

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Elon College Historic District
other names/site number Elon College

2. Location

street & number south side Haggard Ave., between William and O'Kelly N/A not for publication
city, town Elon College N/A vicinity
state North Carolina code NC county Alamance code 001 zip code 27244

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>1</u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u> objects
			<u>1</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official
State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Education: college

Education: education related housing

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Education: college

Education: education related housing

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Georgian Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls brick

wood

roof asphalt

other stone

slate

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Elon College Historic District, the historic core of the Elon College campus, is located in the town of Elon College in western Alamance County, midway between Burlington and Greensboro. The district contains eight resources. Six of these are the oldest remaining campus buildings: West Dormitory, 1907 (1), and five buildings built between 1923-1927 which form an H-shaped complex: Alamance Building (2), Whitley Auditorium (3), Carlton Library (4), Duke Science Building (5), and Mooney Christian Science Building (6). One non-contributing building, Powell (7), 1970, is included. A 1929 monument, a contributing object, completes the resources in the district.

All of the buildings are three-story red brick buildings of Colonial Revival design. The district retains its architectural integrity and integrity of setting from the period of significance, although a few alterations have been made. The major changes are the addition of a rear annex to West Dormitory in 1942, the addition of exterior stairwells at the ends of Alamance Building, the removal of Duke's north portico for the addition of an arcade leading to the Powell Building in 1970, and changes in the stack area of Carlton Library. The campus front, originally oriented south, was reoriented to the north in 1970 with the addition of Powell. About 1982 an oval brick fountain, surrounded by brick paving, with radiating sidewalks, was added to create a landscape focus on the north front lawn.

1. West Dormitory 1907 Contributing

West Dormitory, the oldest surviving building, is Colonial Revival in style with a slight Jacobean flair seen in the rusticated porch piers, rough textured stucco pediments, and paneled chimneys. The common bond brick building has a cross-gable roof with composition shingles. The first story is treated as a raised basement. The south front elevation, thirteen bays wide, has a five part division defined by a centered three-story pedimented porch and slightly projecting pedimented end wings. Each bay is defined by shallow brick pilasters. At each end of the building are two interior brick chimneys with tall decorative paneled stacks. Stepped brick parapet fire walls project from the roof on either side of the center three bays.

The three-story front porch is supported by four wood columns set on one-story rusticated brick piers. Simple square balusters and square hand rails form a porch railing at both levels. The main entrance is a double door with fifteen panes of glass in each leaf, surmounted by a single pane transom. Originally these doors each had a single pane of glass. All windows contain the original one-over-one sash with stone sills and trim. First story windows have flat arches; second story, segmental arches; and third story, plain lintels. The porch pediment is stuccoed, with a large circular window. The end pediments are stuccoed, with lunettes. The rear (north) elevation is similar to the south elevation, except for a central annex. See continuation sheet added in 1942. The annex, a three-story gabled brick wing, is twelve bays long and three bays wide, with window sills and trim similar to the original block.

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The east and west elevations of the main block have a two-bay slightly projecting central pedimented block, defined by pilasters. Each block has a simple one-story pedimented entrance porch, with square-in-plan posts. Each entrance is a door with two wood panels surmounted by two glass panes, with a double-pane transom.

The interior of West Dormitory is unaltered. The first floor has a cross-shaped plan, with a large central entrance hall, the depth of the building, intersected midway by a wide east-west hall. Semicircular double doors with divided lights separate the side halls from the entrance hall. Dorm rooms, common rooms and restrooms, with doors with six horizontal panels, flank the halls. The wooden floors have been carpeted recently. The original walls are plaster. Stairways with heavy wood bannisters and square-in-plan newels are located on the north side of the building near the center of side hall. The second and third stories also have east-west halls with dorm rooms and rest rooms off each side.

2,3,4,5,6 Alamance, Whitley, Carlton, Duke and Mooney Buildings Contributing

These five buildings, designed as an H-shaped ensemble and all part of the same building campaign, are virtually identical on the exterior, differing primarily in size and orientation. The five, built between 1923-1927, reflect the more academic version of the Georgian Revival which had come into vogue in the 1920s. All are three-story Flemish bond brick buildings with slate-covered hip roofs. The only major exterior alteration to the complex is the brick stairwells added about 1970 to the gable ends of Alamance Building. These are of similar construction to the main block, and the Flemish bond brick walls of the stairwells compliment and continue the line of the south wall of the main block.

