

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 for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Bahnson, Agnew Hunter, House

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number SW corner of W. Fifth & Spring Sts. [no street number is currently assigned] N/A not for publication

city or town Winston-Salem N/A vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Forsyth code 067 Zip code 27101

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jeffery J. Cross SHPO 2/22/01
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain): _____	_____	_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

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

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/government offices

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals

Other: English Cottage

Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls STUCCO

roof CERAMIC TILE

other STUCCO

WOOD

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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.
- 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.)

Property is:

- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Industry

Period of Significance

1920 - 1951

Significant Dates

1920

1951

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Bahnson, Agnew Hunter

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Northup, Willard C.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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

Name of repository:

Bahnson, Agnew Hunter, House
Name of Property

Forsyth Co., NC
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	7	5	6	7	2	2	0	3	9	9	4	9	2	0
	Zone		Easting					Northing							
2															

3															
	Zone		Easting					Northing							
4															

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Laura A. W. Phillips, Architectural Historian

organization N/A date May 28, 2000

street & number 637 N. Spring Street telephone 336/727-1968

City or town Winston-Salem state NC Zip code 27101

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name County of Forsyth [Mr. Graham Pervier, County Manager]

street & number Room 700, Hall of Justice telephone 336/727-2797

City or town Winston-Salem state NC Zip code 27101

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. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Bahnsen, Agnew Hunter, House
Forsyth County, North Carolina

DESCRIPTION

Summary and Setting

Designed by Willard C. Northup in 1919 and built in 1920, the Agnew Hunter Bahnsen House is a large, two-story, stuccoed dwelling with an English Cottage exterior and Colonial Revival interior. Located at the southwest corner of W. Fifth and N. Spring streets in Winston-Salem, the house occupies the eastern half of the city block on which it stands. When it was built, the Bahnsen House was part of a long row of large houses along W. Fifth Street, but it survives today as one of only two houses—and the only truly grand house—on Fifth Street from the courthouse square downtown to Broad Street, a distance of seven blocks. Currently, it is surrounded by the Forsyth County Public Library on the east; an automobile repair facility, a parking lot, and a gas station/convenience store on the north; and portions of an automobile dealership on the west and south. Although the setting has been compromised, in that the house no longer retains its residential environment, as a whole the Bahnsen House retains a high degree of integrity in terms of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The exterior and interior of the house have experienced relatively few changes since construction, with those alterations dating primarily from after 1973, when the property was given to Forsyth County for use as part of the public library. (For specific changes, see exterior and interior descriptions, below.)

Exterior

The Bahnsen House is a large, two-story dwelling with a full basement and a finished attic. The exterior walls are stuccoed white over a structural system of hollow tile blocks. The roof, which is cross-gabled except for the long south wing which is hipped, is covered with green Ludowici-Celadon tiles. Roof eaves are slightly flared to accommodate broad, paneled soffits and pronounced cornice returns. Segmental-arched dormers project from the roof on the east, south, and west elevations. There are three chimneys—one exterior and two interior. Fenestration includes six-over-one sash windows, casement windows, and full-length French doors. On the north end of the house, quarter-circle windows flank the chimney at attic height, while a one-story sun room with Tuscan support posts is enclosed on three sides by casement windows and French doors. Plans show that this was designed to be an open porch, but either it was enclosed from the start, or it was enclosed early in the life of the house. At the south end of the house, casement ribbon windows surround the second-floor sleeping porches. Originally, window wells with six-over-six sash windows permitted light to enter the basement. Although these windows are still visible on the interior, they have been enclosed on the exterior.

The exterior of the Bahnsen House gives the appearance of a modernized English cottage

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Bahnsen, Agnew Hunter, House
Forsyth County, North Carolina

somewhat reminiscent of the work of English architect C. F. A. Voysey. The house is quite asymmetrical in form. The northern two-thirds of the house—the gabled section—gives the initial impression of being the whole house, until the long, narrow, and rather modern-in-feel south wing is observed. It changes the appearance of the house from a moderately-sized to a truly large dwelling.

Another unusual feature of the house is its orientation. The house appears to face Spring Street to the east, although it has always carried an address of the more exclusive Fifth Street to the north. Simple recessed entrance porches with plain arched openings and unprepossessing doors are found on the east, west, and south elevations. Extending southward from the east (Spring Street) side entrance porch is a slate-covered terrace with a low retaining wall. The west-side porch extends to form a porte-cochere with arched openings. At the south end of the house is a service porch. Its original wood balustrade has been replaced with ironwork railings.

Although the Bahnsen House is both well-designed and well-constructed, it presents an extremely austere appearance emphasized by the plain white stuccoed walls, starkly contrasting green tile roof, and little ornamentation. However, the plans for the house, along with physical evidence, show that originally all the single windows had wood shutters, and six second-story windows on the Spring Street side had window boxes for flowers. Hardware over the triple window on the west side of the house indicates the presence of an awning at some previous time.

A domestic lawn and trees surround the house on the east and north sides. On the west side of the house, a concrete driveway leads from Fifth Street to the porte-cochere. On the south end of the house, the lawn has been converted to a gravel parking area, and the original garage shown on Sanborn Insurance Maps no longer stands.

Note: For a better understanding of the exterior character of this complex house, see the measured drawings and photographs included with the nomination.

