

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

OMB No. 1024-0018

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name Wake Forest Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number bounded by Oak Street on the north, Railroad tracks on the east, Holding Street and West Vernon Avenue on the south, and South Wingate, North Wingate, Woodland Avenue, Durham Road, and North College streets on the west N/A not for publication
city or town Wake Forest vicinity N/A
state North Carolina code NC county Wake code 183 zip code 27587

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally X statewide X locally. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jessie A. Crow SHPO 10/28/03
Signature of certifying official Date

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State or 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 commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. 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 Keeper Date
 of Action

=====
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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>245</u>	<u>111</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>5</u>	<u>11</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>251</u>	<u>122</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 2

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County, N.C. (ca. 1770-1941)

=====
6. Function or Use
=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic: single dwelling; Domestic: secondary structure; Domestic: multiple dwelling; Education: college; Education: education-related; Commerce/Trade: department store; Religion: religious facility; Landscape: plaza

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic: single dwelling; Domestic: secondary structure; Domestic: multiple dwelling; Education: college; Education: education-related; Commerce/Trade: department store; Commerce/Trade: restaurant; Religion: religious facility; Landscape: plaza

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Tudor Revival, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, Bungalow/Craftsman, Other: I-House

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	<u>brick</u>
roof	<u>asphalt</u>
walls	<u>wood</u>
other	<u>granite</u>
	<u>slate</u>
	<u>brick</u>

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.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.

- C a birthplace or a 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)

Education
Architecture

Period of Significance ca. 1820-1953

Significant Dates 1834

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect: Barrett, Charles W.; Berry, John; Deitrick, W. H.; Frimmer, Frank; Keller, H. P. S.; McMichael, James M.; Wilson & Berryman

Builder: Kane, George W.; Hicks, Tom

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

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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(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: Wake Forest College Birthplace Society archives, 414 N. Main St., Wake Forest

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreage of Property approximately 246 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
1	17	724800	3985760	3	17	724430	3984120
2	17	725060	3985280	4	17	724020	3983500

X 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.)

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11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title M. Ruth Little
organization Longleaf Historic Resources date July 2003
street & number 2709 Bedford Avenue telephone 919-836-1885
city or town Raleigh state NC zip code 27607

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12. Additional Documentation
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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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name Town of Wake Forest
street & number 221 S. Brooks St. telephone 554-6140
city or town Wake Forest state N.C. zip code 27857

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 1

Wake Forest Historic District, Wake County, N. C.

Section 7: Description

The Wake Forest Historic District contains the historic core of the town of Wake Forest, consisting of the original Wake Forest College campus and the residences of college faculty and staff and other community citizens. The campus is located in the center of the historic district. Main Street, the north-south axis of the district, extends to the north and south of the campus. Grid-patterned streets intersect North and South Main Streets throughout the district. The campus became the Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary in 1956. The historic district is bounded on the east by the tracks of CSX Railroad, laid in the late 1830s by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. The tracks marked the east boundary of the campus and the town of Wake Forest College until the late 1800s. East of the tracks is the commercial district of the town of Wake Forest, a portion of which is the Downtown Wake Forest Historic District (NR 2002). Other boundaries of the historic district are Oak Street on the north, the rear property lines along the west side of North College Street and North Wingate Street on the west, and Holding Street on the south. South of the college campus, the west boundary includes the 300-400 blocks of Durham Road and Woodland Avenue. On the north side of the district is the Glen Royall Mill Village Historic District (NR 1999) and mixed residential and commercial development of the later twentieth century. West and south of the district are post-World War II subdivisions.

The historic district properties currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places are Lea Laboratory (Broyhill Hall) on the campus (NR, 1975); and the Powell-White House, 614 North Main Street, which is included in the Glen Royall Mill Village Historic District (NR, 1999). The 200-600 blocks of North Main Street, the 100 block of West North Avenue, and the 100 block of East South Avenue form the Wake Forest Historic District, a locally designated historic district (1979). The I. O. Jones House, 538 South Main Street, is a local landmark (1990). The district contains 229 primary buildings, of which 178 (78%) were built during the period of significance from ca. 1820 to 1953 and retain architectural integrity. The fifty-four noncontributing primary buildings consist of approximately forty-five built after 1953. Sixty-seven outbuildings, largely garages and sheds, contribute to the district; fifty-seven are noncontributing, due mostly to age. The five contributing structures consist of the South Brick House well, the swimming pool and retaining wall of the WPA-constructed Community House, 123 West Owen Avenue, the entrance arch at Wake Forest College, and the stone rubble walls and stone and cast-iron arches that enclose the college campus (one contributing structure). The eleven noncontributing structures consist of four gazebos, a picnic shelter, two swimming pools, a playground, a stone grotto, an arbor, and the fountain with shelter at the Calvin Jones House. The Wake Forest College campus is counted as one contributing site.

The Wake Forest Historic District is focused on the historic campus of Wake Forest College, established in 1834 on the plantation of Dr. Calvin Jones. The twenty-five-acre campus, bounded by North and South Avenues, Front Street on the east, and Wingate Street on the west, contains eleven large brick Colonial Revival and Classical Revival-style buildings, built between 1888 and 1952 except for three post-1956 buildings. The two and three-story-tall buildings generally have a tripartite division, with a center block flanked by wings. Most feature a traditional plan with a central corridor flanked by rooms. A twelfth building, the 1913 Beaux Arts-style Wake Forest Baptist Church, is located on the campus at

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107 East South Avenue but is not a college building. The oldest building on campus is Lea Laboratory (now Broyhill Hall), an early example of the Colonial Revival style, built in 1888 from a design by John Appleton Wilson of Baltimore. In order of construction, the remaining buildings are as follows. Bostwick Hall is a 1924 Colonial Revival-style dormitory designed by Raleigh architects Wilson and Berryman. The Johnson Medical Building (Adams Hall) is a Colonial Revival-style classroom building finished in 1933. Two Colonial Revival-style buildings designed by W. H. Deitrick of Raleigh were built from 1934 to 1944: Stealey Hall, the main administration building, 1934, and Binkley Chapel, begun in the late 1930s and completed in 1944. Three Colonial Revival-style buildings flanking Stealey Hall are the final buildings constructed for Wake Forest College, in the 1940s. These are Johnson Hall (Goldston Hall), a dormitory; Denny Hall (the library); and Appleby Hall, a classroom building. Lolley Hall (a women's dormitory), was built about 1963. Completing the campus are two recent Colonial Revival-style classroom buildings—Stephens-Mackie Hall and the Jacumin-Simpson Missions Center. The buildings create a U-shaped double row around the north, west and south sides of the rectangular campus, facing the largest building, the chapel. The campus is enclosed by a historic fieldstone wall, planted with a large number of evergreen and hardwood trees, shrubs and flowers, and criss-crossed by curving brick sidewalks. The symbolic front entrance, facing Front Street and the railroad tracks, is marked by a granite arch erected in 1909. A series of iron arches mark the entrances to campus on the other three sides. The campus buildings are listed in the inventory list under 120 South Wingate Street, the official street address of the Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary. Although the campus faces east to Front Street, the main administration building, now known as Stealey Hall, is located at 120 South Wingate Avenue and is considered the campus entrance.

Three other significant buildings outside the rectangular campus are considered a part of the campus. Overlooking the southwest corner of the campus, at 308 Durham Road, is Magnolia Hill, the president's house. This imposing stone Tudor Revival residence was built in 1928 from a design by Raleigh architect H. P. S. Keller. The oldest faculty house is the South Brick House, a Greek Revival-style two-story dwelling built by Hillsborough architect John Berry at 112 East South Avenue in 1838. The third Deitrick-designed campus building is Simmons Hall, 115 East North Avenue, built in 1936 as a men's dormitory. It has recently been refurbished and continues to function as student housing.

The historic district retains an overall piedmont North Carolina historic character, created by a network of stone rubble walls and large hardwood trees. Sidewalks border the campus and Main Street, but the remaining streets do not have sidewalks. Along North Main Street, house lots tend to be large, with lushly-landscaped front and side gardens. North Main Street has an elegant fifteen-foot wide median, with granite curbing, probably created in 1923 when the street became the U. S. 1 highway and was paved. The median is landscaped with hardwood trees that create a gracious atmosphere. It stops at Cedar Avenue, the historic north boundary of town and the beginning of the Glen Royall Mill Village.

The majority of historic houses in the district were constructed by faculty and staff of Wake Forest College between the late 1830s and 1946, when the college decided to relocate to Winston-Salem, North Carolina. The largest houses line North and South Main streets and have large, well-landscaped lots. Some of these are simple I-Houses, while others are stylish Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival

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and Classical Revival-style houses. The side streets have more architecturally modest Queen Anne, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, and vernacular houses. The largest collection of faculty housing is along "Faculty Avenue," the 200-500 blocks of North Main Street and 100 block of East Juniper Avenue, lined with houses built primarily between 1880 and 1915 in the Italianate, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival styles. The oldest building in the district, the Calvin Jones House, 414 North Main Street, is the ca. 1820 two-story Federal-style farmhouse of Calvin Jones, who sold his farm for the creation of Wake Forest College in 1832. The Jones House was moved to this site in 1956 and is now a museum of the history of Wake Forest College. Two other antebellum houses stand along North Main Street: the John M. Brewer House, 229 North Main Street, a raised cottage built about 1860; and the Wait-Taylor House, 315 North Main Street, a Greek Revival-style pedimented two-story side-hall house built by retired Wake Forest president Samuel Wait about 1843.

One other house in the district is visually recognizable as an antebellum dwelling, the Taylor-Purefoy-Poteat-Swett House, 118 East South Avenue. The two-story Greek Revival-style house was built about 1840 for Dr. A. H. Taylor. Two antebellum houses in the 500 block of South Main Street have been remodeled and no longer convey their early architectural character—the Crocker-Royall-Dunn House, 338 South Main Street, and the Willis Holding House, 531 South Main Street, both built about 1834, but enlarged and remodeled during the period of significance.

The Italianate style (characterized by two-story houses with gabled front wings, arched windows, bay windows, bracketed cornices, and robustly turned porch balustrades or flat sawnwork balustrades) was favored by the Wake Forest College professors who built dwellings along North Main Street and East Juniper Avenue from the 1870s to the 1890s. The houses in this group are the Dr. William Royall House, 107 East Juniper Avenue, 1875; Dr. John B. Powers House, 112 West North Avenue, 1876; Dr. J. B. Carlyle House, 113 East Juniper Avenue, ca. 1885; W. R. Powell House, 340 North Main Street, ca. 1890; Dr. Cullom House, 427 North Main Street, 1891; and the Greason House, 239 North Main Street (its official date is 1902 but was likely constructed in the 1880s-1890s). Another common feature of these houses is a small side porch located beside the front wing that functions like a balcony, a feature of the Italian villas that inspired this revival style. Such balcony-type porches appear at the Cullom House, Greason House, and Powell House.

From the 1880s to the early 1900s, professors and town businessmen favored the popular Queen Anne style for their residences near campus. This group of dwellings includes the Peed-Hodnett House, 222 North Main Street, 1880s; Dr. Charles Brewer House, 327 North Main Street, 1892; the Holding-Aycock House, 122 East South Avenue, 1899; the Andrew Davis House, 637 North Main Street, 1903; and the I. O. Jones House, 538 South Main Street, 1903. The unifying feature of these houses is the two-story front wing with a cutaway bay window and the wraparound front porch with highly decorative sawnwork porch posts and brackets. The builders of the Davis House, Tom Hicks and Patrick Alford, may have built other Queen Anne houses in the group, although the designs were probably derived from architectural patternbooks or mail-order plans. The most ornate house of the group is the Brewer House with its bracketed porch billowing around the front wing and its three-story corner tower with a turret. The Bond House, 554 South Main Street, ca. 1900, is a one-story Queen Anne-style cottage with a

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gabled front wing containing a bay window with an unusual French door opening to a balcony.

At the end of the nineteenth century a group of industrialists who established the town's first textile mill introduced a new style to Wake Forest dwellings—the Colonial Revival. The east side of the 500 block of North Main Street contains large lots, actually suburban estates, associated with industrialists. The W. C. Powell House, 564 North Main Street, was built in the late 1890s from a design by architect Charles W. Barrett of Raleigh. The large frame house, with a center projecting entrance pavilion, has a steeply hipped roofline. Next door at 546 North Main Street, the frame William Royall Powell House, built in 1912, presents a more standard “Southern Colonial” appearance. The ostentation of the industrialists' estates contrasts starkly with the picturesque Italianate and Queen Anne dwellings, set close to the street, of the college professors. The academic phase of the Colonial Revival style in Wake Forest is represented by the two-story brick house built in 1934 at 528 North Main Street for Dr. George Mackie Sr. from a design by Raleigh architect William H. Deitrick.

Most of the district's dwellings have a garage or storage shed in the rear yard. A number of the early houses have historic carriage houses of frame construction, such as the ca. 1900 carriage house of the Dr. Charles Brewer House, 327 North Main Street. The front-gabled building has vertical siding and an open central passageway. (It is on its original site, but belongs to the parcel at the rear, at 326 North College Street.) Some of the larger houses along North and South Main streets have large garages of recent construction, with utility apartments in the upper half story, or detached guesthouses set on the deep rear lots.

By about 1915, North Main Street's lots were largely full, and residential expansion shifted to the south and west sides of the campus. Professors built Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival style houses, generally of brick, on these smaller faculty rows, including the 200 block of West Sycamore Street, the 500 block of South Wingate Street, the 300-400 blocks of Durham Road, and the 300-400 blocks of Woodland Avenue.

Several of the town of Wake Forest's institutional buildings are grouped south of the campus, in the block bounded by South Main, Sycamore, Wingate and Owen streets. The former Wake Forest School and gymnasium, 136 West Sycamore Avenue, are Colonial Revival-style brick buildings built in 1939. The Community House, 123 West Owen Avenue, a WPA-funded Colonial Revival-style community building with a swimming pool, was completed about 1942. In the same block are two recent municipal buildings: the contemporary-style addition to the Wake Forest Elementary School, 136 West Sycamore Avenue, and the large, brick Boys and Girls Club of Wake Forest, 325 South Wingate Street.

The district also includes churches, a train station, one commercial building, and several former municipal buildings. The three churches are the Wake Forest Baptist Church, 107 East South Avenue, a 1913 cruciform Beaux Arts-style church; former St. Catherine of Siena Catholic Church (now Hope Lutheran Church), 707 South Main Street, a 1940 Italian Romanesque Revival-style chapel of granite; and the former Episcopal Church of St. John the Baptist (now South Main Baptist Chapel), 601 South Main Street, a small 1955 concrete block building. The small ca. 1962 brick depot of the Southern

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Railway (now CSX Railroad) stands at 121 South Front Street. The Powers Store, a substantial two-story brick building constructed about 1897, stands at 100-102 West North Avenue across the street from the college campus. The former City Water Works, 127 Elm Street, is a two-story brick building of industrial character built about 1940 and remodelled in the late twentieth century as a dentist office. The former Water and Light Building, 134 Elm Street, is a one-story brick building constructed in 1909 and remodelled in recent years as a crematory.

The level of architectural integrity of the historic buildings in the district is high. Most campus buildings have been carefully maintained in their original appearance. Houses generally retain their original windows, porches, entrances, and wall materials. One popular approach to enlarging houses in the district has been the construction of a free-standing garage with a second story apartment or guest house. In the locally-designated Wake Forest Historic District, the design of these buildings has met design review guidelines and blends harmoniously with the house. The appearance of other garage/apartments on South Main Street and elsewhere in the boundaries of the National Register district are also aesthetically sensitive to the historic character of the houses. Examples of such outbuildings are found at the Vann-Sikes-Lake House, 316 North Main Street, the Greason House, 239 North Main Street, the house at 333 South Main Street, and the Crocker-Royall-Dunn House, 338 South Main Street.

Inventory List

Note: List is arranged alphabetically, by street name, north side first, then south side; west side first, then east side. Buildings are of frame construction unless otherwise stated. Dates and names of houses are derived from the following primary and secondary sources. The primary sources are the 1978-1979 comprehensive Wake Forest survey by Melanie Murphy and the 1990-1991 survey update by Kelly Lally. The survey files are preserved in the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office. Murphy, a long-time resident of Wake Forest, interviewed property owners and older town residents and carefully documented the ownership history of many of the district's buildings. Their association with Wake Forest College has made their history particularly memorable to the residents. Murphy also collected letters and reminiscences relating to the buildings, copies of which are in the survey files. The Sanborn maps for the town are dated 1915, 1926, and 1946. The 1949 town map shows all buildings, with street numbers. This map is cited in the inventory list for buildings built in the 1940s. There are no city directories. The three-volume *History of Wake Forest College* by George Washington Paschal, published in 1935 and 1943, provides detailed documentation of the campus buildings and the houses associated with the faculty. A fourth volume in the series, *The History of Wake Forest College, 1943-1967*, by Bynum Shaw, 1988, documents the period from 1943 to the college's removal to Winston-Salem in 1956. Nomination preparer M. Ruth Little obtained additional information from interviews with long-time town residents. A number of these read the draft nomination and added additional house histories. Unless otherwise noted in the inventory list, the information contained therein was derived from the survey files, the Paschal books, and interviews in 2003. Further research would be necessary to establish the definitive construction dates, associations with individuals, and building design sources for the buildings that are documented in this nomination by oral history.

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Names of houses are based on the earliest known owner-occupant, or on the name of the owner-occupant who lived in the house for the longest period of time prior to 1953, the end of the period of significance. The names given to houses in the local Wake Forest Historic District local landmark designation report often included the names of late twentieth century. In this nomination, the names of owners after the end of the period of significance, in 1953, have been omitted from the historic house names. For the sake of simplicity, the college campus is referred to as Wake Forest College rather than as the Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary, since most of its architectural fabric dates from pre-1956.

Contributing/Noncontributing Status: All buildings are categorized as C (contributing) or NC (noncontributing) based on the following criteria. Contributing buildings were constructed prior to 1953, and are more than fifty years old. They also retain sufficient integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to contribute to the historic character of the historic district. Any building built after the end of the period of significance, in 1953, is noncontributing due to its age (NC-age). Buildings built before 1953 that have lost their architectural integrity because of substantial additions and/or alterations incompatible with their historic character are categorized as noncontributing because of these changes (NC-alt.). Examples of this are complete window, door, and porch replacements; artificial siding that obscures the original door, window, wall and eave detailing, and extensive post-1953 additions. Artificial siding such as aluminum, vinyl or asbestos shingles does not automatically render a building noncontributing if it retains its historic form and other early features such as window sashes and a porch.

**100 block W. Cedar
Ave., South side**

113 W. Cedar Ave.
C
Early 1950s

House. Concrete block 1-story hip-roofed house that is one of a group of four similar houses built as rental units. Other features are metal casement windows, a central chimney, and a west side wing containing a kitchen. The engaged front porch is screened.
NC Shed. Ca. 2003. Small front-gabled shed with plywood siding.

**200 block N.
College St., East
side**

Vacant Lot

Vacant Lot

Vacant Lot

Vacant Lot

206 N. College St.

See 126 W. North St. entry.

240 N. College St.
NC-age

House. Brick Ranch house with side-gable roof, 6-over-6 sash windows, and Colonial Revival-style trim.

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Ca. 1970 NC Shed. Ca. 1995. Gambrel-roofed shed with plywood siding.

**300 block N.
College St., West
side**

305 N. College St.
C
Ca. 1891 **House.** Modest Queen Anne-style 1 ½-story house with a pyramidal roof with cross-gables, a gabled front wing, interior brick chimneys, a large gabled front dormer, plain siding, and 2-over-2 sash windows. The front porch features original chamfered posts with brackets. Gables have decorative wood shingles.

NC Shed. Ca. 1990. Gable-roofed shed covered with plywood siding.

315 N. College St.
C
Ca. 1890 **House.** Gable-and-wing type 2-story house with simple Italianate segmental-arched 4-over-4 sash windows, and a double door entrance with a 2-pane segmental-arched transom. Other features are plain weatherboard, wide boxed eaves with returns, an interior corbelled chimney, and a 1-story porch with original chamfered posts with sawnwork brackets.

C Shed. Ca. 1930. Front-gabled shed with plain weatherboard.

Vacant lot **Vacant Lot**

Vacant lot **Vacant Lot**

**300 block N.
College St., East
side**

Vacant lot **Vacant Lot**

326 N. College St.
NC-age
Ca. 1972 **John and Donna Steely House.** Contemporary-style Ranch house with a hipped roof, vertical stained siding, a recessed front entrance, and bands of sliding windows. This was designed for Southeastern Seminary professor Dr. John Steely and his wife Donna by Raleigh architect Ed Williams. [owner interview]

C Carriage House. ca. 1900. Front-gabled carriage house with an open central passageway and vertical siding. This was built for the Dr. Charles Brewer House at 327 N. Main St., to the rear, and was included in the 326 N. College St. lot when it was subdivided from the larger property.

**400 block N.
College St., West
side**

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403 N. College St.
C
Ca. 1940

House. Cape Cod-style 1 ½-story side-gable brick house with a gable end chimney, an entrance with a classical surround, and 6-over-6 sash windows. [1949 town map]
C Garage. ca. 1940. Front-gable garage with plain weatherboard and exposed rafter tails.
NC Playhouse. Ca. 2000. Tree-house type frame playhouse.

419 N. College St.
C
Ca. 1940

House. Colonial Revival-style 1 ½-story brick side-gable house with 3 dormer windows, a gable end chimney, and a front-gable wing. Other features are 4-over-4, 6-over-6, and 8-over-8 sash windows and a shed porch with boxed posts.(1949 town map)
C Garage. ca. 1940. Front-gable garage with plain weatherboard.
NC Swimming pool. Ca. 1990. In-ground swimming pool.
NC Pool House. ca. 1990. Shed-roof building with plain weatherboard.
NC Grotto. Ca. 2000. Stone grotto with a large statue of Buddha in the center.

**400 block N.
College St., East
side**

406 N. College St.
C
Ca. 1935

House. Front-gabled Craftsman-style 1-story house with a bracketed entrance stoop, stuccoed walls, a side chimney, and 6-over-6 sash windows.
NC Shed. Ca. 1980. Front-gabled shed with artificial siding.

Vacant Lot

Vacant Lot

412 N. College St.
NC-age
Ca. 1955

House. Side-gabled Ranch house with plain weatherboard, 6-over-6 sash windows, and an attached carport.
NC Shed. Ca. 1985. Prefabricated shed.

420 N. College St.
NC-age
Ca. 1970

House. Side-gabled Ranch house with plywood siding and 1-over-1 sash windows.

**500 block N.
College St., West
side**

523 N. College St.
C
Ca. 1945

House. Small hip-roofed 1-story house with a bracketed entrance stoop, 6-over-6 sash windows, an interior chimney, and vinyl siding and trim. (1949 town map)

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NC Carport. Ca. 1960. Shed-roofed carport with a tool shed, plywood siding, and metal pipe supports.

531 N. College St.
C
Ca. 1949

House. Minimal Traditional-style 1-story side-gable house with a front-gabled wing, a gabled entrance porch, an exterior and interior chimney, and 3-over-1 sash windows. Vinyl siding and trim. On the south side is a screen porch; on the north side a large carport addition. (1949 town map)

535 N. College St.
C
Ca. 1952

House. Minimal Traditional-style 1-story side-gable house with a gable end chimney, 6-over-6 sash windows, a shed porch with boxed posts, and vinyl siding. The attached 2-car garage on the south side is an addition.