The major building of the complex, Alamance Building, forms the cross bar of the "H." It is a rectangular building, nineteen bays wide and nine bays deep, distinguished by a two-story entrance portico and a two-stage wooden cupola set on an octagonal base with a balustrade. The other four buildings are thirteen bays wide and four bays deep. Each of the four is set at right angles to the Alamance Building, and the main entrance of each faces outward from the complex, on the north side of the two northern buildings, and on the south side of the two southern buildings. Each main entrance is marked by a two-story portico, with the exception of Duke, whose original portico was removed when Powell was built just north of it.

All five buildings share the following exterior features and details. The entrance porticoes are supported by large wooden columns with simple Corinthian capitals. Each portico has a flat roof with a Chippendale balustrade with four square paneled blocks at even intervals. Between the first and second story of each building is a stone belt course. Each original entrance consists of double doors with eight panes of glass above two horizontal panels. Each door is topped by a four-part fanlight.

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All the windows, set in three-part molded surrounds, are ten-over-ten sash. The round-headed first floor windows have a four-part fanlight and a stone or wood apron, with a row of brick headers forming a surround. The upper windows have rectangular openings. A T-shaped brick arcade projects from each end of the Alamance Building to connect the four corner buildings. The arches have concrete imposts.

With the exception of Carlton Library, a portion of which was renovated for use as the art studios, all of these five buildings retain their original interior floor plans. All retain the original finish in substantially intact condition. The original finish includes plaster walls, molded window and door surrounds, doors with six panes of glass above three horizontal panels, molded chair rails in the halls, and wooden stair railings with heavy square-in-plan newels and square balusters. The only changes to this original Georgian Revival fabric are the installation of modern accoustical ceiling tiles and vinyl and carpeting on the floors.

Each building has a slightly different floor plan, with Alamance Building containing the most embellished interior spaces. The north and south entrances open into a rotunda the full height of the building, with a flat ceiling and a large round stained glass window set beneath the exterior cupola. Corinthian pilasters rise to a modillioned cornice and enframe the entrances and openings to the halls. At all three stories, east-west halls intersect the rotunda. Faculty offices, classrooms and restrooms flank the hallways.

The second most impressive space in the complex is the auditorium located in the south half of Whitley. This lovely space has a three-sided balcony supported by metal columns and a barrel-vaulted ceiling. Among the original classical details are full-height pilasters between each window and full colonnettes framing the stage opening. An architrave with a wide frieze and a molded dentil cornice creates a terminus just below the barrel vault. The balcony has rectangular panels with laurel leaf cartouches. The large stage and orchestral pit are 1967 replacements. The north half of Whitley has classrooms, music rooms, and offices.

The west half of Carlton Library has a large three-story room which originally served as the library stacks and has been converted to art studios. The east half of the building remains as originally built, with hallways and offices. Duke and Mooney have similar floor plans, with halls on a north-south axis and flanking classrooms and offices. Stairwells are located at the west side entrances. Mooney has a small auditorium in the southeast corner.

7. Powell Building 1970. Non-contributing

This is a three-story building constructed north of Duke Science Building and connected to it by a brick arcade. It was designed as an extension of the 1920s complex, and matches the 1920s buildings as closely as possible in scale, design and materials. Although non-contributing, it is included in the district because it is located within the historic core.

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8. O'Kelly Monument 1929 Contributing

This eleven foot high granite Egyptian Revival style marker is centered on the south lawn (originally the front). It was dedicated in 1929 to James O'Kelly, founder of the Christian Church in 1794.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Education

Period of Significance

1907-1931

Significant Dates

1907
1924-1927
1931

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Hunter, Herbert B., architect
Stout, Joe W., contractor

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Elon College Historic District, occupying the center of the ninety-seven-year-old campus in Alamance County, is a group of six brick Georgian Revival buildings built between 1907 and 1927 which have considerable architectural and educational significance. Elon College, founded in 1889, is the only four-year college operated by the Christian Church in the South, and serves as their educational centerpiece. The 1907 West Building, the oldest surviving building, is an architecturally significant early Colonial Revival style landmark. The other five buildings in the district are an unusually handsome group of academic Georgian Revival buildings arranged in an H-shaped plan, built between 1924 and 1927. This core district has statewide educational significance as a well-preserved and visible manifestation of the educational commitment of the Christian Church in the South during the period of significance. The period ends in 1931, when their merger with the Congregationalists drew the small Southern denomination into the Southern religious mainstream. In 1957 the Congregationalists were incorporated into the newly formed United Church of Christ, which still operates Elon College.

