurant. To the south is a period barn moved to this location in 1961; a frame and clapboard structure on a coursed fieldstone foundation, it has been restored and now houses a collection of early agricultural implements.

The Salem Tavern, the first brick building in Salem, was constructed in 1784 on the foundations of the town's original ordinary, a half-timbered wooden structure which had been destroyed by fire. The design of the building, the work of skilled craftsmen, is characterized by clean lines, excellent proportions, and simple but fine detailing.

The Tavern consists of two elements, a 2½-story rectangular main block and a 2-story rear ell, both with gabled roof. The roof of the main block is broken at either end of the ridge line by interior chimneys with corbelled tops and by a single gabled dormer at the center of the forward slope. A third interior chimney is located at the western end of the ell. A 1-story wooden porch with shed roof runs the length of the tavern's five-bay front (east) facade. Windows in the main block are 6/6 doublehung sash while those in the ell are casement type; all are topped by blind arches.

The interior plan of the Salem Tavern follows that of most contemporary ordinaries. The main doorway leads into a broad center hall with a staircase at its rear. To the left (south) is the "public room," to the right the "gentlemen's room" where more formal service was available at a higher price. Guest chambers are located on the second floor and additional sleeping quarters in the attic story. The ell contains the landlord's quarters and further chambers on the first and second floors and a huge kitchen with twin fireplaces at the cellar level. All of the rooms have white, plastered walls and some have exposed beams. Decorative detailing is limited to the simple, molded mantels of the fireplaces.

Though deteriorated, the Tavern was essentially unaltered when leased by Old Salem, Inc. in 1953. With the aid of construction records and furniture inventories preserved in the archives of Salem's Moravian congregation, the Tavern was restored in 1956 to its appearance c. 1800. Since that time it has been maintained in excellent condition.



PERIOD	AR	EAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	ECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1600-1699	ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<u>X</u> 1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
1900-	X_COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	X _OTHER (SPECIFY)
		INVENTION		Travel

s	PE	C١	F١	С	DAT	ES	1784	
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m Mr.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT not known

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Salem Tavern, a $2\frac{1}{2}$ -story brick building with gabled roof, was constructed in 1784 to replace an earlier tavern on the same site. The architectural integrity and authentic, though not original, furnishings of the building make it an outstanding example of the type of ordinary to be found throughout the South during the late 18th century.

The Salem Tavern was erected by the Moravian congregation that established Salem, North Carolina. The building is now owned by the Wachovia Historical Society but since 1953 has been leased to Old Salem, Inc., a nonprofit organization formed to preserve the historic buildings of the original congregation town of Salem. In 1956 Old Salem Inc. restored the Salem Tavern to its appearance c. 1800 and now operates the building as a museum.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Salem, North Carolina, was founded by members of the Moravian religious group, devout Germanic people who traced their faith to the 15th century Bohemian martyr John Hus. The new town was to be the center of their Wachovia settlement, a tract of nearly 100,000 acres which the group had purchased in the early 1750's from Lord Granville, last of North Carolina's Lords Proprietors. It was to be a planned, congregation town in which the church held title to all the land and to the major buildings on it and directed the economic as well as the spiritual affairs of the residents.

The Moravians began work on the first building at Salem in 1766 and by 1772 had laid out and constructed the nucleus of the community. Among the original buildings were the <u>Gemeinhaus</u> (the meeting house and minister's residence), Single Brothers and Single Sisters houses, a mill and sawmill, a store, and a tavern. The latter was considered a necessity for the town's development as a trading center.

The present Salem Tavern was the first brick building in the town. Begun in January, 1784, it was constructed on the foundations of the original tavern, a half-timbered wooden structure which had been destroyed by fire. The Tavern gained a wide reputation for its hospitality and comfort and most of the distinguished visitors to Salem lodged there. On his Southern tour of 1791, George Washington was entertained in Salem for two days, occupying the chamber at the northeast corner of the Tavern above the "gentlemen's room."