Interior

The house has an irregular floor plan oriented roughly on a north-south axis through the length of the house. A comparison of original plans for the house with current floor plans and photographs reveals that there have been relatively few interior alterations, especially considering the institutional use of the house for the last three decades. The most significant changes include—on the first floor—the removal of the mantels, the addition of two partitions in the former living room for offices, and the replacement of two closets next to the kitchen with two bathrooms. On the second floor, plans called for one large sleeping porch, but either the porch was built from the beginning with a central partition with transom windows to create two porches—presumably one for boys and one for girls—or this change was made soon after the house was built, judging from the details.

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Bahnsen, Agnew Hunter, House
Forsyth County, North Carolina

Like the exterior, the interior is well designed but relatively plain. The walls are plastered, with most rooms and halls having deep molded cornices. First-floor rooms have chair rails. Doors on the first floor are either six-panel doors or glass-paned French doors, while those on the second floor are six-paneled. Decorative details are sparse and are found mostly on the first floor. All are representative of the Colonial Revival style. One of the finest is the main stair in the center of the house. It has carved stair brackets and a molded hand rail that ends with a spiral newel. In the former living room, both the chair rail and the crown molding are enlivened with classical composition ornament. The former sitting room has applied molding that creates paneling over the entire walls. The only surviving mantel in the house is in the master bedroom on the second floor. It has refined, Federal-style detailing. Originally there were no bathrooms on the first floor (now there are two small half baths next to the kitchen), but on the second floor there were, and still are, four full baths to accommodate the four bedrooms and sleeping porches. These bathrooms are tiled at least halfway up the walls. Closets are ample.

South of the dining room, the first floor is turned over to various service functions. These include a large kitchen with adjacent butler's pantry, both with numerous shelves and cabinets. Between the two rooms, there is a mid-wall pass-through, and in the kitchen there is a servants' call box and a built-in, fold-down ironing board. South of the kitchen were small rooms used as a closet, a store room, and a pantry which led to the service porch and a stair to the basement. Between the kitchen and the dining room, in addition to the butler's pantry, is a narrow passage with a closet, a laundry chute, and a service stair to the basement and to the upper floors. The arrangement of this passage is repeated on the second floor.

The basement and the attic were service areas; these spaces are as interesting as the two main floors because of what they reveal about how the house functioned with servants. The basement is divided into multiple rooms with brick walls, a concrete floor, six-horizontal-panel doors, and sash windows on the exterior walls that originally opened to window wells (now blocked up). The basement rooms were originally used for wood storage, the laundry, a servants' bathroom, the heater room, the fuel room, and the furnace room. The attic is plastered with angled and curved ceilings, a servants' room, a bathroom, a storage room, and built-in, cedar-lined cabinets in the hall. The attic is now used for storage and to house air conditioning duct work.

Note: For a better understanding of the interior layout of the house, see the floor plans and interior photographs included with the nomination.

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Bahnson, Agnew Hunter, House
Forsyth County, North Carolina

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

The Agnew Hunter Bahnson House is locally significant for its association of nearly half a century with the life of one of Winston-Salem's most prominent industrialists. In a city full of industrial magnates and general prosperity during the first half of the twentieth century, Bahnson stands out not only as the head of several large textile concerns, but also—and more particularly—as a pioneer in the development and manufacture of humidification, air conditioning, ventilation, cleaning systems, and other equipment for textile and other industries. Bahnson Company equipment was used not only in textile mills throughout the United States during Agnew Bahnson's lifetime, but at his death in 1966, the company's equipment was being used in ninety-two countries around the world. In 1919 prominent local architect Willard C. Northup designed a large residence for Bahnson during a particularly flush period in Bahnson's life. When it was built in 1920, the Bahnson House joined a group of other fine dwellings along W. Fifth Street—known as "millionaires' row"—that were owned by some of the city's captains of commerce and industry. Today, Bahnson's impressive two-story stuccoed home in the English Cottage style survives as one of only two houses left along a six-block stretch of Fifth Street and is the sole reminder of the truly grand houses that once defined the street. For its local architectural significance, the Bahnson House fulfills Criterion C for listing in the National Register. For its significance as the long-time home of industrialist Agnew Hunter Bahnson (1886-1966), it fulfills National Register Criterion B. The period of significance covers the years from the construction of the house in 1920, to 1951, the year of Bahnson's retirement from full-time work.

Historical Background and Architecture Context

On January 29, 1919, Agnew Bahnson purchased Lot 297—half of the block bounded by Fifth, Spring, 4 1/2, and Broad streets—from Katherine Smith Reynolds, widow of R. J. Reynolds. He paid \$15,000, quite a sum for less than one acre, but then the lot was located on "millionaire's row," one of the most fashionable residential streets in Winston-Salem at the time (Deed Book 166, p. 311). The lot was across Spring Street from the Queen Anne-style mansion occupied by R. J. and Katherine Reynolds until they built Reynolda, their country estate northwest of town. In earlier years the lot had been part of what was listed in city directories as "R. J. Reynolds Square (private park)"; period photographs show that it was occupied by tennis courts. Prior to his purchase of the lot, Bahnson and his family lived up the street at 610 W. Fifth Street (house no longer standing), where their neighbors included prominent industrialists and community leaders such as Bowman Gray, W. N. Reynolds, R. J. Reynolds, R. E.

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Bahnson, Agnew Hunter, House
Forsyth County, North Carolina

Lasater, and others (City Directory, 1910, 1915, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1921; Brownlee, 82). Despite the fact that by 1920, some of Winston-Salem's elite were already moving out from town to such western suburbs as the West End, West Highlands, and the Country Club area, W. Fifth Street was still considered one of *the* places to live in the rapidly growing and prosperous city.