Architectural Context

The six buildings in this district have local architectural significance as well-preserved examples of the use of the Colonial Revival style in early twentieth century institutional buildings. West Dormitory, built in 1907, is an early example of institutional Colonial Revival, and is a freer interpretation of the style than the five 1920s buildings. Designed by an unknown architect, West Dormitory retains echoes of the institutional Greek Revival style used in institutional and public buildings in North Carolina in the second half of the nineteenth century. Its raised basement, three-story pedimented portico with rusticated brick porch piers, and pilastered walls are reminiscent of the 1859 main building at Peace College, Raleigh (NR). Several features, such as the decoratively paneled chimneys and roughly stuccoed pediments, recall the Jacobean Revival style of the early twentieth century.

By contrast, the 1920s buildings designed by Burlington architect Herbert Hunter are textbook examples of the collegiate Georgian Revival. This style was popular

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throughout the United States during the 1920s, and represent the determination of the administration to broaden its role, curriculum, and presence in piedmont North Carolina.

Educational Context

The Elon College Historic District has statewide educational significance as the only four-year college operated by the Christian Church in the South. North Carolina has a large number of denominational colleges, including multiple Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and Episcopal colleges, and Elon College, as the sole institution of this small denomination, is an interesting contrast. The Christian Church in the South was a small denomination which came late to the idea of church-supported higher education. It "originated as the result of a secession of Methodist ministers, dissatisfied with their episcopal denomination in the late eighteenth century."¹ The church was centered in the South, with much of its membership in North Carolina and Virginia. Several attempts to merge with other denominations were unsuccessful and the church remained relatively small. During its early years the Christian Church was not as heavily involved in educational enterprises as some other denominations not so much due to any antipathy towards learning but rather to a belief that such activity was outside the purview of the church.²

Prior to the founding of Elon College, the church's educational involvement was quite limited. A few clergymen, such as Daniel Turrentine and Daniel Kerr, conducted neighborhood schools prior to the Civil War. In 1851 Graham Institute was established by the church in the Alamance County seat. It barely survived a number of trying episodes. Financial difficulties resulted in a late 1850s reorganization as the Graham College under the leadership of Christian minister W. H. Doherty, who unfortunately "suffered a weakness for alcohol."³ Doherty was replaced after a brief period but the Civil War forced a cessation of activities, as it did for virtually every school in the state. It did not reopen until 1872 when William Long repaired and refurbished the old buildings. The financially strapped Christian Church provided little monetary support during this period. The school was variously known as Graham College, Graham Normal School, and Graham Normal College.⁴

During the 1880s the Christian Church in the South became more interested in the idea of a four-year church-supported college. In 1887 the church leased Graham Normal College, then a two year Junior College, giving the organization formal control for the first time. The next year plans were finalized for the creation of a four year school, with the older school taking its place as a preparatory school for the new college. Graham was the original site for the college but after months of difficulty in acquiring land the decision was made to move the school further west in Alamance County. The site finally selected "consisted of two or three houses clustered around a small railroad freight station at the edge of a thickly wooded section . . . in Alamance County's Boone Station Township."⁶ The school was named Elon College, as⁷ was the small town which grew up around it. Elon is the Hebrew word for "oak."⁷

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2Historical Narrative

Construction of the first school buildings began in April of 1889. The first classes were held in September of 1890, with 88 students and one three-story building known first as the "College Building" and later as the Main Building. It housed classrooms, a library, music rooms, a chapel, and some dormitory space. A tower was used as an observatory. Many of the students lived off campus in boarding houses. Construction was slow in the 1890s as the Panic of 1893 exacerbated an already difficult financial situation for the small school. In 1904 Emmett Moffitt became Elon's third president. Under his tenure the school stabilized its financial position and began an ambitious program of construction, focused on West Dormitory.