549 N. College St.
C
Ca. 1950

House. Minimal Traditional-style 1-story side-gable house with an interior chimney, a shallow recessed shed porch with decorative metal posts, 1-over-1 sash windows, and aluminum siding.

555 N. College St.
NC-age
Ca. 1965

House. Side-gabled 1-story brick Ranch house with 1-over-1 sash windows, a shallow shed porch, and an attached carport.

559 N. College St.
C
Ca. 1950

House. Small 1-story side-gabled house with German siding, 8-over-8 sash windows, and a gable end chimney. This was enlarged in the early 1950s by adding an additional room and a carport to the north side and a wraparound porch with boxed posts to the south side.

565 N. College St.
C
Ca. 1950

House. Minimal Traditional-style 1-story side-gable brick house with a gable end chimney, a shed porch with latticework posts, and an attached carport with a louvered side wall.

C Outbuilding. Ca. 1950. Front-gabled concrete block building with 6-over-6 sash windows. This stands on a separate lot to the rear.

**500 block N.
College St., East
side**

522-524 N. College St.
NC-age
Ca. 1970

Duplex. Side-gabled 1-story brick duplex with 2 front doors with brick stoops, 2-over-2 horizontal sash, and frame siding on the upper story.

526 N. College St.
C

House. Side-gabled 1 ½-story Tudor Cottage with a gable end chimney, 4-over-4 and 8-over-8 sash windows, a front picture window, a front bay

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- Ca. 1950 window, and a shed entrance porch. Vinyl siding.
- 532 N. College St.
C
Ca. 1950 **House.** Minimal Traditional-style 1-story side-gable house with asbestos wall shingles, 6-over-6 and 8-over-8 sash windows, a central chimney, and a shed porch with replacement posts.
- 556 N. College St.
NC-alt.
early 1950s **House.** Concrete block 1-story hip-roofed house, 4 bays wide, with metal casement windows and wide boxed eaves. The walls are covered with vinyl siding, making it noncontributing. One of a row of 3 similar concrete block houses built at the same time, probably as rental houses.
- 562 N. College St.
C
early 1950s **House.** Concrete block 1-story side-gable house with a front cross gable, metal casement windows, and an end chimney. One of a row of 3 similar concrete block houses built at the same time, probably as rental houses.
- 566 N. College St.
C
early 1950s **House.** Concrete block 1-story hip-roofed house with metal casement windows and an interior chimney. One of a row of 3 similar concrete block houses built at the same time, probably as rental houses.

**200 block S.
College St., West
side**

Vacant lot **Vacant Lot**

- 220 S. College St.
C
Ca. 1949 **House.** Colonial Revival-style 1 ½-story side-gable house with a gable end chimney, gabled dormer windows, asbestos wall shakes, a Classical entrance surround, and 8-over-8 sash windows. The north side porch has decorative metal posts.(1949 town map)
C Garage. ca. 1949. Front-gabled garage with asbestos wall shingles and exposed rafter tails.

- 242 S. College St.
C
Ca. 1925 **Dr. R. M. Squires House.** Craftsman-style Pyramidal Cottage with 2 interior chimneys, stuccoed walls, a hipped dormer on the front and sides, original Craftsman sash windows, and a hipped porch with classical posts and a simple railing. This was the long-time house of Dr. R. M. Squires, a dentist, and his family. [Squires interview]

**500 block S.
College St., West
side**

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514 S. College St. See 205 W. Sycamore St. entry

**500 block S.
College St., East
side**

525 S. College St.
NC-age
mid-1950s

House. Minimal Traditional-style 1-story side-gabled house with a front-gabled wing, a shed porch with plain posts, asbestos wall shingles, and 6-over-6 sash windows.

C House. ca. 1920. 1-story side-gabled house with plain weatherboard, 6-over-6 sash windows, a shed porch, and a central chimney. This is a rental house set to the rear that is abandoned.

NC Shed. Ca. 1970. Ruinous shed built out a variety of salvaged materials.

539 S. College St.
C
Ca. 1950

House. Small front-gabled 1-story rental house with asbestos wall shingles, 6-over-6 sash windows, an interior chimney, and a hipped porch with plain posts. This was apparently built as a rental house along with three other nearby houses on W. Vernon Ave.

551 S. College St.
C
Ca. 1950

House. Minimal Traditional 1-story side-gable house with a front gable wing, asbestos wall shingles, 6-over-6 sash windows, an interior chimney, and a shed porch with plain posts.

**300 block Durham
Road, north side**

308 Durham Road
C
1928

President's House (Magnolia Hill). Imposing stone Tudor Revival-style 2-story house sited on a knoll overlooking the campus of Wake Forest College. It was named Magnolia Hill in recent years because of the ancient magnolia in the front yard. A slate side-gable roof crowns a façade with front-gabled wings flanking the central entrance, a double door with a concave hood supported by decorative metal brackets, and bands of English wooden casements with transoms. Upper windows are triple 9-over-1 sash windows. Above the center bay is a shed dormer, and round-arched windows accent the front gables. A large frame annex was added to the rear in 2001. This contains the president's quarters, offices, and a library. The main house is used as a guest and entertainment facility. Wake Forest College president Washington Manly Wingate built a house on this site in 1856 that burned in 1920. In 1928 a new house was completed for then-president Francis Pendleton Gaines from a design by architect H. P. S. Keller. The Gaines apparently modeled the house after an English country estate that they admired during a trip. A stone

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rubble wall, similar to that surrounding the college campus, extends along the road frontage of the house. [Personal reminiscence in survey file]

C Garage. 1928. Side-gabled stone garage of the same design as the house.

C Shed. 1928. Side-gabled stone shed of the same design as the house.

340 Durham Rd.
C
1908

George Washington Paschal House. Imposing 2 ½-story Queen Anne//Colonial Revival-style house constructed of rusticated concrete blocks, with 2-story bays on each side and a pyramidal-hipped slate roof with a corbeled cornice. Smooth concrete quoin blocks accent the corners. Other features are 1-over-1 sash windows and a 1-story wraparound porch with rusticated block piers, classical wood columns, and a turned railing. The house is sited on a hill on a large landscaped parcel, with a stone rubble wall extending along the road frontage. Wake Forest College professor of classics George Washington Paschal [1869-1956] had the house built and resided here throughout his life. Prof. Paschal also was editor of the *Biblical Recorder* and authored the definitive history of North Carolina Baptists. His son Paul Paschal still resides here.

C Garage. 1908. The rusticated concrete block garage with hip roof and exposed rafter tails matches the house in design.

C Shed. Ca. 1910. Side-gabled storage building with plain weatherboard and sash windows.

NC Shed. Ca. 1960. Side-gabled shed with a garage bay, with plywood siding.

366 Durham Road
NC-age
Ca. 1960

Edward Paschal House. Side-gabled brick Ranch house with a gabled porch with metal posts and railing, 8-over-8 sash windows, and a raised basement with a garage. The house faces away from Durham Road toward the meadow at the rear. It was built on a portion of the Paschal home tract for Edward Paschal, one of the sons of George Washington Paschal, who still resides here. A stone rubble wall extends along the road frontage.

446 Durham Road
NC-age
post-1953

House. Small side-gabled 1-story house with a shed hood over the entrance, vinyl siding, and replacement 1-over-1 sash windows. The house is sited at the edge of the Paschal property, and was built as a rental house.

300 block Durham
Road, south side

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Wake Forest Historic District, Wake County, N. C.

- 415 Durham Rd.
C
Ca. 1935
- House.** Colonial Revival-style 2-story side-gable house with a side hall plan, a gable end chimney, and a corbeled cornice. Other features are an entrance with sidelights and a pedimented entrance porch with Doric columns, a side porch with the same columns that is now screened, and 6-over-6 sash windows. This was built for a Wake Forest College professor. [James Holding interview]
- 421 Durham Rd.
C
1920s, 1930s
- Col. Neville Isbell House.** Side-gabled 2-story Colonial Revival-style house with a recessed entrance, 8-over-8 sash windows, and a bracketed balcony extending across the upper façade with plain posts and a plain railing. Aluminum siding. Col. Neville Isbell, a chemistry professor at Wake Forest College, and his wife Katherine had the house built. The 1-story wing was built in the 1920s; the main block added in the 1930s. [owner interview, 1949 town map]
- 441 Durham Rd.
C
Ca. 1932
- Donald and Sybil Gulley House.** Cape Cod-style 1 ½-story side-gable house constructed of local stone rubble walls with metal casement windows, with 3 gabled 6-over-6 sash dormers with board-and-batten siding in the upper façade. Other features are a stone gable end chimney, a side porch (now screened), and a 1 ½-story side kitchen wing of stone. The entrance has sidelights, a transom, and a stone stoop. Donald Gulley, a local judge, was the original owner. His wife Sybil collected the local rock for the walls and designed the house based on a picture that she found in a magazine. [owner interview]
- 100 block Elm Ave.,
North side**
- 115 Elm Ave.
C
Ca. 1935
- Ellis Nassif House.** Side-gabled 1 ½-story Tudor Revival Cottage constructed of granite from the nearby Rolesville quarry. Features include 6-over-6 sash windows, a front chimney, a front gabled wing, an entrance porch with an arched bay, and a side porch with arched bays. Ellis Nassif, a Lebanese immigrant, was the first non-native to practice law in North Carolina. His wife was the daughter of George Bolus. Bolus, a local businessman and stone mason, built this house for his daughter and son-in-law. Mrs. Nassif still occupies the house. [Murphy interview]
- 127 Elm Ave.
NC-alt.
Ca. 1940
- City Water Works.** Tall 2-story brick main block, with common bond brick walls, a wide concrete string course, and a paneled cornice. To the rear is a 1-story poured concrete section. This was constructed as the city water plant, and housed the pumping station for water pumped from Smith Creek. About 1995 it was expanded and renovated as Dawn Morehead's dental office by the

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- 321 Durham Road
C
Ca. 1939
- Manor House.** Imposing 2-story brick Colonial Revival-style house, 5 bays wide, with a side gable roof, gable end chimneys, and 6-over-6 sash windows. The entrance features a fanlight and sidelights, with a 1-bay arched, pedimented porch with Doric columns. The 2-story kitchen wing on the west, a 1-story sunroom on the east, and a large 2-story rear ell appear to be original. The house was owned by Miss Jo Williams, who lived here with her sister and operated a boarding house for Wake Forest College students until the 1950s. After 1950, when the college cafeteria was constructed, Miss Jo operated the cafeteria and continued managing her boarding house as well. In 1960 Southeastern Seminary purchased the house and used it as a boarding house for women students and guests. The seminary now uses the house, known as the House of Prophets, as a guest house.
- 353 Durham Rd.
C
Ca. 1915
- Rabun-Lassiter House.** Side-gabled 2-story, 3-bay house of mixed Victorian and Craftsman design, with a center 2-story gabled entrance bay, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails, 6-over-1 sash windows, and diamond-shaped gable vents. The house retains plain weatherboard. The hipped front porch has replacement posts. It was originally owned by the Rabun family, and later by the Lassiters. The house is vacant and deteriorated. [Paschal, I, 198]
- 367 Durham Rd.
C
Ca. 1935
- House.** Side-gabled 1 ½-story Tudor Cottage with a front-gabled wing with entrance, 6-over-6 sash windows, an interior chimney, and vinyl siding and trim.
- 377 Durham Rd.
C
Late 1940s
- House.** Side-gabled 1-story concrete block house with a façade of stone rubble veneer, a large interior chimney, and a west wing covered with wood shingles. Donald Gulley had the house built, perhaps as a rental house. [James Holding interview]
- 400 block Durham Road, south side**
- 405 Durham Rd.
C
Ca. 1940
- House.** Colonial Revival-style 2-story side-gabled house with a gable end chimney, an entrance with sidelights and a gabled entrance porch with boxed posts, and 8-over-8 sash windows. At the side is a 1-story screened porch. Aluminum siding. This was the Wake Forest Baptist Church parsonage for many years.
- 407 Durham Rd.
C
Ca. 1949
- House.** Side-gabled 1-story Minimal Traditional-style house with 8-over-8 sash windows and vinyl siding. [1949 town map]

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415 Durham Rd.
C
Ca. 1935

House. Colonial Revival-style 2-story side-gable house with a side hall plan, a gable end chimney, and a corbeled cornice. Other features are an entrance with sidelights and a pedimented entrance porch with Doric columns, a side porch with the same columns that is now screened, and 6-over-6 sash windows. This was built for a Wake Forest College professor. [James Holding interview]

421 Durham Rd.
C
1920s, 1930s

Col. Neville Isbell House. Side-gabled 2-story Colonial Revival-style house with a recessed entrance, 8-over-8 sash windows, and a bracketed balcony extending across the upper façade with plain posts and a plain railing. Aluminum siding. Col. Neville Isbell, a chemistry professor at Wake Forest College, and his wife Katherine had the house built. The 1-story wing was built in the 1920s; the main block added in the 1930s. [owner interview, 1949 town map]

441 Durham Rd.
C
Ca. 1932

Donald and Sybil Gulley House. Cape Cod-style 1 ½-story side-gable house constructed of local stone rubble walls with metal casement windows, with 3 gabled 6-over-6 sash dormers with board-and-batten siding in the upper façade. Other features are a stone gable end chimney, a side porch (now screened), and a 1 ½-story side kitchen wing of stone. The entrance has sidelights, a transom; and a stone stoop. Donald Gulley, a local judge, was the original owner. His wife Sybil collected the local rock for the walls and designed the house based on a picture that she found in a magazine. [owner interview]

100 block Elm Ave.,
North side

115 Elm Ave.
C
Ca. 1935

Ellis Nassif House. Side-gabled 1 ½-story Tudor Revival Cottage constructed of granite from the nearby Rolesville quarry. Features include 6-over-6 sash windows, a front chimney, a front gabled wing, an entrance porch with an arched bay, and a side porch with arched bays. Ellis Nassif, a Lebanese immigrant, was the first non-native to practice law in North Carolina. His wife was the daughter of George Bolus. Bolus, a local businessman and stone mason, built this house for his daughter and son-in-law. Mrs. Nassif still occupies the house. [Murphy interview]

127 Elm Ave.
NC-alt.
Ca. 1940

City Water Works. Tall 2-story brick main block, with common bond brick walls, a wide concrete string course, and a paneled cornice. To the rear is a 1-story poured concrete section. This was constructed as the city water plant, and housed the pumping station for water pumped from Smith Creek. About 1995 it was expanded and renovated as Dawn Morehead's dental office by the

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addition of a French hipped roof and entrance vestibule, the installation of large windows, and the addition of a 1-story side wing. It has lost its original architectural character. [1946 Sanborn map]

**100 block Elm Ave.,
South side**

126 Elm Ave.
NC-age
Ca. 1970

Bright Memorials. Small 1-story front-gabled office building with a brick façade and corrugated metal sides. This serves as the office for the monument company associated with Bright Funeral Home, located to the west.

134 Elm Ave.
C
1909

Wake Forest Water and Light Building. Flat-roofed 1-story brick building with such Italianate features as segmental-arched windows, wall pilasters, and a corbeled cornice. In recent years this was renovated for use as Bright Crematory by the addition of an entrance porch, a shallow gabled roof, a rear frame shed, and replacement windows and doors. The building was originally the Wake Forest Water and Light Building. It is shown as the City Fuel and Supply Company on the 1946 Sanborn Map with a spur coal trestle track off the main tracks located on the east side of the property. [1946 Sanborn map]

**100 block S. Front
Street, East side**

121 S. Front St.
NC-age
Ca. 1962

Depot. Side-gabled 1-story brick railroad station with wood sash windows. This was built on the site of the earlier frame depot by the Seaboard Airline Railroad. It originally served as the passenger depot, later as the freight depot, and is now leased as an office. [Wooten interview]

136 S. Front St.
NC-alt.
Ca. 1925

House. Side-gabled 1 ½-story house of bungalow form that has been completely remodeled with replacement sash windows, vinyl siding, and a frame exterior end chimney. It has lost its architectural integrity.
NC Garage. ca. 1970. Front-gabled 1 ½-story garage with artificial siding.

**100 block W.
Juniper Ave., North
side**

114 W. Juniper Ave.
C
ca. 1940

Bill Shearon House. Side-gabled brick Tudor Cottage with a corner recessed entrance porch, a front cross-gable, and 6-over-6 sash windows. The house was apparently built for Bill Shearon.

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116 W. Juniper Ave. **House.** Brick and frame Split Level style house with 2-over-2 sash windows
NC-age and aluminum siding on the upper story of the lower level. The basement level
Ca. 1960 is now an apartment facing N. College Ave.

**100 block W.
Juniper Ave., South
side**

115 W. Juniper Ave. **House.** 1-story tri-gable type house with 2-over-2 sash windows and a hipped
C porch with replacement columns. Vinyl siding and trim.
Ca. 1905 C Shed. Ca. 1950. Side-gabled shed with unknown siding material.

**100 block E.
Juniper Ave., North
side**

107 E. Juniper Ave. **Dr. William Royall House.** Italianate-style 2-story house with a side-gabled
C slate roof with eave returns, 2 interior chimneys, plain weatherboard, and 6-
1875 over-6 sash windows. The double door entrance has a transom and sidelights
featuring vernacular Italianate rounded glass panes with decorative muntins.
On the west side is a bay window with paneled aprons. At the east side is a 1-
story side-gabled building that may have been the original kitchen and dining
room. It is now attached to the house. The monumental portico was added in
the 20th century to replace the original porch. The house was built for Dr.
William Royall, a professor of Greek. His son William B. Royall lived here
until the late 1920s, when the Tom Holding family acquired the house.
[plaque]

113 E. Juniper Ave. **J. B. Carlyle House.** Italianate-style 2-story gable and wing house with 2
C interior corbeled chimneys, corbeled eaves, and a corbeled bay window with
Ca. 1885 paneled aprons on the front-gabled wing. The entrance has an original 4-panel
door with a transom, sidelights, and a crosssetted surround. The sashes have 6-
over-6 panes. The second story windows have segmental-arched openings
with molded caps. Other features are plain weatherboard and a front porch
with chamfered posts set on paneled bases, with a thick sawnwork balustrade
and sawnwork brackets. A second house was built in the late 1980s at the rear
and attached with a hyphen to the main house. Its front-gable design, with
plain siding, round-headed windows, and a 2-story rear sawnwork porch, is
architecturally harmonious. The house was built for J. B. Carlyle, a Latin
professor at Wake Forest College.
C Shed. Ca. 1920. Front-gabled shed with plain weatherboard and exposed
rafter tails.

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**200 block N. Main
St., West side**

213 N. Main St.
C
Ca. 1911

Timberlake House. Large, side-gabled 1 ½-story bungalow with a front gabled dormer, 2 interior chimneys, and a hipped porch that wraps around both sides, with Craftsman posts and a simple wood railing. The main entrance has a transom, sidelights, and a surround with an unusual interlaced motif. Façade windows have 8-over-8 sash; other windows 6-over-6 sash. Alterations include a partially rebuilt porte-cochere on the north side and vinyl siding and trim. Dr. Timberlake, law professor and dean at Wake Forest College, had a 2-story house built on this lot in the 1870s. He remodeled it in 1911 to its present appearance, apparently by adding on a new tier of rooms in the front and reworking the old house so that no older fabric is visible. In 1964 a fire destroyed the upper half, and it was remodeled to its present appearance at that time. It appears to retain its Craftsman-style integrity.

C Shed. Late 19th c. Small side-gabled shed with plain weatherboard and flush side eaves.

C Garage. ca. 1950. Concrete block front-gabled 2-car garage.

221 N. Main St.
C
1938

John G. Mills Jr. House. Colonial Revival-style 1 ½-story side-gable house with a front gable wing, four bays wide, with 8-over-8 sash windows, a porch with boxed posts, and 2 north side bay windows. Vinyl siding and trim. John G. Mills Jr. had this house built in 1938. [1949 town map]

229 N. Main St.
C
Ca. 1853, ca. 1860

John M. Brewer House. The lower level is actually a log house built about 1853. It was converted to a basement about 1860 during its enlargement to a raised basement 1 ½ story house of Greek Revival style, with large gable end stuccoed stone chimneys, plain weatherboard, and 6-over-6 sash windows with corner block surrounds. The main entrance has a transom and sidelights and a pedimented entrance porch with flush wall sheathing and vernacular decorative posts that may be original. Thick stuccoed brick columns support the porch. The basement level has flush sheathing and 6-over-6 sash windows. The interior retains most of its original Greek Revival finish and its center hall two-room deep plan. The main floor has 2-panel doors with symmetrically molded surrounds with corner blocks. The original stair has Federal-period turned newels, a rounded handrail, and plain balusters. The north rooms are connected by an opening with triple-leaf hinged doors. A molded tablet decorates the center of the surround around the opening. Vernacular Greek Revival mantels are on the main floor. The front two rooms of the basement have thick walls that contain the original log house. Most of the finish of this level is replacement, but one Federal-era mantel remains at the north fireplace. The attic level, with 2 bedrooms flanking a center hall, has original batten

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doors and simple original mantels.

John Brewer built a log house on this lot ca. 1853. While John was in the Confederate army during the Civil War, his wife (the daughter of Samuel Wait) and the slaves are said to have built the present raised basement Greek Revival-style house. They based the design on a house in Suffolk, Va. From about 1915 to the 1950s, it was a boarding house under the Pickering family, and later under sisters Illa Sanders and Dovie Morgan.

NC Shed. Ca. 1980. Side-gabled building with sash windows and plain weatherboard.

NC Playhouse. Ca. 1980. Front-gabled playhouse with plain weatherboard.

233 N. Main St.
C
1910

John M. Brewer Jr. House. Colonial Revival-style 2-story side-gable 5-bay-wide house with plain weatherboard, 6-over-6 sash windows, and an entrance with sidelights, a fanlight, and an arched entrance porch with Doric columns. Other features are an interior end chimney and a 1-story south side wing with a flat roof. According to family tradition, John Brewer Jr. had the house built in 1910 for his second wife. Family letters indicate that it is a copy of a Georgian house in Newport, Rhode Island. Mrs. Brewer lived here until 1973. Two outbuildings in the rear are said to have been associated with the Brewer House next door.

C Barn. Late 1800s. Front-gabled 1-story barn with vertical siding.

C Shed. Late 1800s. Front-gabled 1-story shed with vertical siding.

239 N. Main St.
C
1902

Greason House. Intact 2-story frame gable-and-wing type vernacular Italianate-style house with interior corbeled chimneys, exposed rafter tails, paired 4-over-4 sash windows on the front wing, 6-over-6 sashes in the side-gabled section, and a double door entrance with transom. The 1-story entrance porch has original chamfered posts with sawn brackets and a sawnwork railing. On the north side is an identical porch that has no access from the yard. At the rear is an original 2-story ell. Apparently built for Mr. Greason, an executive at the Royall Cotton Mill, who later became a professor at Wake Forest College. His son, basketball coach Murray Greason, lived here in the 1930s-1940s. [Wooten interview]

NC Garage. ca. 2000. Front-gabled 1 ½-story garage with plain weatherboard. The simple design harmonizes with the main house.