Bahnson hired Willard C. Northup (1882-1942) to design his house. This was a good choice, for Northup was one of Winston-Salem's most prominent architects. After attending Drexel Institute in Philadelphia for two years, Northup graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in architecture in 1906, and soon thereafter established an office in Winston-Salem. He was a charter member of the North Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and at various times served as Secretary-Treasurer, Vice President, and President. He worked to establish architectural licensing in North Carolina, and when a licensing act was passed in 1915, he was among the first in the state to be formally licensed. Around 1920 Northup formed a joint practice with Leet O'Brien, and either alone or with O'Brien designed many of the prominent buildings of the period in Winston-Salem and elsewhere in North Carolina. Along with more than one hundred schools in the state, Northup and his firm designed such buildings as the Winston-Salem City Hall, the Forsyth County Courthouse, the City Market, the Twin City Sentinel Building, and the O'Hanlon Building in Winston-Salem; the Justice Building and the State Office Building in Raleigh; and numerous houses for wealthy clients in Winston-Salem and elsewhere (Phillips, "Reidsville High School").

Northup's plans for Bahnson's house are dated from April through August of 1919 (Northup, Plans). Construction may have begun later that year, but apparently the house was not completed until 1920, for the 1921 City Directory is the first to list the Bahnson family at this location, designated then as 702 W. Fifth Street (City Directory, 1920, 1991). Northup's plans for Bahnson's house were not like many of the more traditional, largely symmetrical, Colonial Revival houses he later designed. Rather, with its asymmetry, white stuccoed exterior walls, contrasting green tile roof, widely overhanging eaves, and long, narrow, hipped-roof south wing with ribbon windows at second-floor height, Bahnson's house looked rather like a modernized version of an English cottage reminiscent of some of the residential work of English architect C. F. A. Voysey (Fletcher, 1000). The more traditional Colonial Revival interior appears to have been designed with practical utility in mind and, like the exterior, is relatively simple in its details. With its numerous sash and casement windows, French doors, porches, sunroom, and terrace, the house demonstrates a strong design interest in the integration of the interior with the outdoors.

Agnew Hunter Bahnson died on March 21, 1966. His wife, Elizabeth Hill Bahnson, died two months later. The following year, Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, the executor for the estate, deeded the house and its lot to Wachovia as Trustee for the Winston-Salem Foundation (Deed Book 951,

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p. 36). In 1973 the Winston-Salem Foundation deeded the property as a gift to Forsyth County for use by the "public library and related purposes as a memorial to Agnew Hunter Bahnsen and Elizabeth Hill Bahnsen" with the stipulation that the house "be maintained in substantially its present condition" (Deed Book 1042, p. 322). Since then, the Bahnsen House has provided the Forsyth County Public Library with additional space for administrative offices, the audio-visual collection, and outreach services for adults and children.

When it was built, the Bahnsen House was part of a group of large residences along Fifth Street that reflected the city's burgeoning wealth, but today it is the sole survivor of these grand houses of some of Winston-Salem's most prominent citizens. Over time the other houses were demolished for the public library (1952), Centenary Methodist Church (1929-31), and a variety of local businesses. The Bahnsen House is a reminder of the time when Fifth Street was one of the best places to live in Winston-Salem.

Industry Context

In addition to its architectural significance, the Bahnsen House is important because of its long association with prominent industrialist Agnew Hunter Bahnsen (1886-1966). Bahnsen was born in Salem to Dr. Henry T. and Emma Fries Bahnsen. He attended Salem Boys' School and the University of North Carolina. After graduation and fourteen months of travel in Europe and Africa, he held a succession of jobs in the textile industry. Bahnsen took his first job as an apprentice at Mayo Mills in Mayodan, North Carolina. After leaving there, he worked as a loom fixer at Loray Mill in Gastonia, North Carolina. In 1909 he was employed as a superintendent of Pomona Mills in Greensboro, North Carolina, and a year later he became an agent for Washington Mills in Fries, Virginia. From 1921 to 1931 Bahnsen served as secretary-treasurer of Washington Mills, and in 1931 became president. He was also secretary-treasurer of Winston-Salem's Arista Mills from 1912 to 1915, at which point he became that firm's president. In 1947 he was named chairman of the board. In 1923 Bahnsen developed the Mayo Sales Corporation, which consolidated that year with Washington Mills. He served as president and later as chairman of the boards of both firms. Bahnsen retired from full-time work in 1951, but his strong involvement with the community continued until his death (*Winston-Salem Journal*, March 22, 1966).

Agnew Bahnsen was, perhaps, best known for his leadership in an industry that was tangential to the textile industry. In 1915 Bahnsen, his brother Fred, and their brother-in-law James A. Gray, organized the Normalair Company to manufacture and sell the Fries Humidifier, a machine designed earlier in the century to add moisture to the air at Arista Mills. Since it was known that high humidity in

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Bahnson, Agnew Hunter, House
Forsyth County, North Carolina

a textile factory made the fibers more workable, Fries's belt-driven centrifugal humidifier was a welcome invention. Soon after the company's founding, Gray released his share of the business to the Bahnsons. In 1918 the business became the Bahnson Humidifier Company, and later simply the Bahnson Company (Smith, 25-17). It was during this heady period in his professional life that Agnew Bahnson undertook to build a new home at the southwest corner of W. Fifth and N. Spring streets.