West (Dormitory) Building, now the oldest surviving building, was largely financed by a \$20,000 loan from the Farmers' Bank of Nansemond. Construction began in July of 1905 but came to a quick halt as "it became apparent that the funds on hand were insufficient." A second loan, in the amount of \$35,000, was then arranged with the bank. At its completion in 1907 the building contained three stories. It was built as a girls' dormitory, and has always served in this capacity. An early rear wing addition contained the gymnasium, dining hall, and additional dormitory rooms. This wing burned in 1942 and was replaced with the present wing, devoted entirely to dormitory use. A number of other buildings were constructed on campus during the early twentieth century, while the East Dormitory was remodeled and became the main dormitory for male students. West Building is the only one of these early twentieth century campus buildings which survives.

Dr. Moffitt resigned the presidency in 1911 due to poor health. He was succeeded by William Allen Harper, dean of the college. New construction during his tenure included a men's gymnasium, a new men's dormitory called North Dormitory, and a new women's dormitory called Ladies' Hall. President Harper also expanded the curriculum, although he was unsuccessful in his attempt to establish a school of theology at Elon.

Early in the Harper Administration, Elon withstood several crises. The First World War reduced male enrollment and curtailed campus activities. The senior class of 1918, for example, was reduced by one-third. Over 600 Elon alumni and students enlisted in the service, fifteen of whom died. In September 1918 the school was paralyzed when the nationwide Spanish influenza epidemic reached the campus. Over 300 Elon students contracted the disease, three of whom died. The regular infirmaries were quickly overrun and the gymnasium was filled with patients. By the end of the year, the epidemic had run its course and classes returned to normal.

The college faced its greatest crisis in 1923, when the Main (Administration) Building burned to the ground on the morning of January 18. The cause of the fire has never been determined. Firemen summoned from neighboring communities arrived too late

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to save the Main Building, which burned with remarkable quickness. The efforts of the Burlington Fire Department, however, were largely credited with keeping the flames from spreading to other parts of the campus. Except for the Main Building there was little damage to the campus. The damage suffered by the loss of this building was considerable. The Main Building contained the school's library of 15,000 volumes, the chapel, 12 classrooms, a museum, three literary society halls, and the administrative offices. Damage was estimated at \$150,000 with only \$27,500 of it insured. Only a few typewriters were saved from the building. Even records stored in the safes were destroyed by the heat.¹²

Originally it was felt that three buildings would be needed to replace Main Building: a library, an administration building, and a society hall/classroom building.¹³ A January 24th meeting of the Board of Trustees announced a plan to erect five new buildings: a church, an administration building, a science hall, a library building, and an art building. "To carry out this elaborate plan, it was proposed to raise \$300,000 for buildings and equipment."¹⁴ Members of the board were among the largest contributors, including trustee J. M. Darden of Suffolk, Virginia who gave \$50,000. Alamance County industrialist Colonel Robert L. Holt donated \$5,000 as did James B. Duke and his brother Benjamin. ~~Burlington~~ architect Herbert B. Hunter was chosen to design the new structures. Hunter decided to make the proposed three story administration building the focal point of the new construction:

The building was to be similar to the crossbar in a large letter "H." It was to be flanked at right angles on each end by two smaller brick three story buildings, whose converging ends would connect with each other and the main building by ornamental brick colonnades. The other ends of each were to be ornamented with two story porticoes similar to those of the Administration Building . . . On the east side of the "H," the Science Building was to be located on the front, and the Christian Education Building would be directly behind it. Those two were balanced on the west side by the Auditorium in front and the Library behind it.¹⁵ Enclosing the entire campus would be a brick wall.