200 block N. Main
St.
East Side

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222 N. Main St.
C
1880s

Peed-Hodnett House. Highly picturesque 2-story Queen Anne-style house with a pyramidal hip roof, interior chimneys, a front 2-story wing with a cutaway bay, and a wraparound porch with turned posts, turned balusters, and ornate sawnwork brackets. The porch has 2 gables decorated with an applied star motif. Other features are a double front door with a stained glass transom, a rose window in the upper façade, and a double round-headed window in the front gable, as well as decorative wood shingles. One of the most stylish examples of the Queen Anne in the district. Zebulon Vance Peed is believed to have been the original owner. This was operated for many years as a boarding house by the Hodnett family.
C Shed. Ca. 1930. Shed-roofed storage building with corrugated metal siding.

228 N. Main St.
C
1883

Simmons-Allen House. Vernacular gable-and-wing 2-story side-gable house with a 2-story rear wing and a large 1-story wraparound porch. The finish includes plain weatherboard, a double door with 3-pane transom, 4-over-4 sash windows, chamfered porch posts with sawnwork brackets, and a replacement turned railing. William G. Simmons had the house built in 1883, but sold it in the same year to R. T. Allen. Later residents include J. M. Brewer, Alice P. Bowers, and Pauline B. Jones.
C Carriage House. ca. 1900. Front-gable 1-story building with plain weatherboard.
NC Gazebo. Ca. 1990. (structure) Wooden polygonal gazebo with hip roof.

238 N. Main St.
NC-alt.
Ca. 1915

J. L. Reid House. The original main block of this house is a Classical Revival-style 2-story house, 3 bays wide, with an entrance with transom and sidelights, 1-over-1 sash windows, plain weatherboard, and a 1-story porch with Corinthian columns. In the late 1950s flanking 1-story flat-roofed wings were added that compromised the architectural integrity. These have plain weatherboard and a combination of window types. Following an early 1970s fire that destroyed the upper half of the house, a pyramidal hip roof with a half-story and a cupola were added. The addition features sliding windows alternating with blind panels, and corbeled cornices. J. L. Reid, employed with the Seaboard Airline Railroad, had the house built about 1915. In the late 1950s and 1960s Ronnie Mae Beddingfield operated a nursing home here. Mrs. Beddingfield made interior changes and added the flanking wings.

**300 block N. Main
St., West side**

305 N. Main St.
C

Joseph H. Gorrell House. Restrained Queen Anne-style 2-story house with a pyramidal roof, a central chimney, and a pedimented front wing and side

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- ca. 1910 cross-gables. All gables have lunette ventilators. Other features are a double front door with a 1-pane transom, 1-over-1 sash windows, and a wraparound porch with turned posts with sawnwork brackets, a simple railing, and a gable over the entrance bay. On the south side is a 2-story cutaway bay window. The rear kitchen was added about 1940. The side elevations of the porch have been enclosed. Joseph H. Gorrell and his wife Fannie Taylor had the house built on land given to them by Fannie's father, college president Charles E. Taylor. Dr. Gorrell was a language professor at Wake Forest College.
C Shed. Early 20th c. Front-gable shed with plain siding and flanking additions.
NC Carport. ca. 1995. Gabled roof carport with metal posts.
- 315 N. Main St.
C
ca. 1843, 1870s **Wait-Taylor House.** Greek Revival 2-story side-hall plan house with a pedimented gable and a Palladian window. The entrance has a transom and sidelights, and windows have 9-over-9 sashes. The south 1-bay extension was added in the 1870s. The main block was built about 1843 by Samuel Wait, first president of Wake Forest College. In the 1870s Dr. Charles E. Taylor, then president of the college, purchased the house and enlarged it. Daughter Mary Taylor inherited the house. She married C.C. Crittenden, and their son C. C. Crittenden Jr. (1902-1969), who directed the North Carolina Division of Archives and History from 1935 to 1968, grew up here. [NC Highway Marker]
C Shed. ca. 1920. Front-gabled shed with a side-gabled wing, with exposed rafter tails and aluminum siding.
- 327 N. Main St.
C
1892 **Dr. Charles Brewer House.** The most ornate Queen Anne-style house in the district is a 2-story house with a truncated pyramidal roof, a corner tower, a front-gabled wing with a cutaway bay window, and a wraparound porch. The decorative finish includes plain weatherboard, decorative patterned shingles and quatrefoil ventilators in the gables, and a patterned slate roof. The 1-over-1 sash windows are apparently original. The porch features turned posts, a simple railing, and sawnwork brackets that meet to create arched bays. The double door entrance has a transom. Dr. Charles Brewer, chemistry professor at Wake Forest College, had the house built in 1892. Dr. Nowell, also a chemistry professor, owned the house in the mid-20th century. Later owners were college president Thurman Kitchen and seminary professor John Steely.
- 339 N. Main St.
C
ca. 1900 **Robert Royall House.** Queen Anne-style 2-story side-gabled house with a front-gable wing, 2 interior chimneys, and a double front door with a 2-pane transom. The wraparound porch features paired and tripled chamfered posts with sawnwork brackets and a railing with an unusual arched design. A gable marks the entrance bay. The front wing has a 1-story bay window, and sashes

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are 2-over-2 panes. Aluminum siding and trim. Robert Royall, a founder of the Royall Cotton Mill, had the house built about 1900.
NC Shed. Ca. 1995. Prefab-type side-gable shed with plywood siding.

**300 block N. Main
St., East side**

302 N. Main St.
C
1906

Fort-Medlin House. 2-story side-gabled I-House with plain weatherboard, an entrance with transom and sidelights, 6-over-6 sash windows, and a rear 2-story ell. The side and front gables have quatrefoil ventilators. The Craftsman-style porch posts are probably 1930s replacements. The large rear 1930s addition has plain weatherboard and 6-over-6 sash windows. In 1999 another rear addition was added. Believed to have been built for Isaac Fort in 1906 on land acquired from John Brewer, Sr. In 1934 the Medlin family enlarged it. (Medlin family interview)

316 N. Main St.
C
1880s

Vann-Sikes-Lake House. 1-story tri-gable type house with interior chimneys, diamond ventilators in the gables, an entrance with a single pane transom, 4-over-4 sash windows, and plain weatherboard. The wraparound porch has a gable over the entrance bay, chamfered posts, sawnwork brackets, and a simple replacement railing. The original rear ell was enlarged in the mid-20th century. The earliest known owners were the Vanns. Dr. Walter Sikes, a history professor at Wake Forest college, purchased it about 1900. Dr. James L. Lake, a physics professor at the college, owned and lived here from 1914 to 1954.
NC Guest House. 1990s. Side-gabled 1-story guest house of similar design is linked to the rear ell by a breezeway.

328 N. Main St.
C
ca. 1900

John F. Lanneau House. Queen Anne-style 2-story gable and wing-type house with interior corbeled chimneys, plain weatherboard, a double front door with transom and sidelights, and 2-over-2 sash windows. The front gable has a very ornate Palladian window set into the decorative wood shingles. The wraparound porch has turned posts and balusters, sawnwork brackets, and a gable over the entrance bay. Although a small house was built here in the 1860s by the Hicks family as a boarding house, this house was completely rebuilt about 1900, apparently by Dr. John F. Lanneau, a mathematics professor at Wake Forest College, and his family. The Baptist Church used it as a parsonage, perhaps in the 1930s, and it served as the Alpha Kappa Theta fraternity house in the 1940s. [Paschal, I, 194, Mrs. Grady Patterson interview in survey file]
NC Guest House. ca. 1995. Front-gable 1 ½-story guest house with plain weatherboard, wide eave returns, and 1-over-1 sash windows. The design

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reflects that of the main house.

340 N. Main St.
C
Ca. 1890

Powell-Mackie House. Vernacular Italianate-style 2-story gable-and-wing type house with a double front door with a 2-pane transom, 2-over-2 sash windows, and a patterned slate roof. The entrance porch and a side porch on the north side have chamfered posts with sawnwork brackets and sawnwork railings. The house has an original 2-story ell and a rear addition. Vinyl siding and trim. Built for W. R. Powell about 1890. Dr. Needham Y. Gulley, dean of the college law school, owned it later. Dr. George C. Mackie, Sr. resided here after 1934 and had his medical office in the house.
C Shed. Ca. 1950. Concrete block shed with a hip roof.

**400 block N. Main
St., West side**

403 N. Main St.
C
Ca. 1870, ca. 1890

Robert Royall House. 1 ½-story cottage with a side-gable roof and a wide front cross-gable, plain weatherboard, corner posts with arched panels, an entrance with a double door with a transom and sidelights, and a bracketed hood. The 1st story windows have 6-over-6 sashes, and a set of 3 windows fills the front gable—the center window has a 9-over-9 sash. According to tradition, the house was moved to this lot about 1890. The south side gabled porch was added after the move. Robert Royall, first president of Royall Cotton Mill, was an early occupant. Later owners were Mrs. Lankford, Jessie Reid, J. A. McMillan, and Dr. C. C. Carpenter. Dr. I. Beverly Lake, head of the Wake Forest College law school and a state Supreme Court judge, owned it from 1940 until his death about 1990. [Wooten interview]
C Garage. ca. 1930. Side-gabled 2-car garage with plain weatherboard.

409 N. Main St.
C
ca. 1925

W. D. Holiday House. Side-gabled 2-story bungalow with an engaged porch with Craftsman posts and an original wood railing, a wide front shed dormer with recessed window wells, bracketed eaves, and 2 interior chimneys. Other features are plain weatherboard, 4-over-1 and 3-over-1 sash windows, and wood shingles in the gables. John Brewer is believed to have had a house built on this lot about 1900. About 1925 W. D. Holiday, superintendent of grounds at the college, remodeled the house to its present bungalow appearance. No earlier fabric is visible on the exterior.
C Garage. ca. 1930. Front-gabled 2-car garage with corrugated tin siding.

413 N. Main St.
C
ca. 1907

Dickson-Becton House. Transitional Queen Anne/Classical Revival-style 2-story house with a pyramidal hip roof covered with slate, interior chimney, a front gable with a Palladian window, and an entrance with a stained glass

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transom. Other features are 1-over-1 sash windows, plain weatherboard, and a wraparound porch with Doric columns and a simple railing. A balcony encloses the center bay of the porch roof. The house was probably built about 1907 for the Dickson family, that operated a dry goods store in the Wake Forest business district. In 1941 Macon and Emily T. Becton converted the house into apartments that they rented for many years.

C Garage. ca. 1920. Front-gabled garage with corrugated tin siding.

421 N. Main St.
C
1905

S. W. Brewer Sr. House. Queen Anne-style 2-story side-gable I-House with plain weatherboard, an entrance with sidelights, 2-over-2 sash windows, and decorative wood shingles and diamond ventilators in the gables. The 1-story porch has a gabled entrance bay, chamfered posts with sawnwork brackets, and a decorative railing. Above the center porch bay is an original shingled balcony with an identical railing. Built by a contractor named Davis for S. W. Brewer Sr. Dr. J. L. Lynch, a religion professor at the college, was a later resident.

C Carriage House. ca. 1905. Front-gabled 1 ½-story carriage house with plain weatherboard.

427 N. Main St.
C
1891

Dr. W. R. Cullom House. Italianate-style 2-story gable-and-wing type house with a double door with transom and 2-over-2 sash windows. All openings have original crosssetted surrounds. The front wing and the south side have 1-story, paneled and bracketed bay windows. The north side porch has original chamfered posts with sawnwork brackets and a sawnwork railing. The front porch has replacement columns. Following a ca. 1970 fire, the original gable roof was rebuilt as a shallow hip roof. Vinyl siding and trim. Earliest known resident was Dr. W. R. Cullom, a religion professor at the college. The Cullom family owned the house until the 1960s.

**400 block N. Main
St., East side**

414 N. Main St.
C
Ca. 1820

Calvin Jones House. Vernacular Federal-style 2-story farmhouse, 3 bays wide, with a side-gable roof, gable end chimneys, beaded siding, 9-over-9 sash windows, and a 2-story pedimented entrance porch with tapering posts. A 1935 documentary photograph shows that the house then had interior end chimneys and a 1-story hip-roofed porch. The present chimneys and porch may not be an accurate reproduction of the original structure. The single pile house has a 2-story rear shed that is apparently original. The house served as the plantation house of Calvin Jones, and stood on the knoll that is now the site of Stealey Hall, the main administration building of Wake Forest College. In 1834 when the college was established on Jones' plantation, the house

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served as the chief structure of the school. When the original administration building was constructed in 1837, the house was moved a short distance, then in 1842 relocated to a lot across N. Wingate Street. When Wake Forest College moved to Winston Salem in 1956, the house was moved to its current site, the site of the college athletic field, for preservation and for use as the Wake Forest College Birthplace museum. It was restored in the 1960s by the Wake Forest College Birthplace Society under the guidance of the N. C. Division of Archives and History.

NC Wake Forest College Fountain. 1912. (structure) Marble fountain that marked the site of the original college well, a gift of the class of 1912, sheltered by a gazebo with Doric columns supporting a pyramidal copper roof with decorative rafter tails. The structure was moved here in 1992 when Southeastern Seminary constructed a new gazebo on the well site.

**500 block N. Main
St., West side**

501 N. Main St.
C
Ca. 1905

Jack Medlin Store. 1-story brick corner general store with a flat roof and a recessed 2-bay front porte-cochere. The simple building has a front paneled and corbelled cornice, segmental-arched openings in the porte-cochere, and 2-over-2 sash windows in the sides and rear. The recessed store façade features the original double door with a transom and large flanking display windows with transoms. Built as a store for Mr. and Mrs. A. Jack Medlin about 1905, the building never functioned as a store because of a residential zoning restriction, so it became a rental house. [Wooten interview]

507 N. Main St.
C
Ca. 1905

Jack Medlin House. 2-story gable-and-wing house with 2 interior chimneys, an entrance with a transom and sidelights, and a wraparound porch. The house has vinyl siding and trim, replacement vinyl porch columns, and replacement sash windows. This was built about 1905 as the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. Jack Medlin. It was a boarding house in later years. [owner interview]

519 N. Main St.
C
1953

Henry W. Barnes Jr. House. Ranch house with asbestos shingle walls, a side-gable roof with a shallow front gable, metal casement windows, an entrance porch with a decorative metal post, and an attached carport. Built for Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Barnes Jr. on land acquired from the Poteat estate. Mrs. Barnes taught Latin and history for many years at Wake Forest School. [Murphy interview]

527 N. Main St.
C

Frank M. Parker House. Brick 1 ½-story Cape Cod-style house with a side-gable roof, 3 gabled dormers, an entrance with a classical surround, 8-over-8

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1951 sash windows with paneled aprons, and a north side porch and porte-cochere. Built for Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Parker in 1951.

545 N. Main St.
C
1925 **Hubert Poteat Sr. House.** Georgian Revival-style 2-story 5-bay frame house with a hipped roof with corbeled eaves, German siding, 6-over-6 sash windows, and a pedimented center pavilion. The entrance features Doric colonettes supporting an entablature. Above the entrance is a round-headed window with tracery and a classical keystone. A modillioned pediment tops the pavilion. On the south side is a Doric 1-story porch, on the north side is a 2-story recessed wing with a 1-story Doric porch. Hubert Poteat, a musician and Latin scholar, hired an architect named Morgan from Marion, N.C. to design the house in 1925. The Poteats lived here from 1928 to about 1960. Hubert was the son of William Poteat, president of Wake Forest College. C Garage. ca. 1925. Front-gabled garage with plain weatherboard.

555 N. Main St.
C
Ca. 1900 **Malcolm Holding House.** 2-story gable-and-wing type house with plain weatherboard, boxed eave returns, an entrance with a double door, and a shallow front-gabled wing with a bracketed bay window and a round ventilator in the gable. The windows have 2-over-2 sashes. In the mid-20th century the original porch was removed and a classical pedimented surround was added to the entrance. A screened porch was added on the north side of the rear ell in 1999. The earliest owner was apparently Malcolm Holding. The lot was a portion of a large farm owned by I. T. Holding.

**500 block N. Main
St., East side**

528 N. Main St.
C
1934 **Dr. and Mrs. George C. Mackie Sr.** Colonial Revival-style 2-story brick, side-gabled house, five bays wide. The Flemish bond brick walls have windows with flat arches, with 6-over-9 sashes on the first story and 6-over-6 sashes on the second story. The entrance features a fanlight and a pedimented surround, with a tripartite window above with a blind fanlight. The boxed eaves have modillions. On the south side is a flat-roofed wing with a roof deck sheltered by a metal awning. Designed by architect William H. Deitrick of Raleigh and constructed by contractor George W. Kane for Dr. and Mrs. George C. Mackie Sr. The house has the same deep setback as the two other houses in the east side of the 500 block of N. Main Street. The Mackies lived in the house until the late 20th century.

546 N. Main St.
C
1912 **William Royall Powell House.** Grand "Southern Colonial" style 2-story house with a pyramidal hipped slate roof, 2 interior end chimneys, and a monumental entrance portico that encloses a 1-story wraparound porch. The

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original finish includes plain weatherboard, 1-over-1 sash windows, and a wide entrance door with transom and sidelights. Both portico and porch have fluted Ionic columns, and the porch has a simple wood balustrade. Gabled dormers project from the front and sides, and a portecochere extends from the south side of the porch. Built for William Royall Powell, the son of W. C. Powell, a founder of the Royall Cotton Mill. W. R. Powell Jr. made his residence here in the mid-20th century. Like the W. C. Powell House to the north, this is set far back from N. Main St. on a large lot.

C Garage. ca. 1940. Front-gabled garage. Siding material unknown.

564 N. Main St.
C
Ca. 1900

W. C. Powell House. This grand Colonial Revival-style 2-story frame house features a pyramidal slate roof with modillioned eaves, 2 tall corbeled chimneys and a center entrance pavilion with a tripartite window with a broken pediment. Above the pavilion is a gabled dormer, with a balcony railing around the roof of the pavilion. The double door entrance has a transom and wide sidelights. The 1-story wraparound porch features a pedimented entrance bay with applied floral wood ornament. The porch has paired and tripled Doric columns and a ramped balustrade. Other features are plain weatherboard and 1-over-1 sash windows. A porte-cochere projects from the north side. Built between 1895 and 1900 as a summer house for W. C. Powell, a resident of Savannah, Ga. Powell had married the daughter of Wake Forest College professor William B. Royall, and had strong local connections. In 1899 Powell, along with R. E. Royall and T. E. Holding founded the Royall Cotton Mill nearby. The house was designed by architect Charles W. Barrett of Raleigh, and is published in his 1900 book, *Colonial Southern Homes*.
[Bishir interview]

NC Gazebo. 1980s. Pyramidal-hip roofed gazebo with an arched spindle cornice.

NC Arbor. 1980s. Ornate trellised arbor with spindle ornament like the gazebo.

NC Pool House. ca. 1980. Hip-roofed building with plain weatherboard and Gothic stained glass windows that encloses a swimming pool.

C Shed. Ca. 1940. Shed-roofed building with board-and-batten siding.

**600 block N. Main
St., West side**

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605 N. Main St.
C
1928

Grady S. Patterson House. Side-gabled 1-story bungalow with a front gabled dormer, eave brackets, exposed rafter tails, a gable end chimney, plain weatherboard, and an engaged porch with Craftsman posts and a simple original railing. The entrance has sidelights, and windows have 4-over-1 sashes. The house, a Sears kit house, was built for Mr. and Mrs. Grady S. Patterson, who lived here until the 1950s. Mr. Patterson was registrar of Wake Forest College. [Murphy interview]
C Shed. Ca. 1928. Small front-gable shed with plain weatherboard and exposed rafter tails.

613 N. Main St.
C
1910

Herbert S. Holding House. Colonial Revival-style 2-story hipped-roof house with 2 interior chimneys, plain weatherboard, 1-over-1 sash windows, and a pedimented front dormer window. The single entrance door has sidelights. The hipped 1-story wraparound porch has boxed posts and a simple railing. The house was built for Herbert S. Holding.
C Barn. Ca. 1910. Side-gabled-story building with metal siding.

607 N. Main St.
C
Ca. 1908

George Wall House. 2-story tri-gable type house with a side-gable roof, 2 interior chimneys, plain weatherboard, and 2-over-2 sash windows. The center second story bay projects as a pedimented pavilion, with a diamond motif in the pediment. The 1-story wraparound porch has a projecting pedimented entrance bay, turned posts with sawnwork brackets, and a turned railing. The entrance has sidelights. This was built for George Wall by builder Tom Hicks, and later owned by Wall's descendant, John M. Holden.
C Garage. ca. 1920. Front-gabled garage with plain weatherboard and exposed rafter tails.

637 N. Main St.
C
Ca. 1903

Andrew Davis House. Queen Anne-style gable-and-wing house with 2 interior corbeled chimneys, a front gable wing with a cutaway bay window, and 1-story bracketed bay windows on the sides. The double door entrance has a 4-pane transom. The wraparound porch has turned posts, sawnwork brackets and a spindle frieze. The railing appears to be replacement. Built for Andrew Davis, mayor of Wake Forest, by local carpenters Tom Hicks and Patrick Alford. The house remained in the Davis family through the late 1970s.
C Garage. ca. 1920. Front-gabled garage. Siding material unknown.
C Shed. Ca. 1903. Pyramidal-hip roofed shed with aluminum siding.
C Barn. Ca. 1903. Front-gabled 1 ½-story barn with metal siding.
C Shed. Ca. 1920. Side-gabled storage shed with metal siding.

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647 N. Main St.
C
Ca. 1905

George Davis House. Truncated pyramidal cottage of 1 ½-stories with a wide front cross-gable, 2 interior chimneys, plain weatherboard, and 6-over-6 sash windows. The double door entrance has a 4-pane transom and an unusual entablature of Federal Revival style, with corner blocks with medallions. The original porch was removed and 1-story flanking side wings added about 1930. Built for George Davis, the father of Andrew Davis who lived next door, about 1905. Local carpenters Tom Hicks and Patrick Alford are believed to have built the house. (survey file)
C Shed. Ca. 1930. Front-gabled shed with German siding.
C Shed. Ca. 1930. Side-gabled shed with German siding.

**600 block N. Main
St., East side**

614 N. Main St.
C
Ca. 1915

Powell-White House. Large, sophisticated Craftsman/Colonial Revival-style 2-story house with a pyramidal-hip roof with side-gabled wings, a front gabled dormer, and 2 interior chimneys. The first story has plain weatherboard, the second story has wood shingles. The original double front door has a single pane transom, and windows have 1-over-1 sashes. A 1-story porch with paired and tripled Doric columns and a ramped railing with plain balusters wraps around both sides and extends on the west side as a porte-cochere. A classical railing borders the porte-cochere roof. This house was built for Robert B. Powell, a son of W. C. Powell, a founder of the Royall Cotton Mill. Robert and his wife Elaine sold the house to R. Bruce White, a law professor at Wake Forest College, in 1916. He lived here until his death in the 1940s. The next owner, the Beddingfield family, remodelled the house as a rest home in the 1940s. The house is a contributing resource in the Glen Royall Cotton Mill Village National Register Historic District. [Pezzoni, Glen Royall Mill Village Historic District nomination]
NC Garage. 1994. Front-gabled garage with board-and-batten siding and exposed rafter tails.