Before 1926, humidifiers were controlled either manually or by crude automation. In that year the Bahnson Company produced a control instrument designed of polished brass and aluminum parts, utilizing tungsten alloy electrical contacts and a sensing device of specially aged paper, all housed in a tempered glass cylinder. It was one of the first precision devices used in the humidification industry and helped usher in a new era in textile air conditioning. The Bahnson Company continued to expand until its equipment moved beyond applications in the textile industry to serve such industries as tobacco, paper, printing, woodworking, and electronics (Smith, 25-27; *Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel*, April 10, 1966).

In addition to Bahnson's associations with a variety of industrial concerns, he served his community, state, and nation in other ways. He was a director of Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, Security Life and Trust Company, the Bank of Mayodan, and the First National Bank of Fries, Virginia. At various times he was a member of the Banking Advisory Commission of North Carolina, president of the North Carolina Manufacturers Association, and a trustee of Salem Academy and College and of the Moravian College of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, from which he received an honorary degree in 1941. He was director of the Cotton Textile Institute, vice chairman of the Underwear Institute, chairman of the Court of Honor of the National Council Boy Scouts of America, a trustee of the YWCA, president of the Winston-Salem Rotary Club, and a member of the Forsyth Country Club (*Winston-Salem Journal*, March 22, 1966). In 1964, Gov. Terry Sanford awarded Agnew Bahnson the state's Distinguished Citizen Award for his leadership in providing health and hospital facilities for all North Carolinians during his eight years as a member of the North Carolina Medical Care Commission (*Winston-Salem Journal*, March 22, 1966).

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Forsyth County, North Carolina

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- Fletcher, Sir Banister. *A History of Architecture*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1963.
- Forsyth County Records, Office of the Register of Deeds (Deeds), Forsyth County Courthouse, Winston-Salem, NC.
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- Phillips, Laura A. W. "Reidsville High School National Register Nomination," 1993.
- Smith, James Howell. *Winston-Salem in History, Vol. 8: Industry and Commerce 1896-1975*. Winston-Salem: Historic Winston, 1977.
- Winston-Salem City Directory*, 1910, 1915, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1921.
- Winston-Salem Journal*, March 22, 1966.
- Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel*, April 10, 1966.

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Bahnson, Agnew Hunter, House
Forsyth County, North Carolina

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is defined as Forsyth County Tax Map 624854, Block 90, Lot 297.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property, consisting of a city lot of less than one acre, constitutes the historic and current setting of the Agnew Hunter Bahnson House.

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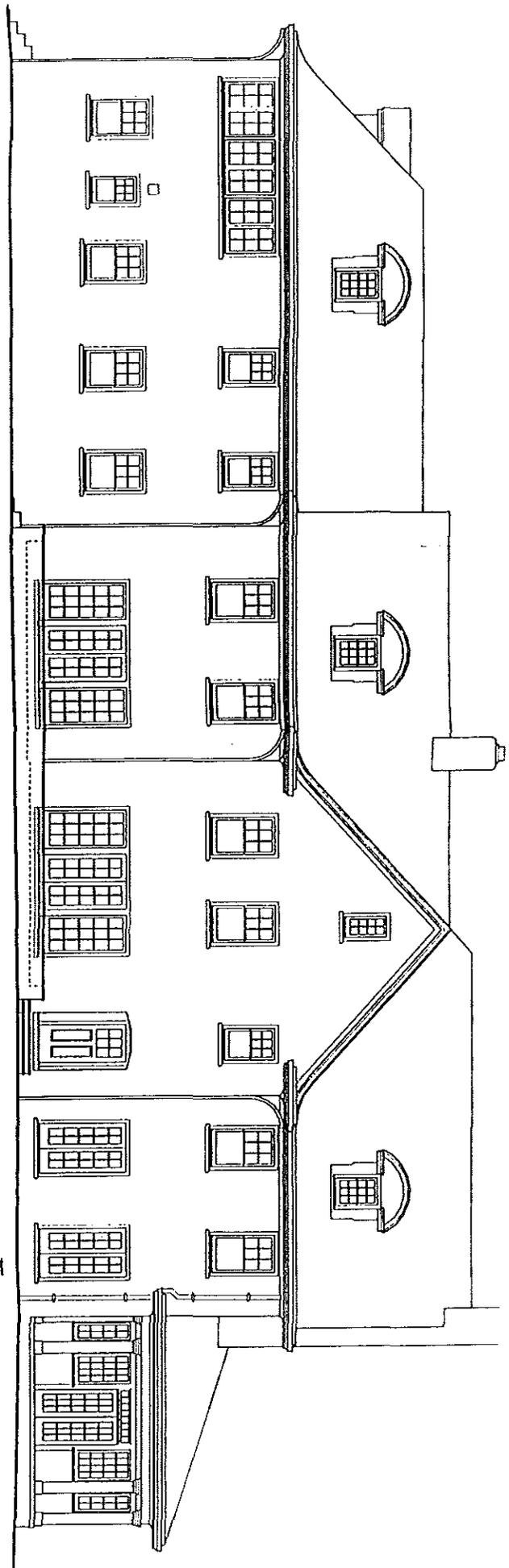
Section Number Photos Page 10