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

(See Continuation Sheet)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY <u>less than one a</u>cre UTM REFERENCES



VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

(See Continuation Sheet)

LIST ALL STATES AND	COUNTIES FOR P	ROPERTIES OV	ERLAPPING STATE O	R COUNTY BOUNDARIE	S
STATE	COE	E COL	JNTY	co	DE
STATE	COE	DE COL	JNTY	co	DE
FORM PREPARED	BY				
		rian. Landm	Mark Review Pro	oject; original :	form
prepared by Horace	-				
ORGANIZATION				DATE	
Historic Sites Sur	vey, Nationa	al Park Ser	rvice	6/5/75	
STREET & NUMBER				TELEPHONE	
1100 L Street NW.				202-523-5464	
CITY OR TOWN				STATE	
Washington				D.C. 20240	
2 STATE HISTORIC					
THE EVALL	JATED SIGNIFICA	NCE OF THIS P	ROPERTY WITHIN TH	E C	TA 176 16
NATIONAL		STATE		LOCAL Landmark J	AN Campe
As the design of Costs Illing in D	0.0	6	Illine in D	Designated:	
As the designated State Historic Pr hereby nominate this property for					
criteria and procedures set forth by				DOUDITORY CA	
,				- Cer	er ma
FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNAT	URE N/A	National	Historic Landa	nark 12	> 77 date
TITLE				DATE	
IR NPS USE ONLY					an a
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAMMANS	PROPERTY	WDED IN THE	NATIONAL REGISTE	R	YNNER C'
Lj	INDMARKS),	1 1			1.
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DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCH		NUCENSEY	ATTONS	DATE	<i>\\</i> /
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CONTINUATION SHEET

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Salem's importance as a commercial center for western North Carolina grew steadily during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. By 1816, the Salem Tavern was no longer able to accommodate the number of visitors arriving in the town and a second building was constructed immediately north of it to serve the over-flow.

By the mid-20th century, the old town of Salem had been absorbed into the modern city of Winston-Salem. Though essentially unaltered, the Tavern, like others of the Moravian buildings, had become deteriorated. This trend was reversed when the historic area was threatened in 1947 with permanent damage by the construction of a major supermarket and other commercial development. By 1950 the citizens of Winston-Salem, with the support of the city government, had formed a nonprofit organization, Old Salem, Inc., to rehabilitate and preserve the buildings and historic character of Old Salem.

In 1953 Old Salem Inc. acquired a 50-year lease to the Salem Tavern from its owner, the Wachovia Historical Society, and within three years was able to undertake a complete restoration of the building. The primary resource for this work was the meticulous records in the archives of the Moravian congregation, which contained not only information on the construction of the Tavern but also periodic inventories of its contents. The Tavern has now been returned to its appearance c. 1800 and furnished with authentic pieces of that period. Like other restored buildings in Old Salem, the Salem Tavern is now operated as a museum; it is open to the public from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on weekdays, 1:30 to 4:30 p.m. on Sundays. A general admission fee is charged.

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CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 1

Davis, Chester S. <u>Hidden Seed and Harvest: A History of the Moravians</u> (Winston-Salem, 1973).

Griffin, Frances. Old Salem: An Adventure in Historic Preservation (Winston-Salem, 1970).

Lefler, Hugh T. and Albert R. Newsome. <u>The History of a Southern State</u>, North Carolina (Chapel Hill, 1954).

Old Salem, Inc. "Old Salem" (pamphlet, Winston-Salem, n.p., n.d.).

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Beginning at the intersection of the center lines of South Main Street and Blum Street; thence, westerly in a direct line to a point in the eastern curbline of the access road from Walnut Street to the Old Salem Reception Center; thence, southerly along said eastern curbline 150 feet to a point; thence, easterly in a direct line to the center line of South Main Street; thence, northerly along said center line to the point of beginning.

Note: though partially included in these boundaries for convenience in definition, the barn which stands immediately south of the Salem Tavern does not contribute to the national significance of the landmark building.