**200 block S. Main
St., West side**

218 S. Main St.
C
Ca. 1910

F. M. Purefoy House. 2-story side-gabled house with a center projecting pavilion with a cutaway bay window in the upper story and an entrance bay in the lower story. The entrance has a 1-pane transom. A quatrefoil ventilator decorates the gable. Other features are 2-over-2 sash windows on the upper story, 1-over-1 sash on the lower story that may be replacements, and aluminum siding. The original porch has been replaced by an entrance porch with bracketed posts. The rear 1-story brick ell, laid in 1-to-4 common bond,

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with 6-over-6 sash windows, appears to date from the 19th century. One local tradition credits the ell as the first store built in Wake Forest. Another possibility is that it is a remnant of the Purefoy Hotel. The hotel stood nearby from the late 1840s until about 1920, and one of the last hotel keepers was F. M. Purefoy. The hotel originally faced South St., and was moved back to Owen Avenue about 1920, then demolished about 1950. The kitchen would likely have been located in approximately the location of this rear ell, and may have been incorporated into the house about 1920. Mabel West was the owner from the early 1940s to the 1980s. [Paschal, I, 193, McCamy interview]

Vacant lot

Vacant Lot

230 S. Main St.
C
1940s

Rev. Tommy Stroud House. Front-gabled brick 1 ½-story Tudor Cottage with a corner recessed entrance porch with arched bays and 6-over-6 sash windows. A rear 2-story vinyl-sided addition contains a garage in the first story. [1949 town map]

**200 block S. Main
St., east side**

Vacant Lot

Vacant Lot

231 S. Main St.
C
ca. 1949

House. Minimal Traditional 1 ½-story side-gable brick house with a gable end chimney, 3 gabled dormers, and a gabled entrance porch. Alterations include 8-over-8 vinyl replacement sash windows, vinyl trim, and the enclosure of the side porch. (1949 town map)

**300 block S. Main
Street, West side**

314 S. Main St.
C
Ca. 1930

House. Colonial Revival-style 2-story side-gabled brick house with an interior chimney, a pedimented 1-bay entrance porch with classical columns, and 6-over-6 sash windows. The south side frame addition was probably an original porch that is now enclosed.

320 S. Main St.
C
Ca. 1930

Blalock Eames House. Colonial Revival-style 2-story hipped brick house with an entrance with a transom and sidelights, 6-over-1 sash windows, and a 3-bay shed-roofed entrance porch with brick posts. Vinyl trim.
C Garage. ca. 1930. Shed-roofed brick garage.

330 S. Main St.
C

W. W. Holding House. Colonial Revival-style 2-story hip-roofed double pile house with an entrance with a blind fanlight, 6-over-6 sash windows, and

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Ca. 1900 aluminum siding. A 1-story porch with Doric columns and a simple railing wraps around the front and sides, extending into a porte-cochere on the north side. Above the entrance bay is a pedimented upper porch with identical columns and a lunette in the pediment. Identical pediments surmount the side elevations. This was built for W. W. Holding, who lived here until his death in 1924. Later owners were Lee Gooch, basketball coach at Wake Forest College, the Sigma Chi Fraternity, and Dr. Edwin Luther Copeland, a professor at Southeastern Theological Seminary.

338 S. Main St.
C
Ca. 1834, ca. 1910 **Crocker-Royall-Dunn House.** 2-story hip-roofed side-hall plan house with a double door with 4-pane transom, 2-over-2 sash windows, 2 interior chimneys, and a wraparound 1-story porch with tapered posts. Although the house is said to date from ca. 1834, the only exterior fabric that may predate the early 20th century is a large 6-over-6 sash window beside the front door. This may be the house built by Rev. Thomas Crocker and later the home of Prof. William Royall discussed by Paschal. Paschal notes that it was enlarged by the early 20th century. [Paschal, I, 199]
NC Garage. ca. 1995. Large front-gabled 1 ½-story garage that stands close to the house on the south side. Artificial siding.

**300 block S. Main
Street, East side**

303 S. Main St.
NC-alt.
Early 1900s **House.** Vernacular 1-story side-gable house, 4 bays wide, with replacement sash windows, vinyl siding and trim, and a replacement shed porch with metal pipe posts. The house is located at the rear of 231 S. Main St., and shares a driveway with this house.

305 S. Main St.
C
Ca. 1890 **Edwin Bobbitt House.** Well-preserved 2-story tri-gable house with a 2-story center gabled entrance wing, 2 interior rear chimneys, and an original one-story full façade porch with chamfered posts with sawnwork brackets. Other original features are 4-over-4 sash windows and boxed eaves with returns. Walls have aluminum siding. A large 1 ½-story frame addition has been added to the rear. The 2-story core of the house is said to have been built about 1845 for Willie B. Dunn, and to have been expanded about 1890 by Edwin Bobbitt, who married Maggie Dunn, a descendant of Willie Dunn. [survey file]
NC Shed. Ca. 1960. Side-gabled shed with plywood siding.
NC Playhouse. Ca. 1990. Large, elaborate wooden playhouse raised on stilts, with a sliding board chute and other integrated playground equipment.

311-313 S. Main St.
NC-alt. **House.** 1 ½-story brick side-gabled house of Cape Cod style with metal casement windows, 2 gabled wall dormers, and a gabled entrance stoop with

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Ca. 1950, ca. 1960,
ca. 1980

latticework posts. Several rear additions, made about 1960 and ca. 1980, contain apartments. The size of these additions has damaged the architectural integrity of the house, making it noncontributing.

325 S. Main St.
NC-age
Ca. 1958

House. Small brick Ranch house with a hipped roof, an entrance porch with metal posts, and horizontal 2-over-2 sash windows.

329 S. Main St.
NC-alt.
Ca. 1930

House. Side-gabled 1-story house with a central chimney that has been extensively remodelled on the exterior with replacement sash windows and vinyl siding. It has lost its architectural integrity.
NC Shed. ca. 1970. Side-gabled storage building with vinyl siding.

333 S. Main St.
C.
Ca. 1925, ca. 1946

House. Hip-roofed frame Foursquare house that was considerably brick-veneered by 1946. The 1-story porch has original tapered pilasters, but the fluted columns may be metal replacements. Other alterations are replacement vinyl sash windows and a brick bay addition to the south side. [1946 SM]
NC Garage. Ca. 1995. Large hip-roof brick 2-car garage with a hipped front dormer. This appears to contain an apartment in the upper half-story.

Vacant lot

Vacant Lot

**400 block S. Main
St., East side**

405 S. Main St.
NC-alt.
Ca. 1900, ca. 1930,
ca. 1980s

Bright Funeral Home. Now a large funeral home complex, the public reception area is a ca. 1900 2-story frame I-House, with a wraparound 1-story porch with ca. 1930 boxed posts. The upper center front bay contains a cutaway bay window that may be original. To the south is a large funeral chapel connected to the house by a 1-story gabled hyphen. The entire structure has vinyl siding and 1-over-1 sash windows.
NC Garage. Ca. 1990. Large 1 ½-story 3-car garage with 2-story side wing, covered with vinyl siding.

417 S. Main St.
C
Ca. 1915, ca. 1946

House. Pyramidal Cottage with front and side cross-gables and original 2-over-2 sash windows that was originally raised on a 4-foot high brick foundation. By 1946 the brick foundation was raised so that the frame house is now perched atop a full 1-story brick basement. A 1-story porch with brick posts shelters the current entrance located in the brick section. The upper story has vinyl siding and trim, and a large deck addition to the rear. [1946 SM]
NC Shed. Ca. 1990. Prefabricated front-gambrel shed with T-111 siding.

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429 S. Main St.
C
1928

George Bolus House. A 2-story hip-roofed Spanish Colonial Revival-style house built of random-coursed granite, with a central chimney and a Spanish terra cotta tile roof with wide eaves. A 1-bay entrance porch has stone posts and balustrade. To the south side is a 1-story sunroom, to the north side is a 1-story porch. All three have an arched stone parapet ornamenting the roof. A tiled pent roof shelters the first story, and extends around all three porches. Original 4-over-1 sash windows, set in pairs. Metal awnings were added above the flanking wings to form upstairs porch areas. Vinyl trim. George Bolus, a Lebanese immigrant, built this house from Rolesville granite. He and his wife Mary Bolus lived here during their lifetime. Bolus owned a clothing store in the Wake Forest business district. The first Catholic masses in Wake Forest were held here during the 1930s.

C Garage. 1928. Stone garage with hipped tile roof that matches the design of the house.

**500 block S. Main
St., West side**

504 S. Main St.
C
Ca. 1910

T. Snow Jones House. Extremely intact tri-gable 1-story Queen Anne-style cottage with interior chimneys, plain weatherboard, 2-over-2 sash windows, and trefoil-shaped louvered ventilators in the three gables. The hipped porch has original turned posts with sawn brackets and a plain railing. The house was built for Mr. and Mrs. T. Snow Jones as a retirement home when they could no longer live comfortably on their farm near Wake Crossroads. Lee and Hazel Jones were later owners.

NC Garage. Ca. 1930. Garage with plain weatherboard that is noncontributing because its roof has collapsed.

510 S. Main St.
C
Ca. 1920

Randolph Benton House. Colonial Revival-style 2-story hip-roofed house with interior chimneys, 1-over-1 sash windows, a hipped front dormer, and an entrance with transom and sidelights. The wraparound porch has classical columns and extends into a portecochere on the north end. Vinyl siding. This was the residence of Randolph Benton, an early principal of Wake Forest schools, and his wife. [McCamy and Murphy interviews]

518 S. Main St.
C
Ca. 1940

K. T. Raynor House. Side-gabled 1-story Colonial Revival-style cottage, 5 bays wide, with large 6-over-6 sash windows, plain weatherboard, boxed eaves, and a hipped porch with classical boxed posts and a simple railing. Chimneys consist of 1 interior and 1 gable end chimney. K. T. Raynor, mathematics professor at Wake Forest College, had the house built. [McCamy interview]

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- 520 S. Main St.
C
1937
- Rev. Thomas Harden King House.** Hip-roofed brick Foursquare with exposed rafter tails, paired 6-over-6 sash windows and a 1-story flat-roof porch with brick posts and a plain railing. In the center of the upper façade is a door, perhaps added when the house was converted to a duplex. It has been returned to a single family house. It was built for Rev. Thomas Harden King and his wife Fannie. The Kings retired to Wake Forest and lived in this house. [Louise Williams interview]
- 530 S. Main St.
NC-age
Ca. 1955
- Leland and Hazel Jones House.** Brick Ranch house, 5 bays wide, with a side-gable roof, a front gable wing, a recessed entrance, and a side carport. It was built for Leland and Hazel Jones. [McCamy interview]
- 538 S. Main St.
C
Ca. 1903, ca. 1925
- I. O. Jones House.** Large 2-story Queen Anne-style house with a pyramidal roof, an interior chimney, and a front-gabled 2-story wing with a cutaway bay window. The pedimented gable has an oval Adamesque-style window. The 1-over-1 sash windows are apparently original. The wraparound 1-story porch has a gabled entrance bay, turned posts with sawnwork brackets, and a simple railing. About 1925 a Craftsman-style entrance vestibule was added in front of the original entrance, and a small sunroom above it, perhaps in place of an original open upper-story porch. At this time the side section of the porch was enclosed as a sunroom. Vinyl siding and trim. The house was built in 1903 as a wedding present for Elizabeth Freeman and her husband Ira Otis Jones. I. O. Jones ran Jones Hardware in the Wake Forest business district. In 1990 the house was designated as a local landmark. [Jones House Historic Property Designation report, 1990]
- 548 S. Main St.
C
Ca. 1935
- Jesse Hollowell House.** Side-gable 1 ½-story Tudor Cottage with a gable end chimney, a front gable with a recessed corner porch with arched bays, and 2 gabled dormers. Alterations include replacement vinyl sash windows and vinyl siding and trim. It was built for Jesse and Helen Hollowell. Hollowell was a prominent local grocer. [McCamy and Murphy interviews]
C Garage. Ca. 1935. Front-gabled 2-car garage with plain weatherboard.
C Playhouse. Ca. 1950. Tiny side-gabled playhouse with German siding and a shed porch.
- 554 S. Main St.
C
Ca. 1900
- Bond House.** Highly decorated 1-story gable-and-wing Queen Anne cottage with 2-over-2 sash windows, a patterned metal roof, interior chimneys, and an entrance with transom. A floor-length 2-over-2 sash window in the front wing is sheltered by an unusual, original polygonal roof supported by turned posts with sawn brackets. The front porch has similar reproduction posts and brackets. An unusual small gable window with a wooden boss is set off center in the porch roof. Vinyl siding and trim. The earliest known owners are J.

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Nurney and Grace Bond, who lived here from 1970 until recent years.

[McCamy interview]

C Garage. Ca. 1930. Front-gabled small garage with metal siding.

**500 block S. Main
St., East side**

513 S. Main St.
C
1924

Dr. R. W. Wilkinson Jr. House. Colonial Revival-style 2-story hipped roof house with brick walls, a herringbone string course, wide boxed eaves, an exterior chimney, and 4-over-1 sash windows. Other features are a 1-bay entrance porch with Doric columns and a metal roof railing sheltering an entrance with transom and sidelights. The house has flanking 1-story flat-roofed porches with brick posts. Dr. R. W. Wilkinson, Jr. had this house built in 1924. He practiced medicine with his brother, who lived next door, from 1923 to the 1960s.

C Garage. ca. 1924. Hip-roof 2-car brick garage that is shared with 521 S. Main St., next door. The front wall of the building has vinyl siding.

521 S. Main St.
C
1925

Dr. Charles T. Wilkinson House. Colonial Revival-style 2-story hipped roof brick house with wide boxed corbelled eaves, an exterior chimney, and a herringbone brick string course. Other features are an entrance with sidelights, a 1-bay entrance porch with tripled classical posts and an iron roof railing, paired 4-over-1 sash windows, and wide 6-over-1 sash windows. The flanking 1-story wings consist of a sunroom to the south and a porch (now enclosed) to the north. Both have iron roof railings. Dr. C. T. Wilkinson had this house built next to his brother's house in 1925. He practiced medicine with his brother from 1923 to the 1960s.

531 S. Main St.
C
Ca. 1834, ca. 1900,
ca. 1930

Willis Holding House. Set back deeply on its large lot, this rambling farmhouse was built about 1834, according to local lore, but has been expanded in several stages so that its original appearance is unknown. Its earliest recognizable form is a 2-story gable-and-wing ca. 1900 Queen Anne-style house, with 2-over-2 sash windows, boxed eaves with returns, plain weatherboard, and a hipped porch with turned posts with sawnwork brackets. The entrance has a transom. The 1-story flanking wings with plain weatherboard and 6-over-6 sash windows were apparently added ca. 1930. At the north rear is a gabled frame building that appears to have been a detached kitchen, now incorporated into the house by an addition. The house is said to have been built by Willis Holding about 1834. The 6 Holding sons attended Wake Forest College and were all distinguished citizens of Wake Forest. Descendants who have owned the house are Holding's son O. K. Holding, his daughters Louise and Hannah Holding, and present owner David Smoot,

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Louise's son.

545 S. Main St.
NC-age
Ca. 1998

House. Recently constructed 1 ½-story side-gabled Colonial Revival-style house with a gabled entrance porch, pilastered dormers, and an attached pyramidal roof garage at the rear.

547 S. Main St.
NC-age
Ca. 1998

House. The older house on this lot is now completely overbuilt by a recently constructed 1 ½-story side-gabled Colonial Revival-style house with an engaged porch and 3 gabled dormers.
NC Shed. Ca. 1998. Shed with artificial siding.

555 S. Main St.
C
1929

Holding House. Ornate 2-story hip-roofed Spanish Colonial Revival-style house with a red terraa cotta roof and wide eaves with exposed rafter tails. The stuccoed walls have original wooden casements on the upper façade and side elevations. The lower façade has replacement sash windows. The recessed entrance has an arched tympanum and flanking decorative metal posts, with an iron false balcony above. On the south side is a 1-story porch with arched bays (now screened). On the north side is a carport with a pent roof and arched bays that may be an addition. This was built for a member of the Holding family who moved to Florida soon afterward. By 1935 it was a Wake Forest College fraternity house. [Wooten interview]
C Garage. ca. 1928. Stuccoed 1-car garage with hipped tile roof, of same design as house.
NC Swimming pool. 2003. In-ground swimming pool in rear yard.

**600 block S. Main
St., West side**

602 S. Main St.
C
Ca. 1935

House. Late Craftsman-style 1-story front-gable house with bracketed eaves, a side chimney, 3-over-1 sash windows, and a shed porch with plain posts and a plain railing. Vinyl siding and trim.

608 S. Main St.
C
Ca. 1926

Franklin Inn. Large 2 1/2-story front-gable Craftsman-style building that has apparently always served as a rooming house. The brick walls have 4-over-1 sash windows. The front and sides have large gabled dormers with sash windows, wood shingles, and eave brackets. The full 2-story porch has quarried stone posts and a stone railing, while the upper story has tapering wood posts and a plain railing. The lower porch level has been screened. This was built in the 1920s as the Dorsey Hotel. John E. Wooten Sr. and his wife operated it from 1935 to 1970. During this time it was known as the Franklin Inn and Wooten's Homotel. It is now known as The Franklin's Inn. [Wooten interview]

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C Shed. Ca. 1945. Front-gabled shed with tin siding and exposed rafter tails.

620 S. Main St.
C
Ca. 1935

House. Dutch Colonial Revival-style 1 ½-story house with side gambrel roof and full front and rear shed dormers. Other features are plain weatherboard, wood shingles on the upper story, an exterior chimney, 1-over-1 sash windows, a recessed entrance with boxed posts, a brick terrace, and a side porch.

**600 block S. Main
St., East side**

601 S. Main St.
NC-age
1955

Episcopal Church of St. John the Baptist. (South Main Baptist Chapel). Small front-gabled concrete block chapel with a gabled entrance vestibule, and metal casement windows in the 5-bay deep side elevations. A Ranch-style house with 8-over-8 sash windows and vinyl siding is attached at the rear. It is apparently the same age, and serves as the parsonage. This was built as an Episcopal chapel in 1955, but is now a Baptist chapel.

607 S. Main St.
NC-age
Ca. 1955

House. Minimal Traditional-style 1-story side-gable brick house with a gable end chimney, a front gabled wing, 8-over-8 sash windows, and a front shed porch with decorative metal posts.

611 S. Main St.
NC-age
Ca. 1955

House. Minimal Traditional-style 1-story side-gabled house with a gabled stoop, 6-over-6 sash windows, and vinyl siding and trim.
NC Rental House. ca. 1950. Side-gabled 1-story cottage with a gabled stoop, a front bay window, vinyl siding and trim, and a substantial recent addition that compromises its architectural integrity.

615 S. Main St.
C
Ca. 1935

House. Late Craftsman-style 1-story front-gable house with a side chimney, 6-over-1 sash windows, eave brackets, exposed rafter tails, asbestos wall shingles, and a hipped porch with original latticework posts. This is said to have been dismantled in Virginia and reerected here in the 1940s by the Holding family as an investment property. [owner interview]

619 S. Main St.
C
Ca. 1935

Sabiston House. Side-gabled 1-story late Craftsman-style house with bracketed eaves, asbestos wall shingles, and a gabled porch with Doric columns. The sash are replacement. This is nearly identical to 615 S. Main St. This is said to have been dismantled in Virginia and reerected here in the 1940s by the Holding family as an investment property. The Sabiston family owned the house for many years. [interview]

623 S. Main St.

House. 1-story bungalow with a front clipped gable roof, a side chimney, 4-

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C
Ca. 1930
over-1 sash windows, and a hipped porch with concrete block piers and tapering wood posts.
C Garage. ca. 1930. Concrete block garage of interesting form, with a clipped side-gable roof, an open car bay in the center, and flanking storage rooms.

**700 block S. Main
St., West side**

700 S. Main St.
C
Ca. 1930
Judge Percy Wilson House. Side-gable 1 ½-story bungalow with an engaged porch with replacement metal posts, a large front gabled dormer with a balcony, and eave brackets. Vinyl siding and trim, and 1-over-1 sash windows that may be replacements. Judge Percy Wilson, the original owner, ordered the house from Sears & Roebuck. The Copelands have lived here for many years. [interview]
C Garage. ca. 1940. Side-gabled 2-car garage with vinyl siding.

706 S. Main St.
NC-age
Ca. 1955
Minnie T. Sabiston House. Minimal Traditional-style 1-story side-gable brick house with a front gabled wing, a gable end chimney, 6-over-6 sash windows, an original multi-pane picture window, and a shed porch with plain posts. Vinyl trim. The original owner was Minnie T. Sabiston. [interview]

712-714 S. Main St.
C
1937
R. L. Harris House. Tudor Revival-style 2-story side-gable brick house with exposed rafter tails, a gable end chimney, and a front gabled wing. The main entrance, in the center bay, is a batten door within a shallow arched lintel, sheltered by an arched, bracketed hood. Other features are large metal casement windows and a 1-story brick sunroom on the south side. The upstairs contains 2 original apartments, accessed by an entrance in the front wing that is identical to the main entrance. R. L. Harris had the house built in 1937. [owner interview]
C Garage/Barn. Ca. 1935. Front-gabled 1 ½-story building with German siding and 3 car bays.

724 S. Main St.
C
Ca. 1941
Sam Sidenberg House. Side-gabled 1 ½-story brick Tudor Cottage with a front gabled wing, a front chimney, 8-over-8 sash windows and some tripled 8-pane metal casement windows, and a small entrance porch with paired posts. The side porch is original. The house was built for Sam Sidenberg. [interview]
C Garage. ca. 1941. Side-gabled brick garage of the same design as the house.

**700 block S. Main
St., East side**

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707 S. Main St.
C
1940

former St. Catherine of Siena Catholic Church (Hope Lutheran Church). Romanesque Revival-style stone sanctuary of front-gable form, 5 bays deep, with random coursed granite walls and round-arched stained glass windows. The façade has a recessed arched entrance, corner buttresses, and a rosette window in the gable. A stone rectory of 1 ½-stories, with dormer windows and 6-over-1 sash windows, is attached to the south rear side. At the junction of church and rectory is a small stone bell tower. The building was designed by Tampa, Fla. architect Frank Frimmer. George Bolus and his wife were instrumental in establishing the church in the early 1930s. This is the oldest Catholic church building in Wake County outside of Raleigh. The church is now the Hope Lutheran Church, established in 1997.

NC Modular Building. Ca. 1998. Side-gabled modular building for a day care center operated by the church. Plywood siding and surrounding decks.

NC Modular Building. Ca. 1998. Side-gabled modular building for a day care center operated by the church. Metal siding and surrounding decks.

713 S. Main St.
C
Ca. 1925

House. Brick 1-story bungalow with side-clipped gable roof, bracketed eaves, exposed rafter tails, and 4-over-1 sash windows. The gabled porch has a stuccoed gable, brick posts, and an original plain railing.

723 S. Main St.
NC-age
Ca. 1955

House. Minimal Traditional-style side-gabled 1-story house with plain weatherboard, a front chimney, a gabled front wing, and a recessed entrance.

NC Shed. Ca. 2000. Gabled plywood shed.

NC Carport. Ca. 2000. Wooden freestanding carport.

**800 block S. Main
St., West side**

802 S. Main St.
C
Ca. 1925

House. Side-gabled 1 ½-story bungalow of random stone, with a shed porch with stone posts and an interior end chimney. Recent alterations include the addition of replacement sash windows, a replacement gabled dormer with stuccoed walls and a Palladian window, and a replacement porch railing. The house retains basic architectural integrity in spite of the remodeling.

NC Garage. ca. 2000. Large front-gable garage with stucco walls and an upper half story.