The administration building was to be funded locally and would be known as the Alamance Building in honor of that fact. This building was to have been constructed first with the remaining four to come later as funds permitted. However fund raising went so well that the decision was made to construct the five buildings--the Alamance, Carlton, Whitley, Duke, and Mooney buildings--simultaneously. Construction was begun in May of 1923 by the Greensboro firm of Joe W. Stout Company. The project cost more than original projections and Elon was forced to borrow \$300,000 from the Bank of Nansmond in 1923 and \$35,000 from the Virginia Trust Company of Richmond in 1926.¹⁶

High Point (per drawings,
Helen Walton
1/2000)

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These financial difficulties did not delay construction and all five buildings were complete by 1927. The Alamance Building, with a cost of over \$130,000, was the most expensive. It contained "the executive offices of the institution, classrooms, the literary society halls, many of the special departments of the college, and an ample vault for the storage of records."¹⁷

Whitley Auditorium was completed in 1924 and used for commencement exercises in May of that year. The auditorium was named in memory of the late Reverend Leonard Hume Whitley. Much of the \$83,000 expense of the auditorium was born by Whitley's son-in-law, Colonel Darden. The cornerstone was laid by the Elon Lodge No. 549, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. In addition to serving as¹⁸ Elon's auditorium the Whitley Building also housed the school's music department.

Also opened in 1924 was Carlton Library, formally dedicated on September 27 with a speech by University of North Carolina's noted librarian Louis R. Wilson. The facility cost \$85,000 not including books and equipment which added approximately \$40,000 to the cost. The four children of J. W. Carlton of Richmond completely funded this building. This family, including children Pleasant, Joseph, Luther, Herbert, and Mrs. Nannie Carlton Parrott, had long been contributors to Elon. In 1922 they donated \$25,000 to found a Professorship in Bible in memory of their mother. Pleasant Carlton was an Elon alumnus and trustee. The quality of the new library greatly enhanced the professional status of Elon. Because of the enlarged library¹⁹ Elon found it necessary to hire a full time, professional librarian for the first time.

The Mooney Building cost over \$100,000. It was dedicated in October, 1926. Both the Mooney Building and the Duke Science Building were delayed somewhat by a decision to reverse their original locations. Michael Orban, Jr. of Whittier, California donated \$50,000 for the building, which was named in honor of his father-in-law, the Reverend Isaac Mooney. It contained classrooms, offices, conference rooms, a small auditorium, meeting rooms, and the first passenger elevator on campus. The primary focus of the structure was Christian education.²⁰

The last of the five buildings, the Duke Science Building, was dedicated in April, 1927. The Duke family were notable contributors to higher education in North Carolina. In addition to the large amounts of money which transformed Durham's Trinity College into Duke University, the Dukes made contributions to a number of private colleges including Elon. James B. Duke and Benjamin Duke donated the \$80,000 needed for the Science Building in honor of their mother. The full name of the building is the Artelia Roney²¹ Duke Science Building. It contained classrooms, laboratories, and office space.

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Elon's ambitious rebuilding plan had a number of positive benefits for the school. The quintet of new buildings quickly became the academic, social, and aesthetic center of the campus. The value of the school's physical plant more than doubled from 1920 to 1925. The quality of education was greatly increased by the addition of new classrooms, laboratories, and in particular, a quality library and professional library staff. The crisis of 1923 forced the school to find new sources of income and the resulting financial security enabled Elon to gain admission to the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States in 1928.²²

President Harper resigned his position in 1931. He was replaced by Dr. Leon E. Smith, president of the Southern Christian Convention. The early portion of Dr. Smith's tenure coincided with the Depression and the Second World War and thus was a period for consolidation rather than expansion. After the war some construction activity was seen on campus, most notably the Alumni Memorial Gymnasium, completed in 1950, and two new dormitories, completed in 1956.²³

Dr. Smith's stay at Elon lasted until 1957, the longest term of any Elon president. After his retirement he was replaced by James Danieleley. Early in his tenure the Mooney Building chapel was twice severely damaged by fire. Arson was suspected in both instances but not proven. In the early 1960s the first floor of that building was converted into a student union. Shortly afterwards a language laboratory was added to the third floor.²⁴ In 1966 the William S. Long Student Center was completed, facing the Alamance Building across a grassy lawn. The same year saw the completion of a major new men's dormitory and groundbreaking for construction of a new library, as the school's holdings began to outgrow Carlton Library. Also in 1966 the Duke Science Building was renovated and much new equipment added. The new library, called the McEwen Library, opened in 1968. Two new dormitories and a new dining hall were built in 1968 on the north part of campus. In the early 1970s the Carlton and Whitley buildings were renovated. The Carlton today houses the art department, the print shop, and a number of offices.²⁵