Bahnson, Agnew Hunter, House
Forsyth County, North Carolina

PHOTOGRAPHS

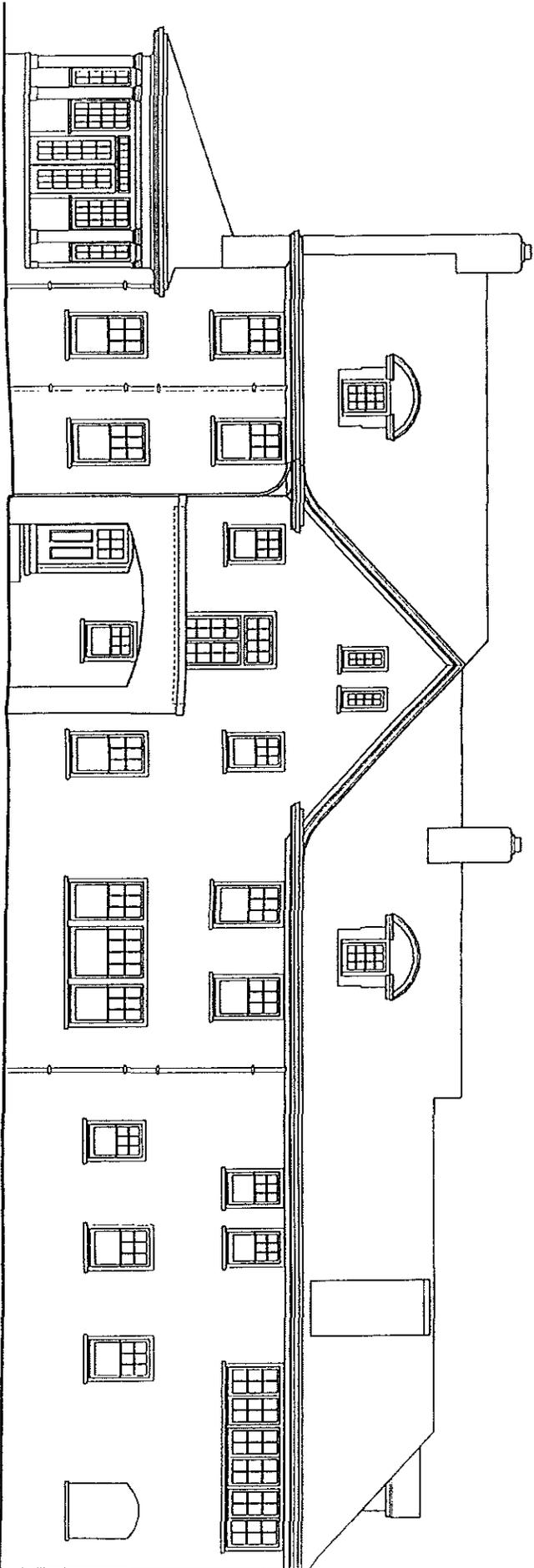
The following information for #1-5 applies to all nomination photographs:

- 1) Agnew Hunter Bahnson House
- 2) Forsyth County, North Carolina
- 3) Laura A. W. Phillips
- 4) August 1999
- 5) State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, North Carolina
- 6-7) A: Overall, view to SW
B: Context, view to SW
C: Detail of sun room, view to SW
D: E elevation, view to NW
E: S & E elevations, view to NW
F: S & W elevations, view to NE
G: N & W elevations, view to SE
H: Spring Street entrance, view to W
I: Primary stair, view to NW
J: Central hall, 1st floor, view to S
K: Kitchen & butler's pantry, view to NE
L: Hall, 2nd floor, view to S
M: Mantel, 2nd floor bedroom, view to N
N: Service hall, 2nd floor, view to SW
O: Attic, view to N
P: Cedar storage, attic, view to NW
Q: Fuel room, basement, view to NE