**800 block S. Main
St., East side**

803 S. Main St.
C
Ca. 1940

House. Side-gabled 1 ½-story Tudor Cottage with a front chimney with stone quoins, an arched batten door, 6-over-6 sash windows, and a front concrete terrace. Vinyl siding and trim.

NC Carport. Ca. 1990. Wooden freestanding carport.

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NC Shed. Ca. 1990. Prefabricated metal shed.

**100 block W. North
Ave., North side**

100-102 W. North
Ave.
C
ca. 1897

Powers Store. 2-story brick commercial building, 5 bays wide and 5 bays deep, containing 2 street-level store fronts. On the south side facing W. North Ave. is an entrance to the stair to the second floor, containing a center hall and rooms. The 1st story has common bond brick and flat arches over the windows; the 2nd story has stretcher bond and segmental arched windows. Sashes are original 9-over-9 panes. A parapet cornice with mousetooth and corbeled cornices between piers crowns the east and south facades. The building was constructed by Dr. John B. Powers as a drugstore and general store. "The Corner Ice Cream Parlor" has occupied the main store for 30 years. The upstairs rooms are occupied by a variety of small businesses.

112 W. North Ave.
C
1876

Dr. John B. Powers House. Intact Italianate-style 2-story house of gable-and-wing form, with a fieldstone foundation, plain weatherboard, 2-over-2 sash windows, and a patterned tin roof. The original porch has turned posts with brackets and finials and a turned railing. The entrance is a double door with a 2-pane transom. The front wing has patterned shingles in the gable end and a bay window with cornice brackets. The 1-story rear ell features a side porch identical to the front porch. The house was built for Dr. John Benjamin Powers, who married Harriett Brewer, granddaughter of Samuel Wait, first president of Wake Forest College. Dr. Powers had a medical office in the house and also taught at Wake Forest College. He built the Powers Store next door ca. 1897 as a drugstore. The Powers' grandson, Carey Dodd, lived here for many years.

C Barn. Ca. 1920. Front-gabled barn with vertical siding and 3 vehicle bays.

126 W. North Ave.
C
Ca. 1910

Powers-Arrington House. Substantial pyramidal cottage of Colonial Revival style, with plain weatherboard, boxed eaves, an entrance with a 10-pane transom, several bay windows, and a wraparound porch with Doric columns and a plain railing. The original windows feature 36 tiny panes in the upper sash and a single pane in the lower sash. A hipped dormer projects from each side of the hip roof. A stone rubble wall encloses the yard. This is said to have been built for druggist L. Bruce Powers, the son of Dr. John B. Powers who lived next door. L. B. Power's nephew, T. M. Arrington, lived here from 1922 until his death. Mrs. Arrington still resides here..

C Office. Ca. 1930. Very narrow 1-story front-gabled office building with 6-over-6 sash windows, plain weatherboard, and a gabled stoop. This served as the office of Arrington Electric Company, operated by the owners of the

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house.

NC Shed. Ca. 1980. Prefabricated metal shed used as storage for electrical company.

NC Shed. Ca. 1980. Prefabricated metal shed used as storage for electrical company.

**100 block E. North
Ave., North side**

115 E. North Ave.
C
1936

Simmons Hall. (Simmons Apartments). Elegant 3-story Colonial Revival-style dormitory, with Flemish bond brick, a pedimented entrance pavilion with a lunette window, and a main entrance surmounted by a large window with a fanlight and a decorative cast-iron balcony. The 15-bay wide building contains flanking hyphens and end pavilions. The 12-over-12 sash windows have flat arches with keystones. Designed by Raleigh architect William H. Deitrick and built by contractor George W. Kane as part of the 1930s building campaign for Wake Forest College. This was built as a men's dormitory for Wake Forest College. It is now student housing for the Southeastern Seminary.

**100 block W. Owen
Ave., South side**

123 W. Owen Ave.
C
1938-1942

Community House and Swimming Pool. Colonial Revival-style 1-story 5-bay wide building, with flanking 2-bay wings, set on a random-laid stone raised basement. A 3-bay pedimented entrance porch faces Owen Ave. At the rear, a full shed porch overlooks the swimming pool. The main floor has replacement vinyl sash windows and vinyl siding. The interior of the main block is a large room with stone fireplaces at each end. The building is the centerpiece of Holding Park. The building and swimming pool were built with WPA funds. [Paschal, III, 219; Wooten interview]

C Swimming Pool Retaining Wall and Stairs, ca. 1942. Random-laid stone retaining wall, with 2 staircases leading to a diving board structure in the center, that lines the embankment south of the swimming pool.

C Swimming Pool, ca. 1942. (structure) Concrete in-ground municipal swimming pool.

NC Pool Maintenance Building. Ca. 1970. L-shaped, shed-roofed 1-story building with vinyl siding.

NC Bathroom Building. Ca. 1995. 1-story hip-roofed building with vinyl siding.

NC Playground. 2001. (structure) Extensive grouping of playground equipment, constructed of steel and modern artificial materials, including climbing structures and sliding boards.

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**100 block W. Pine
St., North side**

116 W. Pine St.
C
1910, ca. 1946

Elliott Earnshaw House. 2-story house with a pyramidal-hip roof, a side-hall plan, a central chimney, and a front door with a transom. The wraparound hipped porch has turned, bracketed posts that are apparently original. The house was brick veneered by 1946 and has 1-over-1 sash windows that may be replacements. The house was built for Elliott Earnshaw, who worked at Wake Forest College. A stone rubble wall extends across the frontage. [1946 SM] C Garage. 1920s. Front-gabled garage with flush horizontal siding.

124 W. Pine St.
C
Ca. 1834, early 20th
c.

North Long Building. The original west 3-bay core is believed to be the "North Long Building," a dormitory built in 1834 on the Wake Forest College campus. It was moved in 1842 to N. Main St., and later to this site. Visible fabric that supports this tradition is the beaded siding, and early 6-over-6 sash windows. The building has an east addition dating to the early 20th century with a front-gabled wing, a gabled entrance porch with metal posts, and 4-over-4 sash windows. It is now a rental house. [Paschal, I, 104] NC Shed. Ca. 1990. Front-gabled shed with plywood siding.

**100 block W. Pine
St., South side**

115 W. Pine St.
C
Ca. 1925

House. Craftsman-style 2-story front-gable house with a clipped gable, 6-over-6 sash windows, a side chimney, and a shed porch with boxed posts with original latticework decoration. Aluminum siding.

125 W. Pine St.
C
Ca. 1925

House. Craftsman-style 2-story front-gable house with clipped gables, 6-over-6 sash windows, and a wraparound porch with paneled Craftsman posts, an original railing, and a scalloped eave board. Both the 4-over-1 sash windows on the 1st story and the 6-over-6 sash windows on the 2nd story appear to be original. Vinyl siding and trim.

**200 block W. Pine
St., North side**

214 W. Pine St.
C
Ca. 1915

House. 2-story tri-gable house with plain weatherboard, 4-over-4 sash windows, exposed rafter tails, and a 1-story front porch with chamfered posts with sawnwork brackets and a plain railing. The front gable has a diamond ventilator.
C Shed. Ca. 1915. Front-gable shed with plain weatherboard and a side shed section.

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**200 block W. Pine
St., South side**

201 W. Pine St.
C
Ca. 1920

House. Colonial Revival-style 2-story side-gable house with 6-over-6 sash windows, German siding with an unusual molded profile, a gabled entrance porch with Doric columns, 2 interior chimneys, and a side porch with Doric columns and a plain railing.

211 W. Pine St.
C
19th c.?, early 20th c.

House. The 2-story side-gabled main block appears to have log walls due to the deeply recessed windows. Visible features that indicate a 19th c. construction date are the fieldstone foundation, fieldstone gable end chimney, flush gable eaves, and box cornice. The house has plain weatherboard and 6-over-6 and 2-over-2 sash windows. It now contains apartments. All exterior fabric except for the 1-story porch appears to pre-date 1953.

215 W. Pine St.
C
Ca. 1915

House. 1-story side-gable house with plain weatherboard, 6-over-6 sash windows, 2 interior chimneys, an entrance with a 3-pane transom, and a hipped porch with chamfered posts. At the rear is a long original ell.

**300 block W. Pine
St., North side**

308 W. Pine St.
C
Ca. 1910

Former Wake Forest Elementary School (Apartment Building.) Side-gabled 1-story T-shaped building composed of 3 rental units in the east block and 2 in the west block. Each unit has a hipped porch with slender turned posts. The exterior fabric, consisting of plain weatherboard, 6-over-6 sash windows, and round louvered ventilators in the gable ends, is original. This was built ca. 1910 as an elementary school for the children of Wake Forest College faculty. In the late 1920s it was converted to apartments. [Squires interview, Murphy interview]
NC Garage. 1950s. Front-gabled 2-car garage with plywood siding.

**300 block Railroad
St., West side**

320 Railroad St.
C.
Ca. 1915

House. Tri-gable 1-story house with diamond ventilators in the gables, asbestos wall shingles, and a hipped porch with replacement posts and railing. The sash windows are replacements. Side shed addition.

324 Railroad St.
NC-alt.
Ca. 1940

House. Very altered 1-story front-gable house with vinyl siding and trim, vinyl sash windows, and a replacement shed porch.
NC Garage. ca. 1970. Side-gabled garage with vinyl siding.

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328 Railroad St.
C
Ca. 1915

House. Tri-gable 1-story house with a diamond ventilator in the front gable and a hipped porch with turned posts and sawnwork brackets. Alterations include replacement porch posts and railing, vinyl siding and trim, and vinyl sash windows.

C Shed. Ca. 1940. Front-gable shed with plywood siding.

330-332 Railroad St.
C
Ca. 1900

Duplex. 2-story side-gabled saltbox-type house with plain siding, 4-over-4 sash windows, and a replacement shed porch. According to the current owner, the south half was built as a school. The north half was added during World War I when the building was used as soldiers' housing. [owner interview]

NC Shed. ca. 1955. Front-gable shed covered with metal.

NC Shed. ca. 2000. Front-gable shed covered with plywood.

**500 block Rayburn
Ave., West side**

508 Rayburn Ave.
C
1949

Gooch House. Cape Cod-style 1 ½-story side-gable brick house with 3 gabled dormers, a classical entrance with a transom, 6-over-6 sash windows, and a south side wing containing a flat-roofed addition and a gabled addition. The Gooch family were the original owners. [1949 town map, owner interview]

NC Shed. ca. 1990. Front-gabled shed with plywood siding.

520 Rayburn Ave.,
C
ca. 1945

Olive House. Side-gabled 1-story gable-and-wing house of Minimal Traditional style, with plain weatherboard, 6-over-6 sash windows, a gable end chimney, and a porch with plain posts and a scalloped frieze. The house was built for a Wake Forest College professor named Olive. [Murphy interview]

NC Shed. 1990s. Prefabricated gambrel-roofed shed with plywood siding.

**500 block Rayburn
Ave., West side**

515 Rayburn Ave.,
NC-age
Ca. 1955

House. Side-gabled Ranch house with central chimney, brick and vertical-sided walls, 1-over-1 sash windows, and a recessed entrance. The carport at the north side has been enclosed as a room.

NC Shed. ca. 1960. Side-gabled shed with 1-over-1 sash windows and vinyl siding.

**100 block E. South
Ave., North side**

107 E. South Ave.
C
1913

Wake Forest Baptist Church. A significant example of the Beaux Arts style, the large cruciform brick church is surmounted by a flat-topped copper dome. It has dual entrance elevations reflecting its dual allegiance to both the college

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and the town. The principal elevation is the west façade that faces the campus, with a monumental quatrastyle Ionic portico with full-width stone steps that lead to a tall entrance with a segmental-arched stone pedimented surround. The secondary façade, facing south to South Avenue, features a one-story gabled entrance vestibule, and brick pilasters with a modillioned pediment set flush against the façade. The brick walls are enlivened by string courses of basketweave brick and by stone crosses and circles and keystones placed between windows, in pediments, and around the base of the dome. All of the windows are arched, with original stained glass. Each of the angled walls between the four arms of the cruciform plan contain a large arched stained glass window beneath a roof gable. At the north and east sides, a 1 and 2--story brick Sunday School annex was added in several stages in the second half of the 20th century. The site was set apart from the college for the church in 1913. The architect was James M. McMichael of Charlotte. This is the most ornate historic church building in Wake County outside of Raleigh. Although the congregation is not directly affiliated with Southeastern Seminary and the parcel is separate from the campus, ownership will revert back to the college if the building ceases to be used by the congregation. [Paschal, *History of Wake Forest College*; Lally, Wake County Survey entry]

**100 block E. South
Ave., South side**

112 E. South Ave.
C
1837

South Brick House. This well-preserved 2 ½-story side-gabled brick house is the only surviving of the three original Wake Forest College buildings constructed in 1837 by Hillsborough architect/builder John Berry. The common-bond brick walls, 3 bays wide and 3 bays deep, feature 9-over-9 sash windows with louvered wood shutters. A wide wooden cornice board continues across the gable ends, with wide eave returns. Each gable end is stuccoed and has a Palladian window with a center 6-over-6 sash. The roof has slate shingles, and 2 interior chimneys project from the rear slope of the roof. The front entrance and entrance porch was rebuilt about 1960 to approximate the original, that was removed in the 1890s. Architect William H. Deitrick of Raleigh was the rehabilitation architect. The single door has sidelights and a pilastered surround with a molded lintel. The pedimented entrance porch has Doric columns. The brick block contains an unusual transverse stair hall and a center hall separating two rooms on the first floor. To the rear is a 1-story frame kitchen and dining room ell, with another frame addition beside it. The house originally had a matching residence called the North Brick House on E. North Ave. that was demolished in 1936. The South Brick House was built by the Rev. Amos J. Battle, and purchased soon afterward by Wake Forest College for use as faculty housing. The college sold

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it in 1855 into private hands. The Gill family lived here from about 1885 to 1949. Dr. Edgar Folk, English professor at Wake Forest College and his wife Minta lived here from 1949 to the 1990s. It is now owned by a descendant of the Folks.

C Kitchen. Ca. 1837. The original detached kitchen is a 2-room side gable building with plain weatherboard and 6-over-6 sash windows.

C Smokehouse. Ca. 1837. Small and very tall side-gabled building with plain weatherboard, a front batten door, and pigeon holes in the gable ends.

C Barn. Ca. 1900. Front-gable barn with plain weatherboard and exposed rafter tails.

C Quarter. Ca. 1837. Side-gabled building containing one room, with a rear shed addition, set on stone piers, with plain weatherboard, shuttered windows, and a small stoop with turned posts.

C Well with shelter. Ca. 1910. The well is protected by a wellhouse with plain posts, a hipped wood shingle roof, and exposed rafter tails.

118 E. South Ave.
C
1899

Holding-Aycock House. 2-story Queen Anne-style gable-and-wing house with a front gabled wing with a cutaway 2-story bay window, a side-gable roof with a front gabled dormer, and a wraparound porch. The house retains its 1-over-1 sash windows, a double front door with a 2-pane transom, and 2 interior chimneys. The porch has turned posts with delicate spindle brackets and a turned railing. The gable over the entrance bay has staggered wood shingles. Alterations include a 2-story rear addition and aluminum siding. The house was built for Thomas E. Holding, who owned Holding Drug Store and a bank. His daughter Leila married into the Aycock family. Her son, Ben Aycock, now makes his residence here.

122 E. South Ave.
C
19th c.

Quarters. 1-story side-gabled 2-room cottage with plain weatherboard, 6-over-6 sash windows, and a shed front porch with replacement turned posts. This is said to have been a servant's quarter. It stands on the west side of the lot occupied by the Taylor-Purefoy-Poteat-Swett House.

126 E. South Ave.
C
Ca. 1840

Taylor-Purefoy-Poteat-Swett House. Greek Revival-style 2-story hip-roofed house with 2 interior chimneys, plain weatherboard, an entrance with a double door, transom and sidelights, and large 6-over-6 sash windows. All openings have symmetrically molded surrounds with corner blocks. A full height classical portico was built in place of the original porch in the mid-20th century. The center hall, one room deep house has a 1-story rear ell that has been enlarged to a 2-story rear wing. Lot 78 on which this house stands was purchased ca. 1840 by Dr. A. H. Taylor, who built a dwelling. In a few years the Rev. John S. Purefoy, leader of the North Carolina Baptist Convention who helped to found Wake Forest College, purchased it. Dr. W. L. Poteat,

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president of the college, owned it in the early 20th century, and sold it in 1944 to Frank Swett, who lived here to the 1970s. At present it is under renovation as offices for the Wake Forest Baptist Church. [Paschal, I, 194]
NC Storage Building. Ca. 1990. Side-gabled 1-story building with fiberglass siding.

**200 block W. South
Ave., South side**

219 W. South Ave.
C
Ca. 1925

Apartment Building. Brick 2-story apartment building with a flat roof, a raised basement, and a recessed center bay containing 2 entrances sheltered by an entrance porch with brick posts and a brick railing. An iron railing surrounds the porch roof, with 2 upper façade doors opening onto the roof. Windows have 9-over-1 sashes.
The building contains 6 apartments.

225 W. South Ave.
C
Ca. 1940

Lide House. Colonial Revival-style 2-story hipped roof house with an exterior chimney, an entrance with a classical arched pediment, 8-over-8 sash windows, and a side porch with lattice posts. Aluminum siding. The original owners were the Lide family. [survey file]

**100 block W.
Sycamore Ave.,
north side**

136 W. Sycamore
Ave.
C
1939

Former Wake Forest School (Wake Forest Elementary School). Colonial Revival-style 2-story brick building, 21 bays wide, with a 3-bay entrance portico with fluted columns, an ornate metal railing, and a stuccoed pediment with a bull's eye window. The entrance has a decorative transom, paneled soffit, and fluted pilasters supporting a broken pediment. The façade is stuccoed beneath the portico. Windows have jack arches and replacement metal sashes. At the rear is an original 2-story ell that contains the auditorium. The building served as the graded school for Wake Forest until 1958, when the current Wake Forest High School was built on Stadium Drive. In 1970 middle school students were moved to the DuBois School on Taylor Street. Since that time the campus has housed only the elementary school. The Home Economics building formerly located at the rear was built about 1949 by local volunteers. The 1-story brick Colonial Revival-style building had a gabled classical entrance porch. It was demolished in 2003. [Murphy interview, 1949 Town Map]

C Gymnasium. 1939. Colonial Revival-style brick gymnasium with a front-gabled roof, a quoined center bay with a Palladian window and a round ventilator, and flanking side entrances with pedimented surrounds. The sides

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have 6-over-9 sash windows. [1949 Town Map]
C Garage. ca. 1950. Front-gabled concrete block garage with exposed rafter tails.
NC Picnic Shelter. Ca. 1960. (structure) Brick picnic shelter.
NC Trailer. Ca. 1970. Metal trailer.

136 W. Sycamore
Ave.
NC-age
1991

Wake Forest Elementary School. U-shaped 1-story brick school of contemporary design with gabled roofs and metal windows. At the rear of the new building are remnants of the previous 1950s elementary school, constructed of red brick veneer, with a flat roof and bands of metal casement windows. The front section of the school was demolished to make way for the new school building.

**100 block W.
Sycamore Ave.,
south side**

115 W. Sycamore
Ave.
C
Ca. 1945

H. H. Harris House. Side-gabled 1 ½-story brick Tudor Cottage with a gable end chimney, 2 gabled dormer windows, and a gabled entrance bay with a classical surround and a brick stoop. The 1-over-1 sash windows may be original. It was built for H. H. and Bertha Harris. Mrs. Harris remained here until her death in the early 1990s. [McCamy interview]

121 W. Sycamore
Ave.
C
Ca. 1935

Pop Carroll House. 2-story side-gabled Colonial Revival-style house with a gable end chimney, an entrance with a broken pediment, 8-over-8 sash windows, and a side porch with classical columns that has been screened. Vinyl siding and trim. It was built for Wake Forest College professor Pop Carroll. [McCamy interview]

125 W. Sycamore
Ave.
C
Ca. 1935

Clarence Medlin House. Front-gabled 1-story Craftsman-style house with a side chimney, 3-over-1 sash windows, a hipped porch with replacement posts, and replacement T-111 siding. It was built for Clarence and Bell Medlin. [McCamy interview]

125a W. Sycamore
Ave.
C
Ca. 1915

House. Side-gabled 1-story vernacular house with plain siding, 6-over-6 sash windows, a rear ell, and a replacement porch and rear additions. This is abandoned and somewhat deteriorated. It stands to the rear of 125 W. Sycamore Ave.

133 W. Sycamore
Ave.
NC-age

House. Gable-and-wing 1-story house with asbestos wall shingles, 6-over-6 sash windows, a corner porch, and a rear shed addition. This stands to the rear of 135 W. Sycamore Ave.

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Ca. 1955

135 W. Sycamore
Ave.
NC-alt.
ca. 1949

Richard Hartsfield House. Side-gabled 2-story concrete block house with a gable end chimney, a 1-story side wing, and an entrance porch with boxed posts. Heavy alterations, including vinyl siding and replacement vinyl sash windows, have altered the house's integrity. It was built for Richard and Ann Hartsfield. [1949 town map, McCamy interview]

145 W. Sycamore
Ave.
C
Ca. 1928

Vann-Bond House. Substantial 2-story brick Tudor Revival-style cottage with Flemish bond brick walls, a high hipped roof, an exterior end chimney, and a front bay with a concave roof and a multipane window. Other Tudor features are the round-arched batten door, the half-timbered and stuccoed front gable with a casement window, and 12-over-12 sash windows. Dr. W. H. Vann, head of the Bowman Gray Medical School at Wake Forest College, had the house built. From 1940 to 1944 it was a fraternity house. J. Nurney and Grace Bond resided here from 1944 to 1970. [owner interview]

**200 block W.
Sycamore Ave.,
South side**

205 W. Sycamore
Ave.
C
Ca. 1930

C. S. Black House. Substantial 1 ½-story brick Dutch Colonial-style house with front and rear shed dormer windows, 3-over-1 sash windows, and an entrance with sidelights, a fanlight, and an entrance porch with classical posts. Other features are a gable end chimney, a side porch with brick posts, and pent roofs across the gable ends. Vinyl trim. It was built for Wake Forest College professor C. S. Black and his wife Inez. The Cameron Lee family has lived here since 1959. [McCamy interview]

C Garage/Apartment. Ca. 1930. 514 S. College St. Hip-roofed brick 2-car garage with original batten doors. The upper story is an apartment with 3-over-1 sash windows.

213 W. Sycamore
Ave.
C
Ca. 1925

Wait Brewer House. Substantial 2-story side-gabled brick Colonial Revival-style house with a gable end chimney and a segmental-arched entrance with sidelights and transom. The segmental-arched entrance porch has classical columns. Other features are 6-over-6 sash windows and a porch with brick posts on one side and a sunporch on the other side. The house was built for Wait Brewer by the same contractor that built the Doctors Wilkinson Houses on S. Main St. His daughter, Mrs. Soule, inherited the house in 1960, and her son now resides here. [owner interview]

C Garage. ca. 1925. Contemporary brick garage with a hipped roof and some

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plain siding.