The Elon campus has grown considerably since 1927. The school²⁶ currently has a twenty-five million dollar physical plant and 2,500 students. The support of the Christian Church in the South has continued through the denomination's 1931 merger with the Congregationalists and its 1957 inclusion in the newly formed United Church of Christ. As "an institution backed by the concerted effort of the entire denomination, . . . Elon College has played a unique and important role in the history and development of the Christian Church in the South."²⁷

NOTES

¹Durward T. Stokes, Elon College: Its History and Traditions (Elon College: Elon College Alumni Association, 1982), 3, hereinafter cited as Stokes, Elon College; Stokes and William T. Scott, A History of the Christian Church in the South (Elon College: Southern Christian Convention, 1973).

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²Stokes, Elon College, 5.

³Stokes, Elon College, 17.

⁴Stokes, Elon College, 21-30; Walter Whitaker, Centennial History of Alamance County, 1849-1949 (Burlington: Alamance County Historical Association, 1949), 213, hereinafter cited as Whitaker, Centennial History.

⁵Stokes, Elon College, 26-36; Whitaker, Centennial History, 213.

⁶Stokes, Elon College, 38.

⁷Stokes, Elon College, 39.

⁸Stokes, Elon College, 51-101; Whitaker, Centennial History, 213.

⁹Stokes, Elon College, 99-103.

¹⁰Stokes, Elon College, 125-133.

¹¹Stokes, Elon College, 164-171.

¹²Stokes, Elon College, 201-108; Greensboro Daily News, January 19, 1923.

¹³Greensboro Daily News, January 19, 1923.

¹⁴Stokes, Elon College, 208.

¹⁵Stokes, Elon College, 210.

¹⁶Stokes, Elon College, 210-217.

¹⁷Stokes, Elon College, 213-221.

¹⁸Stokes, Elon College, 212-213.

¹⁹Stokes, Elon College, 211; Bulletin of Elon College, Vol. XX, No. 2, November 1924, 3-5.

²⁰Stokes, Elon College, 211, 216-117.

²¹Stokes, Elon College, 210-122, 216-117.

²²Stokes, Elon College, 220.

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²³ Stokes, Elon College, 242, 301-303.

²⁴ Stokes, Elon College, 324, 338, 356-357.

²⁵ Stokes, Elon College, 359, 371-378.

²⁶ Stokes, Elon College, 466.

²⁷ Stokes and Scott, A History of the Christian Church in the South, 149.

Item 10 Continued:

Verbal Boundary Description

north 650' in a straight line which meets a sidewalk to the south side of Haggard Ave., then east to the starting point.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bulletin of Elon College. Vol. XX, No. 2, November 1924.

Greensboro Daily News. January 19, 1923.

Stokes, Durward T. Elon College: Its History and Traditions. Elon College: Elon College Alumni Association, 1982.

Stokes, Durward T. and Scott, William T. A History of the Christian Church in the South. Elon College: Southern Christian Convention, 1973.

Whitaker, Walter. Centennial History of Alamance County, 1849-1949. Burlington: Alamance County Historical Association, 1949.

See continuation sheet

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property approximately 9 acres

UTM References

A

1	7
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6	3	4	6	0	0
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3	9	9	6	0	9	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the district are bounded by sidewalks or straight lines drawn on Tax Map 220, Box 865, Scale 1' = 100', as follows: starting at a point at the northeast corner of the district, on the south side of Haggard Ave., where a sidewalk intersects Haggard Ave., proceed south along the sidewalk 650' to another sidewalk, then west along this sidewalk and a straight line extending from this sidewalk 675' to a point, then

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries are drawn to include only the historic core of the campus, built before 1931, with the exception of the 1970 Powell Building, connected to the Duke Science Building by a brick arcade and located within the historic core. All other post-1931 campus buildings are outside this core and are excluded. The boundaries are circumscribed for the most part by sidewalks and by Haggard Ave.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Cindy Craig, consultant; Jim Sumner, staff

organization State Historic Preservation Office date Spring 1986

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