EAST ELEVATION

AGNEW HUNTER BAHADON HOUSE
FORSYTH CO., NC



WEST ELEVATION

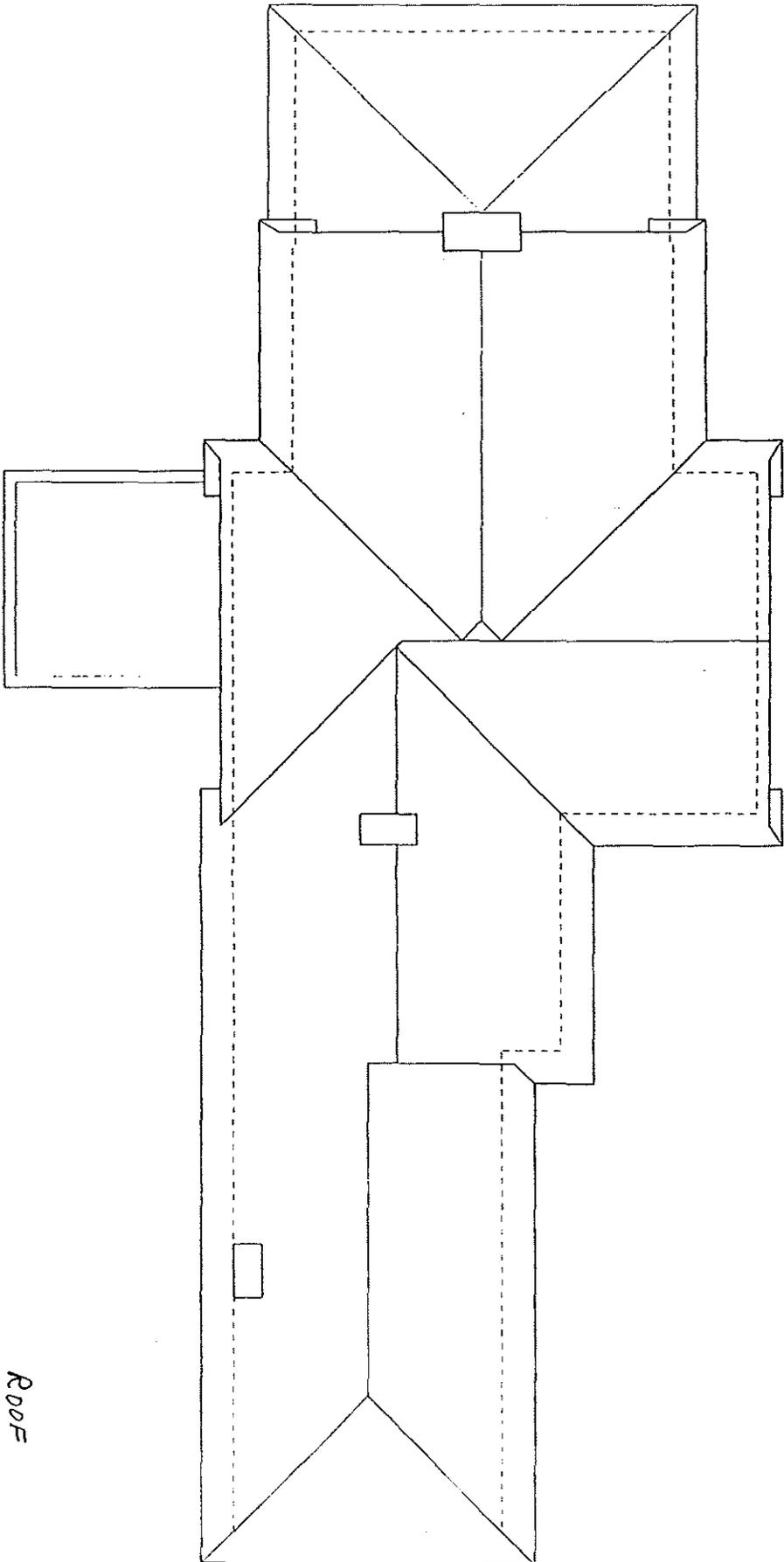


NORTH ELEVATION

AGNEW HUNTER BAMASON HOUSE
FORSYTH CO., NC

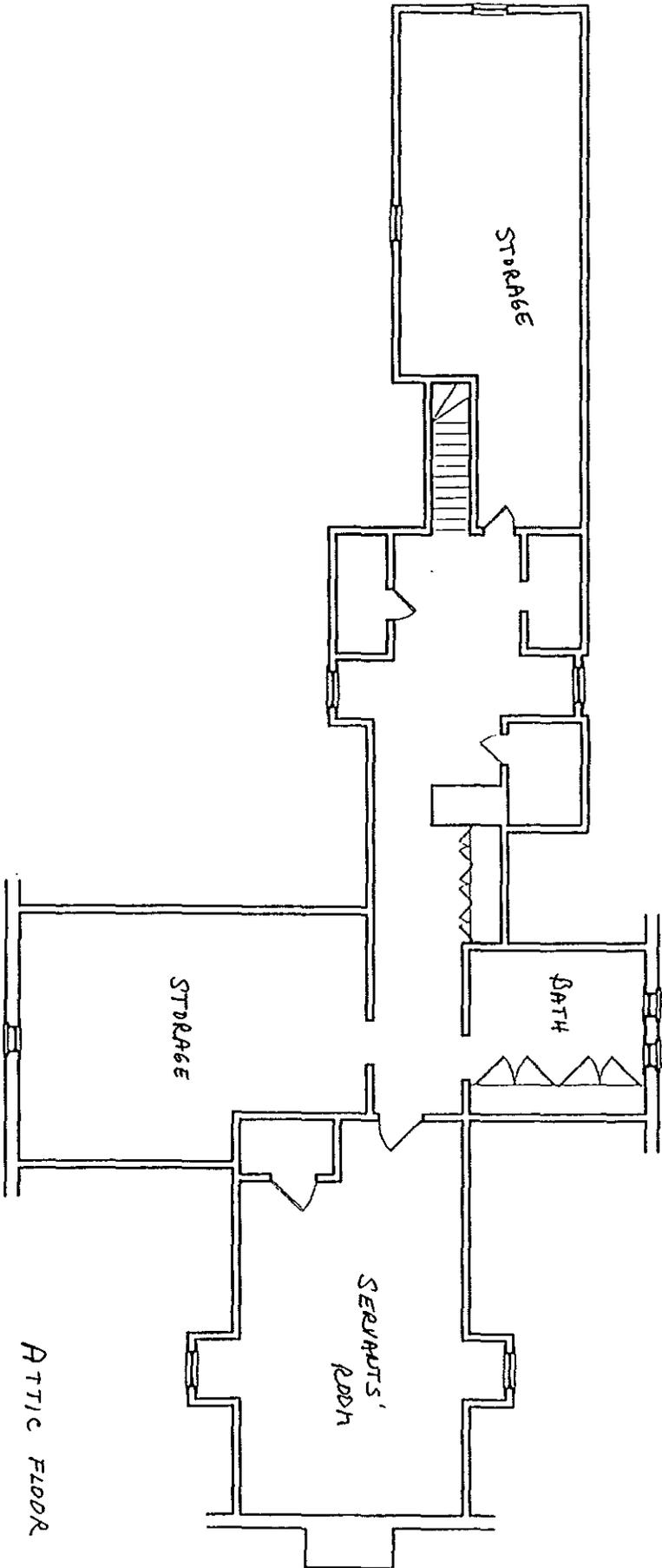


