The building stands in a slightly wavy, irregular situation, built of brick and laid in Portland cement. It is approached by a low stone terrace made of a rough-hewn stone and surmounted by a metal handrail. The stone porch and door are of stone, and have the same design as the one on the main entrance. It is supported by a small, square column and an arch. The entrance is a simple, rectangular door, with the name of the building engraved on it.

The interior has a straightforward plan. There are two rooms on the first floor, a dining room and a large parlor to the east. The house was built in the early 19th century, and the interior of the original interior fabric has been preserved.
Forford Academy was incorporated by the General Assembly in 1815. John Weather and William Hardфорd were prominent builders and developers in the area and were instrumental in establishing the academy. Architects are not readily identifiable, but the architect of the academy building was completed in 1820 and the academy’s first classes were held in the spring of 1820. The school in Hardy department was known prior to the move to the north in 1814. The facade was changed to the North Carolina in 1845. The original North Carolina Technical Institute occupied the building. In 1898, the school moved to a new building, the Odd Fellows, and eventually became Central College. The old Forford Academy building was purchased by the North Carolina Women's Club in 1947 and is now in the process of being restored for use as a club house and reception center.

Forford Academy is not only important as an example of early nineteenth-century educational architecture in North Carolina, but also as an example of North Carolina. It played a major role in the advancement of education in eastern North Carolina.