223 W. Sycamore
Ave.
C
1927

Dr. A. C. Reid House. Substantial 2-story hip-roofed Colonial Revival-style brick house with an exterior end chimney, an entrance with a fanlight and sidelights, and a segmental-arched entrance porch with fluted Doric columns and a pediment. Other features are 3-over-1 sash windows, a porch with brick posts on one side, and flanking porches with brick posts, one of which is screened. This was built for Dr. A. C. Reid, head of the school of psychology at Wake Forest College, and his wife Eleanor. [owner interview]

**100 block E.
Sycamore Ave.,
North side**

123 E. Sycamore
Ave.
C
ca. 1915

House. One-story tri-gable house with plain weatherboard, 2-over-2 sash windows, diamond ventilators in the gables, and a porch with chamfered posts with sawnwork brackets.

127 E. Sycamore
Ave.
C
ca. 1930

House. Craftsman-style 1-story side-gabled house with plain weatherboard, exposed rafter tails, 6-over-6 sash windows, and a bracketed hood over the entrance.

**100 block E.
Sycamore Ave.,
South side**

124 E. Sycamore
Ave.
C
ca. 1935

House. Craftsman-style 1 ½-story side-gabled house with 3-over-1 sash windows, a bracketed hood over the entrance, and vinyl siding and trim.

128-130 E.
Sycamore Ave.
NC-alt.
1930s

House. Side-gabled 1-story house with German siding, 2 front dormers, 6-over-6 sash windows, and an arched entrance porch. This was converted to a duplex after 1946 by the addition of a taller gable-roofed west side addition, which compromises the architectural integrity of the original house. [1946 SM]

C Garage. 1930s. Front-gabled garage with German siding.

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100 block W.

**Vernon Ave., North
side**

118 W. Vernon Ave.
NC-age
post 1953

House. Minimal Traditional-style 1 ½-story house with a gable end chimney, 2 gabled dormers, 6-over-6 sash windows, and a gabled entrance porch with decorative metal posts. Vinyl siding and trim.

122 W. Vernon Ave.
C
Ca. 1930

House. Small 1-story side-gable Craftsman-style house with an interior chimney and a shed porch with Craftsman posts. Alterations include replacement smaller sash windows, rear additions, and vinyl siding and trim, including covering the upper porch posts with vinyl.
C Shed. Ca. 1950. Front-gabled shed with plain weatherboard.

No number
NC-alt.
Ca. 1920

House. The abandoned rental house, with no street number, stands to the rear of 122 W. Vernon Ave. Side-gabled 1-story vernacular house with plain siding, 6-over-6 sash windows, and a shed porch. It is very deteriorated.

130 W. Vernon Ave.
C
Ca. 1940

House. Small front-gabled 1-story rental house with asbestos wall shingles, 6-over-6 sash windows, an interior chimney, and a hipped porch with plain posts. This was apparently built as a rental house along with three other nearby houses.

132 W. Vernon Ave.
C
Ca. 1940

House. Side-gable 1-story house with a corner recessed entrance porch, asbestos wall shingles, and 3-over-1 sash windows. This is one of a group of four houses apparently built as rental houses.

136 W. Vernon Ave.
C
Ca. 1940

House. Side-gabled 1-story house with a corner recessed entrance porch, asbestos wall shingles, and 3-over-1 sash windows. This is one of a group of four houses apparently built as rental houses.
NC Shed. Ca. 1960. Flat-roofed shed with plywood siding.

140 W. Vernon Ave.
NC-age
post 1953

House. Tiny 1-room side-gabled rental house with German siding and 6-over-6 sash windows.
NC Carport. Ca. 1980. Detached metal carport at rear.

Vacant Lot

Vacant Lot

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**100 block W.
Vernon Ave., South
side**

115 W. Vernon Ave.
C
Ca. 1949 **House.** Side-gabled 1-story concrete block house with a shallow front-gabled wing, an interior and an exterior chimney, and metal casement windows. In the raised basement is an apartment. [1949 town map]

119 W. Vernon Ave.
C
Ca. 1940 **House.** Side-gabled 1 ½-story Tudor Cottage that is set on a raised basement because the lot slopes steeply to the rear. Other features are a steep front gable, a bracketed entrance porch, a front chimney, and 6-over-6 and 4-over-4 sash windows. Aluminum siding.

133 W. Vernon Ave.
NC-age
Ca. 1955 **Garage/Apartment.** Set on a masonry garage, the upper apartment has 6-over-6 sash windows and vinyl siding. It is located on the east side of the lot occupied by the 135 W. Vernon Ave. house.

135 W. Vernon Ave.
C
Ca. 1930 **House.** Small 1-story side-gabled house with an interior chimney, plain weatherboard, and a shed porch with Craftsman posts. The 1-over-1 sash windows may be replacements.

139 W. Vernon Ave.
C
Ca. 1925 **House.** Side-gabled 1 ½-story bungalow with a gable end chimney, a gabled dormer, 4-over-1 sash windows, and an engaged porch with Craftsman posts. Vinyl covers the walls, trim, and the upper porch posts.
C Garage. ca. 1930. Frame garage whose roof shape and wall materials are obscured by shrubs.

**100 block W.
Walnut St., south
side**

123 W. Walnut St.
NC-age
ca. 1955 **Mary and Sophie Lanneau House.** Hip-roofed Rustic style Ranch house with stained weatherboard, 8-over-8 sash windows, and an engaged carport. Unmarried sisters Mary and Sophie Lanneau built this house and lived here for many years. [Steely interview]
NC Shed. ca. 1955. Large hip-roofed shed of identical style to the house.

**100 block E.
Walnut St., South
side**

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118 E. Walnut Ave.
NC-age
Ca. 1995

House. Brick 2 ½-story contemporary-style house constructed on lot at rear of 340 N. Main Street. Features include a pyramidal-hip roof and a gabled 2-story tall entrance portico.

**300 block N.
Wingate St., East
side**

302 N. Wingate St.
C
1901

Strickland House. 1-story tri-gable house with plain weatherboard, 4-over-4 sash windows, an entrance with sidelights, 2 interior chimneys, and a rear ell. The front gable has a diamond ventilator. The front porch has replacement posts and railing, and the ell porch has been enclosed. The Strickland family is the earliest known owner. (owner interview)
C Shed. Ca. 1930. Side-gabled shed with German siding and an attached 1-car garage.

308 N. Wingate St.
NC-alt.
Ca. 1920

House. Very altered I-house of 2-story side-gable form, with a 1-story porch. All of the exterior fabric appears to be replacement, and the wall dormers and eaves seem to be later additions.
C Garage. ca. 1940. Front-gable garage with plain weatherboard.
NC Shed. Ca. 1970. Side-gable shed with vinyl siding.

312 N. Wingate St.
C
Ca. 1952

House. Small hip-roofed 1-story concrete block house with 2-over-2 horizontal sash windows and a front picture window. The carport is a later addition.

318 N. Wingate St.
C
Ca. 1940

House. Small side-gable 1-story house with asbestos wall shingles, 4-over-1 sash windows, and a shed porch addition.

**100 block S.
Wingate St., East
side**

120 S. Wingate St.
(Block bounded by
North, South, Front,
and Wingate streets)

Wake Forest College (Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary). Wake Forest College opened in 1834 on a 650-acre farm that was the Dr. Calvin Jones plantation. Affiliated with the Baptist church, the college prospered and the small town of Wake Forest grew around the campus from the 1830s to the mid-1950s. The Jones House faced east, and as the college campus grew it was also oriented eastward, toward the tracks of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad built through the campus in 1837. Most of the buildings have dual facades that face both inward toward the center of the campus and outward to the surrounding streets. Although the main entrance to the campus is from

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Wingate St. on the west, the main ceremonial entrance is the “Arch” on Front St. facing Roosevelt Ave., that leads beneath the railroad tracks to the business district. Housed at first in temporary frame quarters, the first permanent building, a 2-story brick building, was completed in 1837 by builder John Berry of Hillsborough. In 1878 two other buildings, the library and a chapel, were constructed near the main building. The 4th building was Lea Laboratory, a science building. By 1933 13 buildings comprised the campus. The College Building, the oldest building, burned in 1933, and the chapel in 1934. The library building was demolished about 1960. In 1956 the college moved to Winston-Salem, N.C. and became Wake Forest University. Since that time, the campus has been owned and operated as the Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary. Due to the continuity of church affiliation and educational function, Southeastern Seminary has carefully maintained the campus buildings and made minor, incremental changes in the traditional Colonial Revival style of the Wake Forest College buildings. Therefore the pre-1956 buildings retain their architectural integrity from the period of significance.

The architecturally traditional Wake Forest College campus features a number of buildings designed by noted North Carolina and east coast architects. The administrative, classroom, and dormitory buildings reflect the Colonial Revival style and were primarily constructed in the 1930s and 1940s after fires destroyed several of the school’s older buildings. The campus occupies a single large rectangular tract surrounded by a historic dry-laid stone wall and bounded on the east by Front Street and the railroad tracks, on the north by North Avenue, on the south by South Avenue, and on the west by Wingate Street. Four of the major buildings: Stealey Hall, the Gymnasium, Simmons Hall, and the Chapel were constructed between 1933 and 1943 during the presidency of Thurman Delna Kitchin. They were designed by William H. Deitrick, a Raleigh architect and alumnus, and built by Durham contractor George W. Kane. The distinguished brick Colonial Revival style of these buildings has set the tone for all subsequent campus construction.

The main vehicular entrance is a circular driveway in the center of the west side that leads to Stealey Hall, the administrative building. The eleven brick buildings are set graciously amid a beautifully landscaped campus of lawns, with radiating brick sidewalks and mature evergreen and hardwood trees. A monument donated by the Class of 1909, as well as gardens, enliven the grounds. Simmons Hall and Gore Gymnasium are located outside this quadrangle. [Paschal, *History of Wake Forest College*; Lally, Wake County Survey entry]

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Center west side of
campus
C
1935

Stealey Hall (Wait Hall). Designed by Raleigh architect William H. Deitrick and built by George W. Kane, a Durham contractor, Stealey Hall stands on the site of the original college building that burned in 1933. The stately Colonial Revival-style three-story brick building has dual front elevations with central pavilions facing west to the main campus driveway and east toward the campus quadrangle. Notable details include the Flemish bond brick veneer, brick quoins, 12-over-12 and 8-over-12 sash windows with flat arches, a modillion cornice, and a tall cupola with a bellcast copper roof. It was built as the administration building and continues to function in this capacity. Originally known as Wait Hall, it was renamed Stealey Hall by Southeastern Seminary. Deitrick's design set the Colonial Revival model followed for subsequent Wake Forest College buildings.

Northwest corner of
campus
NC-alt.
Ca. 1940, ca. 1965

Library (Denny Hall). Three-story Colonial Revival-style building located to the north of Stealey Hall, that faces east toward the campus quadrangle and is finished with similar detailing to Stealey Hall. The east façade has a five-bay center pavilion with flanking three-bay wings. Walls are laid in Flemish bond variation. About 1965 a third story was added and a rear addition doubled the size of the building. This was built as the library about 1940, and has lost its architectural integrity because of the large addition.

Southwest corner of
campus
C
Ca. 1946

Appleby Hall. Two-story Colonial Revival-style classroom building located to the south of Stealey Hall that follows the design precedent it set. The principal façade, facing east towards campus, features a pedimented center pavilion with a bull's eye window, and an entrance with Ionic colonettes. Other classical details are Flemish bond brickwork, quoins, and 12-over-12 sash windows with flat arches. The two-story center rear wing is original. This was built as a classroom building for Wake Forest College between 1941 and 1946. [Paschal, III,: Aerial view of grounds, 1941; 1946 SM]

Center north side of
campus
C
1888, 1920

Lea Laboratory (Broyhill Hall). The graceful brick building, composed of a 2-story pedimented central block with flanking 1-story wings, represents an unusually early example of the Colonial Revival style (in fact, the earliest known example in North Carolina), although executed with an irrepressibly Victorian spirit. The Flemish bond brickwork of the walls, molded stone window and door trim, graceful traceried fanlights over the entrances, arched windows with keystones, and such delicate wooden details as the main cornice with a dentil course and arched corbel course, make the building the most architecturally significant building on the campus. Designed by architect John Appleton Wilson of Baltimore, it is one of the first chemical laboratories constructed on a Southern college campus. Gabled end blocks were added in 1920. The interior has been remodeled and now serves as offices. [Lea

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Laboratory National Register nomination, 1975]

Northwest corner of
campus
C
1923-24

Bostwick Hall. This brick 3-story dormitory was designed by Raleigh architects Wilson and Berryman in the Colonial Revival style, with a monumental 2-story Corinthian porch facing east towards the campus. The stone columns and decorative cast-iron railing on the upper porch and around the flat porch roof are quite impressive. The 8-over-8 sash windows have stone lintels, with a classical central tablet ornamenting the first story windows. [Paschal, III, 212]

Northwest corner of
campus
C
1947

Johnson Hall (Goldston Hall). 3-story Flemish bond brick Colonial Revival-style dormitory that follows the model set by the Deitrick buildings of the 1930s. The dual facades, facing both north to North Avenue and south to the campus, contain a center entrance pavilion and end pavilions with flanking connectors with subsidiary entrances. Colonial Revival details include elliptical windows in the pediments of the pavilions and highly detailed entrance surrounds with triglyph and metope friezes. This continues to be used as a dormitory. This was built after 1946. It does not appear on the 1946 Sanborn map.

Central east side of
campus
C
1944

Binkley Chapel. Set on the central axis of the campus and facing Stealey Hall to the west, this is the largest building and the symbolic and physical focus of the campus. The brick Colonial Revival-style sanctuary is set on a raised basement, and its west façade features a five-bay monumental Corinthian portico that shelters three vaulted entrances. The pediment contains the seal of Wake Forest College. The 7-bay deep side elevations contain tall round-arched sash windows with keystones. Designed by Raleigh architect William H. Deitrick and built by George W. Kane of Durham.

Northeast corner of
campus
C
1933

Johnson Medical Building (Adams Hall). 2-story Colonial-Revival style classroom building with dual facades facing south toward campus and north toward North Avenue. The central pedimented entrance pavilion features an entrance with fluted pilasters, a broken pediment, and a leaded fanlight. Walls have Flemish bond variation, and the 12-over-12 sash windows have flat arches. 1-bay wide wings containing staircases that flank the southern entrance pavilion are later additions. This is the first building of the Depression era building campaign. This housed the School of Medicine.

Southwest corner of
campus
NC-age
Ca. 1959, ca. 1995

Stephens-Mackie Hall. 2-story brick Colonial Revival-style building with dual facades facing north toward campus and south toward South Avenue. Each façade contains a pedimented entrance pavilion with full-height Corinthian pilasters. Windows have flat arches. This was built as the

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bookstore and student center soon after Southeastern Seminary acquired the campus. It was gutted and renovated as offices and meeting rooms in the 1990s.

South center side of
campus
NC-age
2001

Jacumin-Simpson Missions Center. 2-story, 11-bay wide Colonial Revival style building that has dual facades facing south to South Avenue and north to the campus. The south façade features a central elliptical pavilion with a colonnade of monumental Corinthian order. A polygonal cupola surmounts the central roofline. Other details are Flemish bond brickwork and 12-over-12 sash windows with flat arches with keystones.

Southwest corner of
campus
NC-age
Ca. 1963

Lolley Hall (Women's Dorm). The 2-story brick Colonial Revival-style dormitory faces Wingate Street, to the west, and is the only building on the main campus that turns its back to the campus. Although simplified, the design continues to follow the standard design set in the 1930s, with walls of Flemish bond variation brick, a central pedimented pavilion with quoined corners, 8-over-8 sash with flat arches, and an elliptical 1-story wooden Doric entrance porch. This was built as a women's dorm for Southeastern Seminary about 1963.

Southwest corner of
campus
NC-age
Ca. 1995

Gazebo. (structure) Wooden polygonal gazebo that overlooks a small Japanese garden located behind the Women's Dorm.

Central campus
NC-age
Ca. 2000

Gazebo. (structure) The polygonal gazebo with bellcast metal roof and arcaded wooden walls is a recent replacement of the classical gazebo that sheltered with marble fountain on this site donated by the class of 1912. The fountain commemorated the site of the campus well.

East central side of
campus
C
Ca. 1909

The Arch. (structure) Centered on the Front Street side of campus, facing the railroad tracks, is a handsome stone post-and-lintel entrance donated about 1909 by the Class of 1909. Rusticated granite posts support a rusticated ashlar granite entablature with a dentil cornice. A tablet within the entablature is inscribed "Southeastern Baptist Seminary Founded 1950." A flanking curved granite wall with built-in benches creates an entrance courtyard. The plaque is obviously a replacement of the original plaque, made when Southeastern Seminary took over the campus. The structure, known as the arch, was the main symbol of the Wake Forest College campus.

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Campus
C
Ca. 1885 to 1990s

Wake Forest College landscape. (site) The landscape design of the campus, which evolved over some 100 years, represents a significant contributing resource to the campus. It consists of the dry-laid fieldstone wall that surrounds the main campus, built from 1885 to the early 1900s, 5 gates on the west, north, and south sides, and the lush lawns, mature trees, and shrubs that adorn the grounds. The gates are formed by stone bases that are extensions of the stone walls, supporting delicate cast-iron arches with electric lamps set in the peak of the arches. The arches were installed in the early 1990s. Two bronze plaques are located near the wall on the south and north sides of campus. The north plaque commemorates Doctor Tom, beloved janitor at Wake Forest College from 1880 to 1927, who constructed the stone walls. The south plaque commemorates Douglas Buttram, who repaired the stone walls in the early 1990s.

**200 block S.
Wingate St., East
side**

205 S. Wingate St.
NC-age
1960s

House. Side-gabled 1 ½-story brick Williamsburg Revival-style house with a transomed door, a pedimented entrance porch, and casement windows.
NC Shed. Ca. 1970. Front-gambrel-roofed prefabricated shed with plywood siding.

209 S. Wingate St.
NC-age
1960s

House. Large Split-Level type house of brick and frame, set at right angles to the road, with a shed porch, an attached carport, and 6-over-6 sash windows.

Vacant lot

Vacant Lot

**300 block S.
Wingate St., West
side**

Vacant lot

Vacant Lot

328 S. Wingate St.
C
1930s

Jones Summer House. Rustic log cabin with saddle-notched round logs, a stone chimney and foundation, wide overhanging eaves, and wooden casement windows. This was built from a kit as a summer house by the H. B. Jones family, who lived at 312 Woodland Ave. Their property included this lot at that time. [McCamy interview]

**300 block S.
Wingate St., East
side**

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- 325 S. Wingate St.
NC-age
Ca. 2002
- Boys and Girls Club of Wake Forest.** Large brick building with a 1-story front section and a 2-story rear section, both covered by hip roofs. A recessed porch shelters the front entrance.
- 500 block S.
Wingate St., West
side**
- 500 S. Wingate St.
C
1940s
- Dr. W. E. Speas House.** Brick 2-story Colonial Revival-style house with a classical surround with a blind fanlight, 8-over-8 sash windows with paneled aprons on the lower façade, flanking wings, gable end chimneys, and lunettes in the gable ends. It was built for Dr. W. E. Speas and his wife Iona. Dr. Speas was a physics professor at Wake Forest College. [McCamy interview]
- 512 S. Wingate St.
C
Ca. 1935
- Jasper Memory House.** Stone side-gabled 1 ½-story Tudor Cottage with random stone walls, an interior end chimney, a projecting entrance bay with a cross-gable, a batten door, and 2 gabled front dormer windows. Other features are metal casement windows and a south side porch with stone posts and an iron railing. It was built for Jasper Memory, an education professor at Wake Forest College. [McCamy interview]
- 522 S. Wingate St.
C
1939
- Dr. Bradbury House.** Side-gabled brick 1 ½-story Colonial Revival-style house with a gable end chimney, 2 front wall dormers, and a recessed entrance with a transom, a paneled reveal, and a pilastered surround. Other features are 8-over-8 segmental-arched sash windows, a south side gabled porch enclosed as a sunroom, and a north side 1-story wing. The house was built for Dr. Bradbury, a biology professor at Wake Forest College. [owner interview]
NC Shed. Ca. 2000. Front-gabled shed with vinyl siding.
- 532 S. Wingate St.
C
Ca. 1941
- Camillo Artom House.** Side-gabled 1-story Minimal Traditional-style house with an interior chimney, asbestos wall shingles, a shed entrance vestibule, and a shallow gabled front wing with an oriel bay window with wood casements. The remaining windows have 6-over-6 sashes. A small front-gabled garage with German siding is connected by a breezeway with metal jalousie windows. This was built for Camillo and Bianca Artom, refugees from Italy who emigrated to the United States at the beginning of World War II. Camillo was a biochemistry professor in the Wake Forest College medical school. Later owners were Charles and Clara Allen. [Buchanan interview]
- 538 S. Wingate St.
C
Ca. 1938
- Alton Cocke House.** Brick side-gabled 1 ½-story Cape Cod style house with a large center chimney, an entrance with a pilastered surround, 2 front gabled dormer windows, and 8-over-8 sash windows. The south side porch is enclosed as a sunroom. It was built for Alton and Virginia Cocke. Alton was a

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biology professor at Wake Forest College. [Buchanan interview]

**500 block S.
Wingate St., East
side**

533 S. Wingate St.
C
1948

Bazemore-Harrell House. Cape Cod-style 1 ½-story brick side-gabled house with an interior chimney, 2 front gabled dormer windows, 1-over-1 sash windows, and a brick stoop at the entrance. On the south side is a flat-roofed sunporch. This was built for Eyssel Bazemore. Dr. Paul Harrell, a dentist, was a later owner. [McCamy interview, Wooten interview]
NC Shed. Ca. 1995. Side-gabled prefabricated shed with plywood siding.

**300 block
Woodland Ave.,
North side**

310 Woodland Ave.
NC-age
1960s

House. Brick side-gabled Ranch house with bands of sash windows, an engaged porch with plain posts, and an attached carport.

312 Woodland Ave.
C
1939

Dr. H. B. Jones House. Colonial Revival-style 1 1/2-story side-gabled house with gable end chimneys, a side bay entrance with a pilastered surround, 6-over-6 sash windows, and 3 gabled wall dormers. Aluminum siding. The house was built for a Dr. H. B. Jones, an English professor at Wake Forest College. The west 1-story wing was a student rental room. A later owner was Bill Fisher, principal of the local elementary school. [McCamy interview, owner interview]

320 Woodland Ave.
NC-age
1960s

Gulas House. Brick 2-story Split Foyer-type house with a fanlight over the entrance, and 8-over-8 sash windows. The façade sashes have diamond-pane muntins.

334 Woodland Ave.
C
Ca. 1936

Dr. Clontz House. Colonial Revival-style 2-story brick house with a hipped roof, a center chimney, and a recessed entrance bay with latticework posts and a decorative iron railing in the upper bay. The brick is painted white. Windows have 8-over-8 and 8-over-12 sashes. The large yard is extensively landscaped. The house was built for Dr. Clontz, history professor at Wake Forest College, who lived here until 1956. [owner interview]

**300 block
Woodland Ave.,
South side**

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329 Woodland Ave. **House.** Side-gabled brick Ranch house, 4 bays wide, with a central chimney and 2-over-2 horizontal sash windows. On the south side is a carport; on the north side a screened porch.
NC-age
ca. 1955

400 block

Woodland Ave.,

North side

402 Woodland Ave.

C

Ca. 1945

Jones-Isbell House. Side-gabled 1 ½-story Cape Cod-style house with a center chimney, 2 gabled dormer windows, asbestos wall shakes, an entrance with a classical surround, and 8-over-8 sash windows. On the south side is a sunroom, on the north side is a front-gabled wing. [1949 town map]

400 block

Woodland Ave.,

South side

413 Woodland Ave.

C

1947

Rufus Forrest House. Cape Cod-style 1 ½-story side-gable house with an interior chimney, asbestos wall shingles, and metal casement windows. It was built for Rufus Forrest, superintendent of Wake Forest schools, by contractor Ed Osborne. [Murphy interview, 1949 town map]

NC Garage/Apartment. ca. 1960. Brick 2-story 2-car garage with an apartment with 6-over-6 sash windows in the upper story.