SOUTH ELEVATION

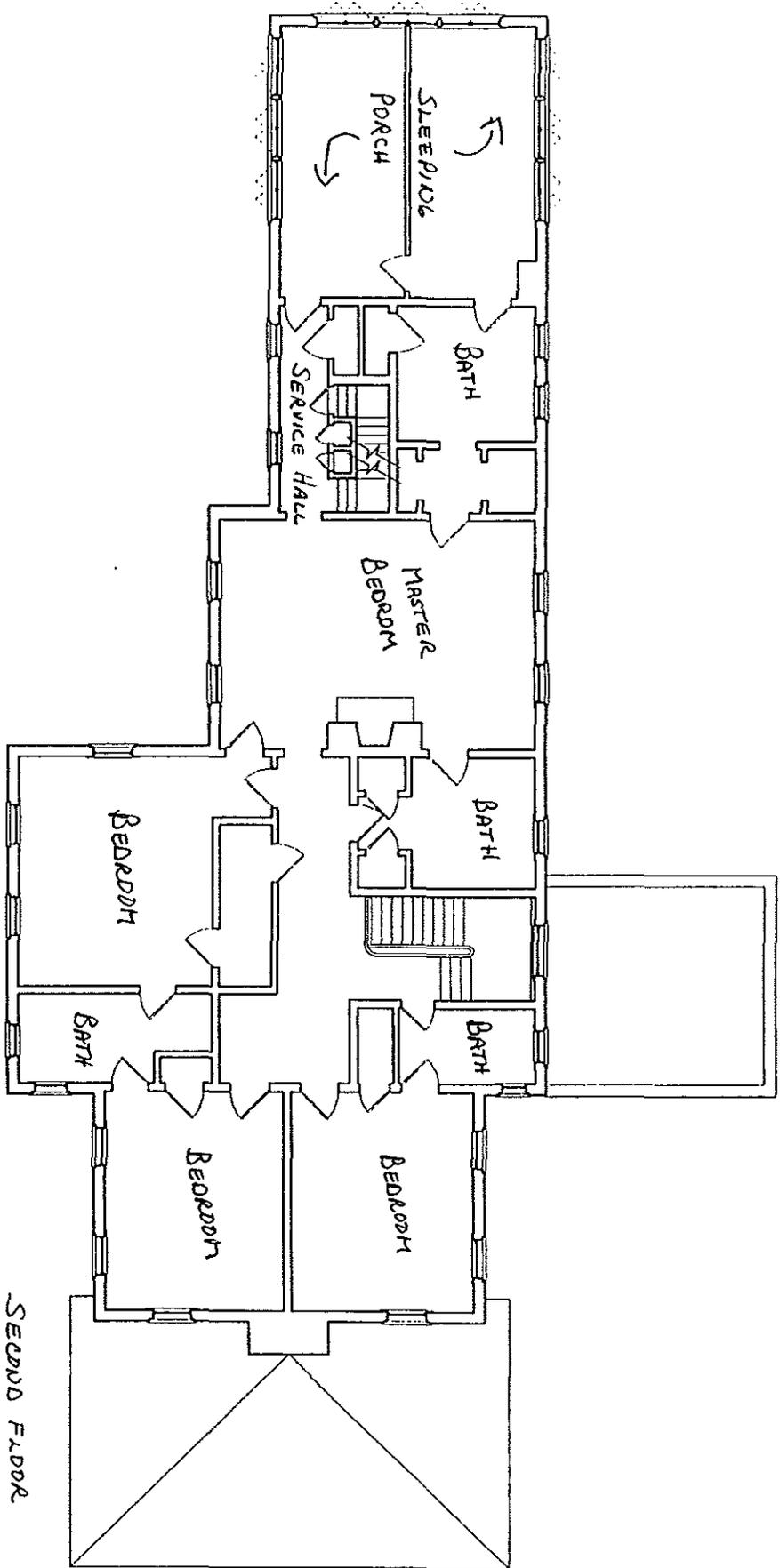


Arvid Hunter Bannison House
Forsyth Co., NC

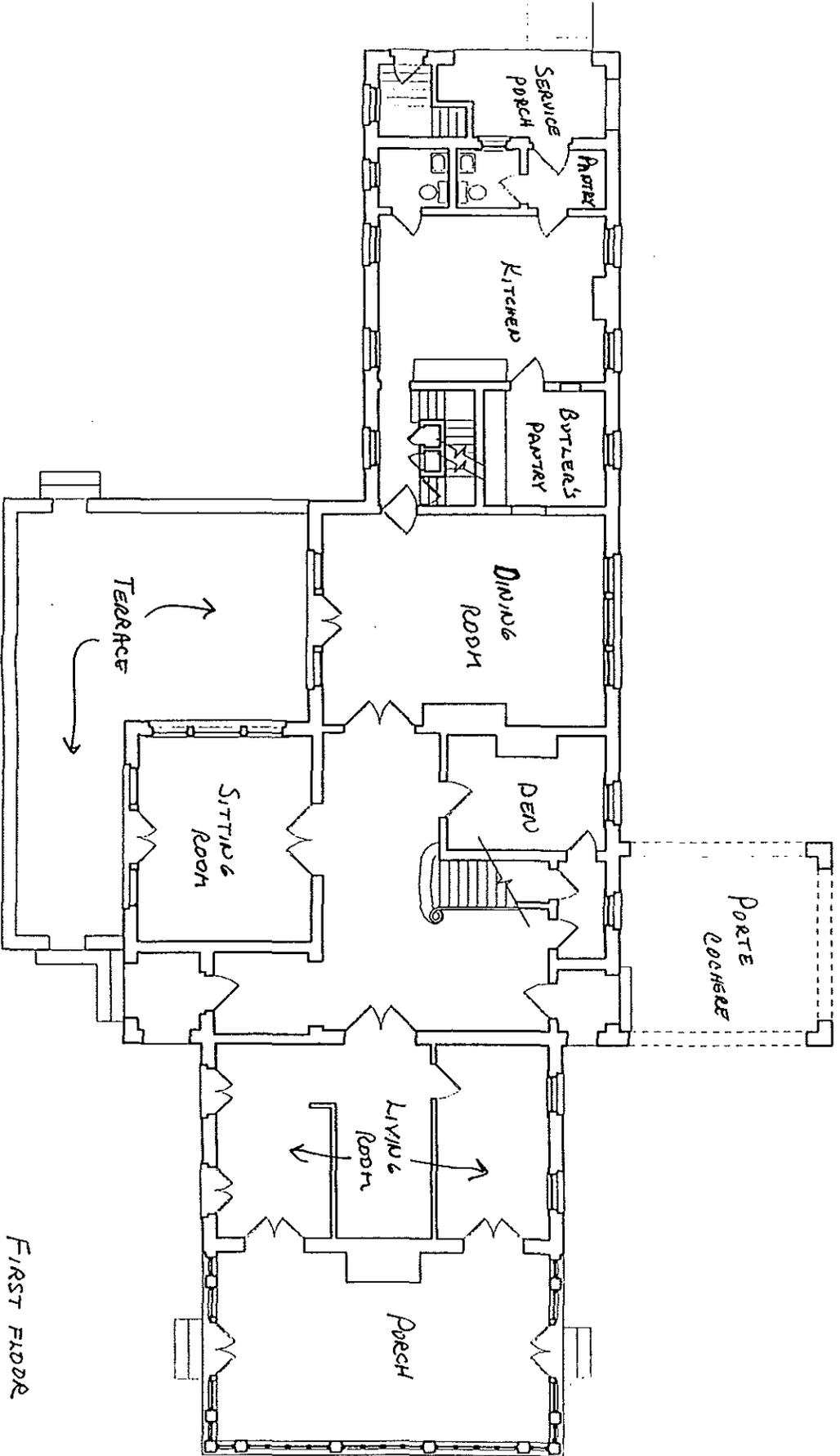
Roof



AGED HUNTER BARNARD HOUSE