421 Woodland Ave.

C

ca. 1945

O'Flaherty House. Small 1-story side-gable house, 4 bays wide, with 8-over-8 and 6-over-6 sash windows, a gabled stoop, interior chimney, recessed side wing, and aluminum siding. It was built for a German professor at Wake Forest College named O'Flaherty. [Murphy interview, 1949 town map]

433 Woodland Ave.

NC-age

ca. 1960

Edwards House. Colonial Revival-style frame Ranch house with an interior chimney, 2 hipped dormers, 6-over-9 sash windows, and aluminum siding. The house sits on a larger, more suburban lot than the houses to the east. It was built for Mr. Edwards, a local pharmacist. [Murphy interview]
NC Garage. ca. 1980. Gambrel-roofed garage with artificial siding.

443 Woodland Ave.

C

ca. 1945

House. Small 1-story Minimal Traditional-style house with an interior chimney, 6-over-6 sash windows, a front multi-pane picture window, and a gabled entrance projection. Vinyl siding. [1949 town map]

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Section 8: Statement of Significance

The Wake Forest Historic District is a college town district. At its center is the original campus of Wake Forest College, established in 1834 and relocated to Winston-Salem, North Carolina in 1956. Wake Forest College has statewide significance as the oldest denominational college in North Carolina. The small, well-landscaped, rectangular campus, which has housed the Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary since 1956, contains eight historic Colonial Revival-style brick classroom, office, chapel and dormitory buildings built between 1888 and 1953 during the district's period of significance. The town of Wake Forest grew slowly around the campus. To the north stretch the stylish Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne and Classical Revival-style dwellings of the college faculty. To the south and west are the twentieth century dwellings of the town's citizens who built up a community around the college. The Wake Forest Institute at Wake Forest was the first viable denominational college in the state. In 1838 it became Wake Forest College, a classical school. The second viable church college, Davidson College, was established by the Presbyterians in 1837.

The Wake Forest Historic District meets Criterion C for the architectural significance of its college buildings, faculty houses, the houses of the townspeople, churches, commercial buildings, and other historic buildings. Landmarks of Wake Forest College's history, including one of the three original college buildings—the Greek Revival-style South Brick House, built in 1837, surround the campus. Complementing the architectural significance of the stately college buildings, built primarily between 1888 and 1953, is the 200-500 block stretch of North Main Street, once known as Faculty Avenue for the professors' houses that line the street. The oldest of the dwellings is the Federal-style Calvin Jones House, the ca. 1820 plantation house that once stood on the farm that was purchased in 1832 for the new college. John M. Brewer's Greek Revival cottage, set on a raised basement, was built about 1860 in the 200 block of North Main Street. Two other Greek Revival-style houses from the 1840s stand near the campus. Some half-dozen houses built from the 1870s to the 1890s are evidence that professors' taste ran toward the Italianate style during this era. A substantial group of ornate Queen Anne-style houses built from about 1890 to 1903 enliven the district. Two outstanding examples of the Colonial Revival style were built by textile mill owners at the north end of the district in the late nineteenth-early twentieth century. Four buildings by Raleigh architect W. H. Deitrick in the brick Colonial Revival style were built in the 1930s-1940s, three for Wake Forest College and one for a local physician. Other landmarks in the district include the Powers Store, a large turn-of-the-twentieth-century brick store, the 1928 Tudor Revival-style stone manor house built for the college president from a design by architect H. P. S. Keller, the 1938 Colonial Revival-style WPA-funded Community House, the 1939 Colonial Revival-style brick Wake Forest School, and a continuous progression of houses built in the Queen Anne, Craftsman, Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival styles throughout the first half of the twentieth century.

Although Criterion Consideration A applies to the Wake Forest Historic District, since Wake Forest College was owned by a religious institution, the district has statewide educational significance as the campus of one of North Carolina's most distinguished colleges, and local significance as a center of

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community development in Wake County. The historic context for the district's significance may be found in "Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County (ca. 1770-1941)," specifically in context 1: British and Africans Shape an Agrarian Society (Colonial Period to 1860), pages E8-30. The district also has local significance under Criterion C for its collection of buildings representative of Wake County's distinct architectural styles and building types. The historic architectural context for the district appears in Property Type 3A: Houses Built from the Colonial Period to the Civil War Era, pages F.124-131; 3B: Houses Built Between the Civil War and World War I, pages F132-137; 3C: Twentieth-Century Popular House Types, pages F137-142; and 4: Institutional Buildings, pages F142-154. The district meets registration requirements for its individual building types—residential, commercial, and institutional, pages _____. The period of significance begins ca. 1820 with the oldest district building, and continues to 1953, fifty years ago. The historic buildings in the district generally retain their architectural integrity, including original porches, windows, and front entrances.

Historical Background: Establishment of Wake Forest College

The town of Wake Forest grew gradually around a small Baptist college, Wake Forest College, established on the 650-acre plantation of Dr. Calvin Jones. The plantation "mansion" was described in the sale advertisement as having a double front porch and five rooms with fireplaces. The outbuildings included a kitchen, store house, office, carriage house, barns, overseer's house, and slave cabins. The North Carolina Baptist Convention, influenced by Wake County Baptist minister John Purefoy, chose the Jones Plantation because of its fertile farmland, healthy location, and the strong Baptist presence in the area. The North Carolina Baptist Convention purchased the Jones plantation for \$2,500 in 1832 in order to establish an educational institute in North Carolina. The Reverend Samuel Wait, one of the founders of the Convention, was the first president of the college and served until 1842. For the first five years, from 1834-1839, the institution operated as Wake Forest Institute, a manual labor institution, with the instruction centered around agricultural work, using seven existing slave cabins as dormitories. Temporary frame buildings were constructed in the first few years, including a two-story house and two one-story dormitories known as "Long Buildings."¹

From 1835-1838 Captain John Berry, a Hillsborough, North Carolina architect-builder, built a four-story brick building, known as the College Building, for offices, classrooms, and dormitories. The Jones plantation house was moved west to accommodate the new building. In 1842 the Jones House was moved a second time, to Back (Wingate Street), where it became a private faculty house.² Berry was a Baptist and member of the board of trustees of Wake Forest Institute. In 1837-1838 he built two faculty houses, one on North Street and the other on South Street, of brick, thirty-six by forty-two feet in size, with Doric porticos and Palladian windows in the gables. One became known as the North Brick House, the other as the South Brick House. These were financed privately, although the college owned the South Brick House for a brief time. The College Building burned in 1933. The North Brick House was

¹ Paschal's *History of Wake Forest College*, volume I: 1834-1865, is the primary source of information for this period. On page 104 he states that the north Long Building is now the main part of the house at 124 West Pine Street.

² *Ibid.*, 68-71.

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demolished about 1936 for the construction of Simmons Hall, a dormitory. The South Brick House still stands at 112 East South Avenue.

The Railroad and the Wake Forest College Plat 1839-1840

During the momentous years of the late 1830s, Wake Forest Institute became a college, gained a rail connection, and converted its farmland into an academic village. In 1837 the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, one of the two earliest lines in North Carolina, was granted a right of way through the east side of the college property, thus forever setting the east campus boundary. When the railroad came through in 1840, a station was built a mile south in the flourishing community of Forestville. In 1852, the college attempted to persuade the railroad company to establish a rail stop at the college, but was unsuccessful. All passengers arriving at Wake Forest College by train were obliged to walk or take a wagon a mile north to campus until 1874, when the college paid to relocate the depot building to Wake Forest. This first railroad in North Carolina linked Raleigh to the town of Gaston on the Virginia border, where it connected with a railroad to Petersburg.³

In 1838 the school was rechartered as Wake Forest College, a liberal arts school. Since the farm lands were no longer needed, they were platted into streets and eighty one-acre lots and sold at a public sale on February 4, 1839 and another in June, 1845. The plat (Figure 1) resembled the familiar courthouse square plan, with the campus occupying the center square, enclosed by North Street, South Street, Main Street on the east, and Back Street (now Wingate Street) on the west. The street extending from the center of campus to the north and south was known as Middle Street (now College Street). The plat extended three blocks to the north, intersected by Pine, Walnut, and Juniper streets, and one block to the south. The Raleigh and Gaston Railroad tracks bounded the town plat on the east, along Front Street. The college retained the lots on the east, south, and west sides of the small campus, leaving lots to the north along North Main Street for private faculty housing. This became known as Faculty Avenue. Although it took many years, all lots were eventually bought by faculty, trustees, and friends of the college. According to tradition, President Wait intended for the campus to be ringed by brick faculty houses, such as the North and South Brick Houses, on the lots facing the campus, but the college was in nearly constant financial want throughout most of its early years and did not build another college building until after the Civil War.

“The Simple Academic Life” 1838-1861

Until the Civil War the entire college was housed in the College Building and some temporary wooden structures. In the words of the George W. Paschal, college historian, “There was little to interfere with the simple academic life.”⁴ In 1852 the number of bachelor’s degrees awarded by the college rose to ten, a number not equalled again until 1885. In the 1850s the faculty consisted of John B. White, mathematics and philosophy, William H. Owen and W. T. Brooks, ancient languages, and W. T.

³Murray, *Wake: Capital County of North Carolina*, 416-417; Paschal, *History of Wake Forest College*, I, 52.

⁴ Paschal, *History of Wake Forest College*, I, 417.

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Walters, mathematics and chemistry.⁵ Up to the mid-1850s the student enrollment was approximately one hundred per year. The presidents of the college during the antebellum period were Reverend Samuel Wait, 1834-1845; William Hooper, 1845-1848; John Brown White, 1849-1853; and Washington M. Wingate, 1854-1879.

The curriculum at the college was quite similar to that offered at the University of North Carolina—ancient languages, moral philosophy, the history of Greece and Rome, political theory, natural philosophy, mathematics and chemistry. As at the state university, much of the intellectual and social activity at Wake Forest College revolved around the two literary societies, the Euzelians and the Philomathesians, whose focus was the “intellectual improvement of its members.” Like other colleges of classical learning, most of the student body belonged to one of two literary societies which lived in separate ends of the College Building, and held meetings, debates, and maintained libraries. The societies, which often debated one another, were naturally competitive. The state university, being a state institution, was secular, and many of its students were from the wealthiest and most well-connected families in North Carolina. Wake Forest College was a Baptist institution, thus religious studies and mandatory attendance at religious services were an important part of student life. However the college was primarily a liberal arts institution that provided the best possible education “under Christian influences.”⁶ Students were generally drawn from the middle classes, and conformed to the expectation of “plain living, industry and high thinking.”⁷

At the time of the Civil War, in addition to the three college buildings, only fifteen additional structures stood on the acreage platted by the college. North Main Street contained three houses: the Robert Hicks House on the east side and the Dr. Wait-Taylor House and the John M. Brewer House on the west side. The Hicks House, which stood at 328 North Main Street, was overbuilt about 1900 and is no longer recognizable. In 1842 when he retired as the college’s first president, the Reverend Samuel Wait purchased the lot at 315 North Main Street and built the Greek Revival-style house that still stands. At the same time he purchased two blocks of North College and North Wingate streets to the rear for use as farmland.⁸ John M. Brewer built a log house at 229 North Main Street about 1853.⁹ About 1860 he added a frame upper story that created a raised cottage.

Some of the fifteen buildings were on the south side of the campus. One has survived-- the Taylor-Purefoy-Poteat-Swett House (118 East South Avenue). Two other antebellum houses-- the Crocker-Royall-Dunn House (338 South Main Street), and the farmhouse of Willis Holding (531 South Main Street)—are outside the college plat and very altered.¹⁰ The most significant building in this section was the College Hotel. In 1849 James S. Purefoy, son of the Reverend John Purefoy, who had influenced the site selection for the college, built an imposing hotel with “large, airy rooms and long porches” in the

⁵ Ibid., I, 416.

⁶ *The Heritage of Wake County*, 55.

⁷ Paschal, *History of Wake Forest College*, I, 466, 490.

⁸ Ibid., 195.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid., 198-199.

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block south of the campus, at the corner of South Avenue and South Main Street.¹¹ The hotel was a much-needed amenity that encouraged the growth of the college and town.

The small academic village of Wake Forest had a dominant Greek Revival architectural character during the antebellum period, in keeping with its Baptist anti-papist theology that viewed Gothic architectural styles with disfavor. The three brick Berry buildings were of elegant Greek Revival design. The Brewer House at 229 North Main Street, modeled after a house in Suffolk, Virginia, is a distinguished raised cottage with a pedimented porch and robust Greek Revival woodwork. The retirement home of President Wait (a native of Washington County, New York state) is a refined temple-form Greek Revival house, although now enlarged. The Taylor-Purefoy-Poteat-Swett House at 118 East South Avenue is a two-story frame Greek Revival dwelling with a fashionable entrance and woodwork.

Civil War and Reconstruction

At the start of the Civil War in 1861, approximately 100 Wake Forest College students formed an infantry company, commanded by classics professor James H. Foote. Twenty-five of them were killed or wounded in their first battle, one of the Seven Days Battles near Richmond in 1862, and others died later. In May 1862 the college closed, and from June 1862 to the close of the war the College Building was used as a Confederate hospital. In 1866 operations were resumed and the college slowly rebuilt its faculty and student body. William Royall and William Gaston Simmons were the only two faculty members still at the college in 1867. Royall's son, William Bailey Royall, became a professor there at this time.¹²

During the Reconstruction era, the campus achieved its present size, although the physical plant was still limited to the College Building and some temporary frame structures. In 1869 President Charles E. Taylor hired a landscape gardener named Major Englehardt. Englehardt closed off Main Street, which extended through the campus, and incorporated the additional block of lots that extended east to the railroad tracks into the campus, thus creating the present rectangular campus. Front Street, alongside the railroad tracks, became the campus boundary. Englehardt laid out curving walkways on the campus.¹³ In 1874 the Forestville Depot was physically moved to a location beside the tracks across from the college campus. At this time, the land east of the railroad was platted into lots and the present business district began to develop.¹⁴ The north boundary of town at Juniper Avenue was extended two blocks north to Oak Street.¹⁵ The town's historic northern boundary is represented by the placement of two houses at the corner of North Main Street-- the Dr. William Royall House, 107 East Juniper Street, and the Powell-White House, 614 North Main Street-- facing south rather than west to North Main Street.

The curriculum of the college during the later nineteenth century was similar to the antebellum

¹¹ Ibid. I, 200.

¹² Ibid. II, 8; Manarin, *North Carolina Troops 1861-1865*, 136; Lefler and Newsome, *North Carolina*, 37.

¹³ Paschal, *History of Wake Forest College*, II, 38.

¹⁴ Ibid., I, 197. Pezzoni, *Downtown Wake Forest Historic District*, 8.13.

¹⁵ *The Story of Wake Forest*, Bicentennial History, 1971, 12.

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curriculum, but became more specialized. New courses offered were logic and rhetoric, biology, French, German, and physics. Construction of Lea Laboratory in 1888, one of the first chemical laboratories constructed on a Southern college campus, provided better facilities to teach chemistry. Prominent professors during this period were language professor J. B. Carlyle, who taught from 1888-1911; language professor William B. Royall, who taught from 1880-1893; and mathematics professor Luther Rice Mills, who taught from 1867-1907. College presidents during this era were Washington M. Wingate, who continued as president until 1879, Thomas Henderson Pritchard, 1879-1882; and Charles Elisha Taylor, 1884-1905. Under the leadership of President Taylor the departments of law, medicine, and physical culture were added. Student enrollment climbed from 144 in 1884-1885 to 328 in 1903-1904.¹⁶ In the mid-1880s, President Taylor supervised beautification of the campus with additional landscaping. Taylor had the brick walkways begun in 1869 completed and planted thousands of magnolias, other evergreens, and deciduous trees as well as shrubs and vines. He had a fieldstone wall constructed around the east section of the campus to the railroad tracks.¹⁷

“There was no place like Wake Forest”

The town of Wake Forest College was incorporated in 1880, with a town boundary of 960 acres in the shape of a rectangle with the center at the main College Building. In 1890 the population of Wake Forest was 833; by 1910 it was 1443. A separate commercial district developed around the railroad depot east of the railroad tracks in the late 1800s.¹⁸ One of the earliest stores east of the tracks was the Powers and Holding Drug Store, established by Dr. John Benjamin Powers and Thomas E. Holding.¹⁹ During this era, many of the faculty houses along the three blocks of North Main Street to Juniper Avenue were built. Townspeople built houses along North and South avenues, West Pine Street, and North College Street surrounding the college. Dr. Powers built his own residence, an Italianate-style two-story house, at 112 West North Avenue across from the college in 1876. He built another large brick drugstore and general store beside his house at 100-102 West North Street about 1897. In 1899 Thomas E. Holding had a large Queen Anne-style house built at 118 East South Avenue, across from the college. These houses and the store are still standing.

The following reminiscence of Wake Forest in the late 1800s conveys the bustling atmosphere of town life, composed of equal parts of academic stimulation and social pleasures. The College Hotel, a two-story frame building, almost a block wide, with a long front porch, faced South Avenue across from campus.²⁰

The Hotel, called the “College Hotel,” filled a long existing need and was liberally patronized. During the school year it was a boarding house for students. It was said that a good price was

¹⁶ Paschal, *History of Wake Forest College*, II, 334.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, II, 41.

¹⁸ Pezzoni, Downtown Wake Forest Historic District nomination, 8.13.

¹⁹ *The Story of Wake Forest*, 13.

²⁰ Paschal, *History of Wake Forest College*, III, 217. Paschal states that the hotel was moved to the south side of the block, facing Owen Avenue, about 1920, then demolished about 1950; John E. Wooten Jr. interview, April 16, 2003.

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charged and a good table set. Here visitors to the College, who were very numerous at the public exercises, found conveniences which they desired. During the summer many seeking relief from the heat of eastern North Carolina and the larger towns found it here. The papers of the day, especially the *Biblical Recorder*, were extolling the climate and healthfulness of Wake Forest. Until the opening of the present century...one might find during the summer months the Hotel and the College Campus swarming with guests, cheerful, happy people, young and old, men and women of much refinement and intelligence, enjoying the hotel's fine melons and waffles and fried chicken, and enjoying, too the oaks of the Campus and occasionally a book from the College Library. On returning to their homes they gave to Wake Forest a name and a fame it would not otherwise have had. There was no place like Wake Forest.²¹

The Twentieth Century: College Town, Mill Town, and Trading Center

Wake Forest's first industry was the Royall Cotton Mill, founded by businessmen W. C. Powell, Robert E. Royall, and Thomas E. Holding in 1899. It was built just outside the north town limit, on the east side of North Main Street north of Oak Street. Robert Royall was the son of English professor Dr. William Royall, and Powell and Holding had married Robert's sisters, thus the Royall Cotton Mill name represented all three. The mill produced muslin sheeting as its principal product. Mr. Powell was president until 1923, and Mr. Royall then became president and his son, William L. Royall, became secretary. A mill village was constructed around the mill in the early twentieth century that housed hundreds of workers. In 1945 the stockholders sold their interests to B. Everett Jordan and Willis Smith.²²

At the end of the first decade of the twentieth century, the town of Wake Forest began to establish a separate identity from the college and to acquire such urban amenities as schools, a power plant, and a water plant. The town of Wake Forest was incorporated in 1909, with a mayor and town commissioners. The state legislature also authorized a town bond election to raise money for an electric light plant, which began operation soon afterward at 126 Elm Street in the district. A 1913 bond referendum raised money for a graded school, which was built on West Sycamore Avenue.²³

In the early twentieth century, Wake Forest College grew steadily, adding new programs, departments, additional faculty positions, and an ever-larger student body. Student enrollment grew from 328 in 1904 to 742 in 1927.²⁴ A department of education was established in 1900 under Professor C. C. Crittenden, who had married the daughter of President Charles E. Taylor. Their son, C. C. Crittenden, Jr., grew up in Wake Forest and became the longest-serving director of the North Carolina Division of Archives and

²¹ Paschal, *History of Wake Forest College*, I, 200; Paschal, III, 217.

²² *The Story of Wake Forest*, 13; Pezzoni, Glen Royall Mill Village Historic District nomination, 2000. W. C. Powell attended Wake Forest College, and became a lawyer. He married Petrona Royall, daughter of college professor William B. Royall, in 1870. He became a wealthy businessman and banker in Savannah, Georgia, but moved back to Wake Forest in the late 1890s. "The Family of William Columbus Powell," *The Heritage of Wake County, North Carolina*, Entry 666.

²³ *The Story of Wake Forest*, 15-16.

²⁴ Paschal, *History of Wake Forest College*, III, 403.

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History, from 1935-1968. Presidents who served up to the 1950s were William Louis Poteat, 1905-1927; Francis Pendleton Gaines, 1927-1930; and Thurman Delna Kitchin, 1930 to the 1940s. Prominent professors of the early 1900s were mathematician John F. Lanneau, 1890-1921; physicist James L. Lake, 1899- 1920s; and language professor William B. Royall, 1880-1928.

Gradually the eastern half of the campus was built up in the early twentieth century. In 1913 a parcel of the campus at 107 East South Avenue was deeded to the Wake Forest Baptist Church, which had been meeting in campus buildings. In 1914 an imposing domed Beaux Arts-style sanctuary was completed from a design by Charlotte architect James M. McMichael. This is the most ornate historic church building in Wake County outside of Raleigh. The construction of this landmark church signifies the growing importance of the town of Wake Forest independent of the college. The town's Baptist church provided its members a congregation that had an identity separate from the students and professors at the college.

Wake Forest was both a college town and a trading center for northern Wake County and mill workers during the first half of the twentieth century. Between 1900 and 1910 the population increased from 823 to 1,443. In 1909 the town built an electric light plant on Elm Street.²⁵ The business and professional men who built up the town in the first half of the twentieth century tended to build their residences along South Main Street. Ira Otis Jones established Jones Hardware Company in 1906, and operated it until his death in 1966. Jones lived in a striking Queen Anne-style house at 538 South Main Street, built for him and his wife as a wedding present in 1903.²⁶ In 1908 Lebanon native George Bolus came to Wake Forest and opened a department store. Bolus, a stone mason, built a granite-walled Spanish Colonial Revival-style house for his family at 429 South Main Street in 1928. During the early 1930s, a Catholic congregation was organized in town by George Bolus and his wife and other Catholics. In 1940 the Italian Romanesque Revival-style St. Catherine of Siena Catholic Church was constructed at 707 South Main Street of granite from the nearby Rolesville quarry. The Wilkinson brothers, both physicians, built similar distinguished Georgian Revival-style two-story brick houses beside each other at 513 and 521 South Main Street in the mid-1920s. One of the Holding men built a colorful two-story Spanish Colonial Revival-style house, the only other example of this style in the district, at 555 South Main Street in 1929. Ellis Nassif, a Lebanese immigrant and local attorney married George Bolus's daughter, Elizabeth. Mr. Bolus built a Tudor Cottage about 1935 for the couple at 115 Elm Street of Rolesville granite.²⁷

During World War I, the college struggled to maintain its enrollment and funding. In 1917 there were 361 students enrolled, about 200 fewer than normal. During the 1918-1919 year, the last year of the war, enrollment increased to 383 due to the establishment of a war training camp on campus. The camp was closed at the end of the war.