FORSYTH CO., NC

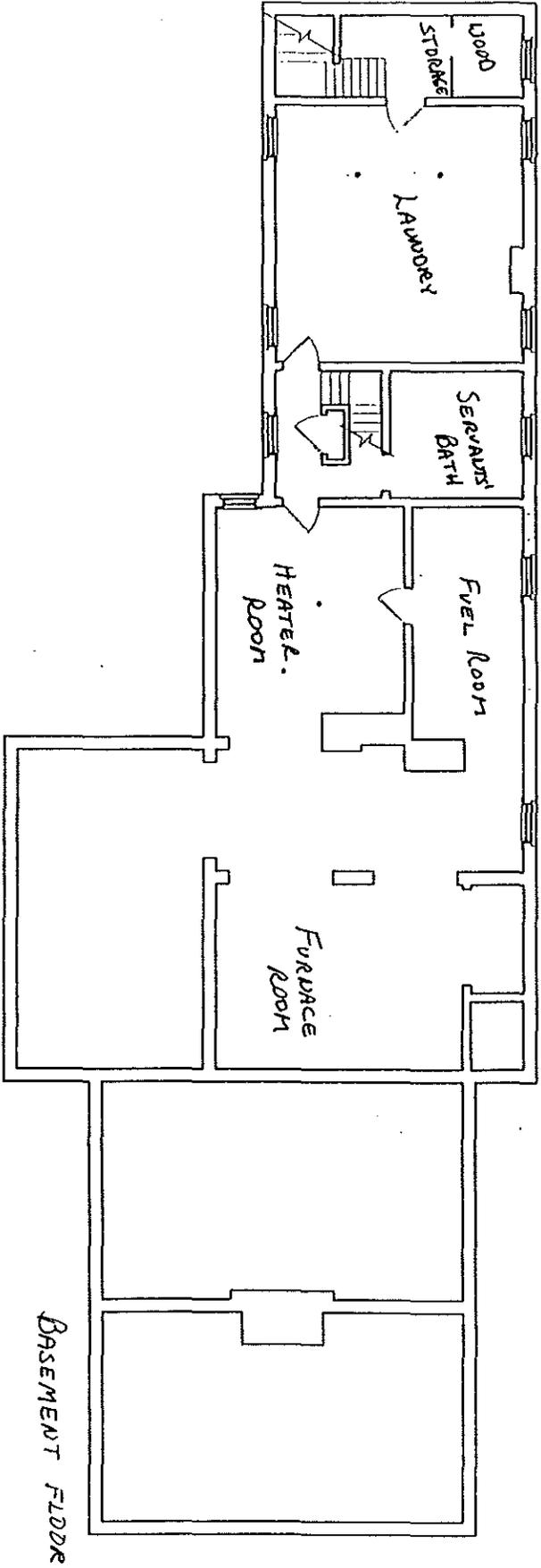


Agnew Hunter Brandon House
 Forest Co., DE



AGNEW HUBLER BAHUSSON HOUSE
 FORSYTH CO., NC

FIRST FLOOR



AGNEW HUNTER BANNISON HOUSE
FORSYTH CO., NC