Until 1923 North Main Street was a dirt road that stopped at Oak Avenue, and travelers passing to the

²⁵ Lally and Johnson, *The Historic Architecture of Wake County*, 260.

²⁶ Jones House Historic Property Designation report, 1990.

²⁷ Murphy interview.

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north through town crossed the railroad tracks at the depot, then continued north on a dirt road along the east side of the tracks to Youngsville. In 1923 Main Street was extended to the north and became U.S. Highway 1, a paved road that was the main north-south thoroughfare from Raleigh to Norlina, on the Virginia border.²⁸ It is likely that the wide median in the 200-500 blocks of North Main Street was constructed at this time, a civic amenity that perhaps softened the shock of the great increase in car traffic for a section of town that had previously been relatively quiet. The Durham Road was laid out in 1930 from the southwest corner of campus to connect with Durham to the west.²⁹ In the 1950s the U.S. 1 Bypass was constructed west of Wake Forest, which had an adverse effect on commercial activity in town because through traffic no longer travelled through Wake Forest.³⁰

Although a denominational institution, Wake Forest College had a tradition of liberal academic inquiry. During the 1920s, President William Louis Poteat became the central liberal defender of the right of college faculties to teach evolution. Fundamentalist anti-evolution forces were attempting to purge liberals from college staffs at this time. Poteat, a biology professor who reconciled Christianity and evolution in his teaching and writing, and president of the premier Baptist institution in North Carolina, became a lightning rod for criticism. The debate climaxed in the state legislature in 1925 with the introduction of the "Monkey Bill," an anti-evolutionary bill to outlaw the teaching of evolution. It was defeated by the strong influence of President Poteat and the assistance of President Harry W. Chase of the University of North Carolina.³¹

Wake Forest College's practice of not providing a cafeteria, and the chronic student housing shortage during the early and mid-twentieth century, provided a sizeable proportion of the townspeople with supplementary income. A number of buildings in the district functioned as rooming houses, small hotels, or contained efficiency apartments. The two-story stone Franklin Inn at 608 South Main Street, which contains twenty-seven rooms, was built about 1926. John E. Wooten Sr. and his wife operated it as Wooten's Homotel from 1935 to 1970. During this time such famous Wake Forest students as actor Carroll O'Connor roomed here. When R. L. Harris had his two-story brick Tudor Revival-style house built at 712-714 South Main Street in 1937, he included two apartments in the second story reached by an entrance in the front wing. In the early 1950s a group of four concrete block rental houses with metal casement windows were built at 556, 562, 566 North College Street and 113 West Cedar Street as rentals for student families. The most famous cook in Wake Forest was Miss Jo Williamson. About 1939 she built a two-story brick Colonial Revival-style house across from the campus at 321 Durham Road, called the Manor House. She and her sister operated a boarding house for college students here until the 1950s. Miss Jo's was the favorite place for Sunday dinner. In the early 1950s when the college finally built a cafeteria, Miss Jo took over its operation and continued to manage her boarding house as well.

²⁸ *The Story of Wake Forest*, Bicentennial History, 1971, 12; Murphy, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake Forest, N.C." 1979.

²⁹ Paschal, *History of Wake Forest College*, III, 219.

³⁰ Murphy, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake Forest, N.C."

³¹ Lefler and Newsome, *North Carolina*, 565; Linder, "William Louis Poteat and the Evolution Controversy," *North Carolina Historical Review*, XL, 2, 1963, 135-157.

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During the Great Depression, enrollment at the college initially dropped to 698 students in 1930-1931, but rose to new heights in the mid-1930s, with 1,024 students in 1934-1935.³² Both gown and town saw considerable construction during this decade, in part stimulated by a series of disastrous fires. In 1933 the old main College Building burned, and in 1934 Wingate Memorial Hall, on campus, and the Wake Forest School on Sycamore Avenue burned. The college's largest building campaign, led by President Kitchin, had already begun with the construction of the Johnson Medical Building in 1932-1933 with \$50,000 donated by the Johnson family. It continued with the construction of a replacement for the administration building in 1934, a new gymnasium in 1935, and Simmons Hall, a men's dormitory, in 1936. Funding came from the insurance payments for the burned buildings and portraits destroyed in the fires, and from contributions from the Literary Societies and a subscription campaign conducted in 1933-1934.³³ All three buildings were designed by Raleigh architect William H. Deitrick and constructed by contractor George W. Kane. The town received some economic stimulation from the college's success during the Depression, as well as some federal assistance. Like other North Carolina communities, Wake Forest received Works Progress Administration funding for municipal projects. A WPA Community House and swimming pool were begun in 1938 and completed in 1942 on Owen Avenue across from the old College Hotel. In 1939 a stately Colonial Revival-style two-story brick school was constructed on West Sycamore Street, south of the Community House, to replace the burned graded school. By 1940 the town's population reached 3,898.³⁴ Construction on a new college chapel to replace Wingate Memorial Hall, which had burned in 1934, began in the center of campus in 1941. Due to wartime shortages of labor and material, the work proceeded slowly. By late 1943 the exterior was completed, but the interior remained incomplete throughout the rest of the college's history in Wake Forest.

During the Second World War, college enrollment dropped to about 300 students on campus. Fortunately, a branch of the Army Finance School was established at the college, with about 200 men. The school was housed in Simmons Hall. In 1942, in part to supplement college enrollment, junior and senior class women were first admitted as regular students. At the end of the war, many of the students who had dropped out of school or had deferred their college education in order to serve in the military returned to Wake Forest College. The college experienced a postwar boom that crowded the classrooms. Some students were married with children, and family rental housing was difficult to obtain. To meet demand, a number of mobile homes were set up around town.

In the midst of the post-war student boom that followed the return of soldiers at the end of World War II, the most dramatic event in the history of the college occurred. On March 25, 1946, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company offered the college \$40,000,000 if it would relocate its campus to Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Of course the North Carolina Baptist Convention, which owned the college, accepted the offer because the school needed to grow and did not have the funds to do so in Wake Forest. Many feared that the town of Wake Forest would die without the college at its core. Ultimately the town survived the exodus of its central institution and remained a college town.

³² Paschal, III, 403.

³³ Paschal, III, 426-429.

³⁴ Paschal, *History of Wake Forest College*, III, 219, *The Story of Wake Forest*, 17.

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In 1950 the North Carolina Baptist Convention sold the campus to the Southern Baptist Convention to establish a theological seminary. In 1951 the Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary was founded on campus with Dr. Sydnor L. Stealey, president, and three professors, with eighty-five students in the first class. By 1955 there were fourteen full professors and 459 students. The seminary coexisted with Wake Forest College until its buildings were completed in Winston-Salem and the college relocated in 1956.³⁵

After Wake Forest College left in 1956, the seminary made a number of changes to the old campus. Wait Hall was renamed Stealey Hall, for the first seminary president, and became an office building in its entirety. A new cafeteria was built, the chapel interior was finally completed, the old section of the library was replaced with a three-story building, and the two dormitories were converted into married student housing. Four old buildings were demolished. Lolly Hall, a women's dormitory, was built about 1963. A health center and a student union were built. (These have been demolished). At Dr. Stealey's retirement in 1963, Dr. Olin T. Binkley became the second president.³⁶

The town of Wake Forest has prospered since 1956 when Wake Forest College moved to Winston-Salem and its old campus became the Southeastern Seminary. The seminary has grown steadily and made incremental changes to the campus (see above). Southeastern Seminary faculty and staff purchased many of the faculty houses vacated by professors. Other college personnel retired and remained in Wake Forest. The town received a number of new industrial facilities that provided jobs and boosted its economy. The Royall Cotton Mill closed in 1977. Soon afterward, the town of Wake Forest received a UDAG grant to build the present Town Hall at 401 Elm Avenue. Suburban development has gradually extended north from Raleigh along the U.S. 1 highway up to Wake Forest. Most of the population now commutes to work in the nearby cities of Raleigh, Durham, or Chapel Hill, or at Research Triangle Park. New subdivisions are being built on available land all around the district boundaries. The historic core of Wake Forest provides an important reminder of the town's long and distinguished educational history. The moment is ripe to give formal recognition to the historic core of Wake Forest by listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Education Context: Religious Colleges in North Carolina

The local historic context for the district's significance may be found in "Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County (ca. 1770-1941)," specifically in context 1: British and Africans Shape an Agrarian Society (Colonial Period to 1860), pages E8-30. The context notes on page 30 that Wake Forest College was the first institution of higher education in Wake County. Wake Forest College has statewide significance as the oldest denominational college in North Carolina. The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, chartered in 1789 and opened to students in 1795, was the oldest institution of higher learning in the state, and the only one until the 1830s.

³⁵ Shaw, *The History of Wake Forest College*, IV, 43-46.

³⁶ *The Story of Wake Forest, Bicentennial History*, 20.

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During the quarter century prior to 1860, the leading religious denominations established colleges in North Carolina in order to provide an educated ministry. The Presbyterians established Queen's College in Charlotte in 1771, but it was short-lived. The Baptists were the first denomination to create a viable college. In 1830, the same year that the Primitive Baptists split from the main body of the Baptists over the issue of education for the clergy, the main body organized the Baptist State Convention, with Samuel Wait as secretary. In 1833 the convention chartered the Wake Forest Institute, a manual labor school, at Wake Forest, and the institution opened in 1834 with twenty-five students. By 1856 there were 127 students. In 1838 it was rechartered as Wake Forest College, a classical school with a liberal arts curriculum. The Presbyterians established Davidson College in Mecklenburg County in 1837 as a manual labor school with sixty-five students. In 1841 it was converted to a classical college, and by 1860 had six professors and 112 students. The Methodists established Trinity College in the community of Trinity in Randolph County about 1838. In 1841 this was chartered as Union Institute, then rechartered as Normal College in 1851, and became Trinity College in 1859. In 1860 it had six professors and 194 students. The Quakers founded New Garden Boarding School, a preparatory school and college, in Guilford County in 1833. In 1889 this became Guilford College. During the 1850s the German Reformed and Lutherans also chartered colleges.³⁷

Civil War, Reconstruction, and political turmoil from the 1860s to the 1890s severely damaged North Carolina's institutions of higher education. During the Civil War, Wake Forest College and Davidson College closed down, but Trinity preserved a student population by admitting girls. Guilford, coeducational from its beginning, remained open as well. Wake Forest, Trinity, and Davidson reopened in 1866.³⁸ During the Reconstruction era and throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century, denominational colleges in North Carolina, like the public university, were small, poor, and struggling.

All of the institutions of higher education made great progress in securing funding, attracting students, and expanding their curricula in the first quarter of the twentieth century. In 1900 Davidson College had eight professors and 173 students; in 1925 it had eighty-three professors and 639 students. In 1905 Wake Forest College had seven professors and 150 students; by 1927 it had thirty-seven professors and 716 students. Trinity College grew from nine professors and 153 students in 1894 to thirty professors and 600 students by 1916.³⁹ During the twentieth century, Trinity College and Wake Forest College were lured to large Piedmont cities, received large donations from industrial philanthropists, and became the two major private universities in North Carolina. Davidson and Guilford Colleges also made steady progress during the century, but have remained in their original locations and have remained small.

Of all North Carolina's denominational colleges, Trinity College became the largest and most prestigious. In 1892 the college moved to Durham. In 1924 it became Duke University when James B. Duke, the tobacco industrialist of Durham, created the Duke Endowment. Its Law School, School of Forestry, and Duke Hospital and Medical School achieved national distinction by the mid-twentieth

³⁷ Lefler and Newsome, *North Carolina*, 383-385.

³⁸ *Ibid.* 498; 501-502.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, 560.

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century.⁴⁰

In the 1940s Wake Forest College was lured away from its historic base by the same type of massive philanthropic gift from a tobacco industry fortune that had resulted in the establishment of Duke University at Durham. In 1941 Wake Forest College received a large bequest that led to the establishment of the Bowman Gray Medical School at Winston-Salem. In 1946 the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation, the philanthropic organization established by the heir of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company of Winston-Salem, made a large bequest contingent upon the college's relocation to Winston-Salem. The college began operation at its new campus, built on the 400-acre R. J. Reynolds estate, in the fall of 1956. In 1967 it became Wake Forest University.⁴¹ Of the twenty-six church-related senior colleges in North Carolina in 1960, with an enrollment of 20,610 students, Wake Forest and Duke, two of the original four, remained the largest.⁴²

Architectural Context: Wake County Architecture

The historic architectural context for the district appears in the "Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County (ca. 1770-1941), prepared in 1993. The appropriate property types are 3A: Houses Built from the Colonial Period to the Civil War Era, pages F.124-131; 3B: Houses Built Between the Civil War and World War I, pages F132-137; 3C: Twentieth-Century Popular House Types, pages F137-142; and 4: Institutional Buildings, pages F142-154. The period of significance begins ca. 1820 with the oldest district building, and continues to 1953 when historic development of the district was completed.

As discussed in Property Type 4: Institutional Buildings, pages 152-153, the Wake Forest College campus contains a number of architecturally significant buildings designed by noted architects, and is historically significant as a center of community development in Wake County. The campus buildings meet Criterion C as notable examples of institutional architecture in Wake County. The campus is the chief distinguishing feature of the Wake Forest Historic District. At every stage of growth of the campus and town, an unusually high percentage of its buildings have been designed by architects, indicating a high level of aesthetic sophistication. The oldest campus building, Lea Laboratory (NR, 1973), designed by Baltimore architect John Appleton Wilson and built in 1888, is the earliest known example of the Colonial Revival style in North Carolina. The tripartite building, with a two-story gabled center section flanked by one-story wings, represents an elegant early interpretation of Colonial Revival style, charmingly blended with a few late Victorian features such as paneled doors and Queen Anne chimneys.⁴³

During the Depression, architect William H. Deitrick of Raleigh created the defining architectural character of the campus—a dignified brick Georgian Revival idiom with nicely detailed white classical

⁴⁰ Ibid., 502, 567, 624.

⁴¹ Ibid., 593, 624; Historical Highway Marker J50.

⁴² Lefler and Newsome, *North Carolina*, 623.

⁴³ Lea Laboratory National Register nomination, by Ruth Little and Robert Topkins, 1975. N. C. Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh.

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trim. The three Colonial Revival-style buildings that set the campus's present architectural theme are Stealey Hall (1934), Simmons Hall (1936), and Binkley Chapel (completed 1944). Stealey Hall, the administration building, is a three-story brick building with a central pedimented wing facing into the campus green and also facing the outer boundary of Wingate Avenue. It is crowned by a cupola set on a balustraded tower. The rich colonial details include fanlighted classical entrances, quoined corners, stuccoed flat arched window lintels, and an ornate cupola. The conception recalls such eighteenth century public buildings as the Colony House of Newport, Rhode Island. Simmons Hall is a dignified three-story brick dormitory with a pedimented entrance pavilion with lunette window, and an entrance with a fanlight and balcony. Binkley Chapel is a massive brick sanctuary with a Corinthian portico and a three-stage steeple that faces the center green. The theme was carefully continued in the 1940s buildings constructed before Wake Forest's move to Winston-Salem. Appleby Hall, a classroom building, and Johnson Hall (Goldston Hall), a dormitory, were built about 1946 in response to post-World War II growth. Both have Flemish bond brickwork and center entrance pavilions with Colonial Revival entrance details. The buildings added by the Seminary—Stephens-Mackie Hall (ca. 1959) and the Jacumin-Simpson Missions Center (2001) maintain the theme.

The Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, bungalow, and Minimal Traditional-style houses that surround the campus represent an unusually well-preserved townscape that reflects the history of the campus and of the town of Wake Forest. The Wake Forest Historic District contains two houses cited for their architectural significance under Property Type 3A: Houses Built from the Colonial Period to the Civil War Era, pages F.124-131. The Federal-style Calvin Jones House is singled out as one of a small group of intact Georgian and Federal-style houses in Wake County (page F128). A similar vernacular plantation seat built by a Wake County planter is Beaver Dam, Knightdale vicinity, ca. 1810 (NR, 1987). The South Brick House is the only intact antebellum brick house out of two that survive outside Raleigh in Wake County (page F127).

The district's finest Greek Revival-style houses are the South Brick House (1838), the Taylor-Purefoy-Poteat-Swett House (ca. 1840), the Wait-Taylor House (ca. 1842), and the John Brewer Raised Cottage (ca. 1860). Berry's Brick House shows the influence of Asher Benjamin's pattern books, with Palladian windows in the gable ends and bold Greek Revival woodwork. The Brewer Cottage is one of a small group of coastal cottages in Wake County, although with its double pile floor plan and stylish Greek Revival finish, it is the most architecturally sophisticated. According to local tradition, it was copied from a house in Suffolk, Virginia, and has a handsome Greek Revival-style entrance porch and interior finish. The two-story, single pile Taylor-Purefoy-Poteat-Swett House, before the addition of the twentieth century portico, was somewhat similar to the Alpheus Jones House (NR, 1975), built in 1847 north of Raleigh of straightforward Greek Revival design. However the Swett House, with its stylish cross-topped exterior window and door surrounds and a front tripartite window, is more elegant than the Jones House. The Wait-Taylor House is also a distinctive Greek Revival style structure in Wake County because it is a temple-form house with a Palladian window in the front pediment, an unusually academic form of Greek Revival architecture. Perhaps Dr. Taylor, a native New Yorker, was influenced by houses of this style that he had seen in the state of New York. The temple form of the house was changed in the 1870s when it was enlarged with a side addition.

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Wake Forest has a fine group of two-story front winged houses of Italianate style, now a rare style in Wake County. Common features are arched windows, bay windows, bracketed cornices, robustly turned porch balustrades or flat sawnwork balustrades, and small side porches that resemble balconies. These houses were built by Wake Forest College professors along North Main Street and East Juniper Avenue from the 1870s to the 1890s. Only two other Italianate-style houses of the 1870s stand in Wake County, neither resembling the Wake Forest group. The Rufus Ivey House north of Raleigh is a two-story T-shaped house of brick with arched windows. The Avera-Winston House near Wendell is a T-shaped frame house with ornate trusswork in the eaves and an Italianate porch.

The group of ornate Queen Anne-style houses in the Wake Forest Historic District, built in the 1890s and early 1900s, are far more stylish than the vernacular versions of the style found throughout Wake County. In fact, high-style Queen Anne was limited to the county's municipalities. The Dr. Charles Brewer House at 327 North Main Street, built in 1892, is pictured in the county architectural catalogue as the most stylish Queen Anne house in Wake County outside of Raleigh.⁴⁴ No architects are known to be associated with the Queen Anne houses, but Tom Hicks, builder of the ca. 1903 Queen Anne-style Andrew Davis House, 637 North Main Street, may be Benjamin Thomas Hicks, a Franklin County builder who built one hundred mill houses for the Glen Royall Cotton Mill Village between 1900 and 1920.⁴⁵ Davis may have built several of the other Queen Anne-style houses in the district as well.

The Colonial Revival theme of the college campus shaped the design of a number of district houses as well. One of the district's most architecturally significant houses is the late 1890s summer cottage of W. C. Powell of Savannah, Georgia at 565 North Main Street. The large two-story frame house, designed by Raleigh architect Charles W. Barrett and featured in his 1900 publication, *Colonial Southern Homes*, features Barrett's own distinctive blend of the Queen Anne, Shingle Style, and Colonial Revival styles, which he called "Southern Colonial." Distinctive features are the steep hip roofline, the deep one-story porch that wraps around both sides, the pedimented window above the main entrance, and the large dormer above it with diamond-paned windows and a balcony. Next door, W. C.'s son, William Royall Powell, built another version of the Southern Colonial next door at 555 North Main Street in 1912. With its monumental Ionic portico enclosing a one-story wraparound porch, this is the quintessential "cotton mill owner" house, a house of the Southern textile aristocracy of the early twentieth century.⁴⁶ Both of the Powell houses were mill owner houses, since W. C. Powell was a founder of Wake Forest's first mill, the Royall Cotton Mill, and his son succeeded to ownership.

Examples of the later, academic phase of the Colonial Revival style are found in the district. The two-story frame Colonial Revival-style house that John Brewer Jr. built at 233 North Main Street about 1910 for his second wife is an academic Colonial Revival-style house that is, according to local tradition, a

⁴⁴ Lally and Johnson, *The Historic Architecture of Wake County*, 103.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, 271; Pezzoni, Glen Royall Mill Village Historic District Nomination, 1999, 8.32.

⁴⁶ See discussion of the Colonial Revival style in Bishir's *North Carolina Architecture*, 417-423. Charles W. Barrett, *Colonial Southern Homes*, Raleigh, 1900.

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copy of an eighteenth century house in Newport, Rhode Island. Professor Hubert Poteat, Sr. hired an architect named Morgan from Marion, North Carolina, in 1925 to design his house at 545 North Main Street. The large two-story frame house of distinguished Georgian Revival design has a hipped roof, a pedimented center pavilion, corbeled cornices, and a columned entrance porch. Architect William H. Deitrick designed an academic Colonial Revival-style residence for Dr. George C. Mackie Sr. at 528 North Main Street in 1938.

One of the grandest landmarks of the early twentieth century is the Wake Forest Baptist Church, designed in 1913 by Charlotte architect James M. McMichael on a lot created out of the college campus on East South Avenue. The cruciform brick church, with a tall copper-covered dome and dual entrance porticos—one facing the campus, the other facing town—has a sophisticated Beaux Arts style that makes it the most ornate church in Wake County outside of Raleigh.⁴⁷

The Colonial Revival style even appeared in vernacular house types in the district. L. Bruce Powers (son of Dr. John Powers, 112 West North Avenue), built a large one-story hip-roofed house about 1910 next door at 126 West North Street. This vernacular version of the Colonial Revival style is a house type known as a pyramidal cottage, with such stylish Colonial Revival trim as large windows with tiny panes, hipped dormer windows, and a wraparound classical porch

The bungalow style, ubiquitous throughout North Carolina towns in the 1920s, is very slightly represented in the district due to a lull in residential building activity in Wake Forest during this decade. Faculty and townspeople had largely met their dwelling needs earlier in the century, and a second wave of house construction did not commence until the late 1920s, when the Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival were the styles of choice. About 1911 Professor Timberlake remodeled his own house at 213 North Main Street into a large bungalow with a wraparound porch. W. D. Holiday, the grounds superintendent at Wake Forest College, remodeled his house at 409 North Main Street about 1925 into a substantial bungalow.

In a district known for its Colonial Revival architecture, there are few examples of more exotic revival styles such as Tudor Revival or Spanish Colonial Revival. The three most outstanding examples were built in the late 1920s. Raleigh architect H. P. S. Keller designed an imposing English manor house for Wake Forest College president Francis P. Gaines in 1928 at 308 Durham Road. Constructed of rustic stone, the two-story house with two gabled wings has bands of wooden casement windows and an entrance with a bracketed hood. President Gaines is said to have based his house at 308 Durham Road on a country estate that he saw on a trip to England. Keller is known for his early twentieth century classroom buildings with eccentric brickwork at North Carolina State University in Raleigh. In 1928 clothing merchant George Bolus built a two-story stone house of Spanish Colonial Revival style, with a red tile roof, and an entrance porch and side wings with parapets and a tiled pent roof, at 429 South Main

⁴⁷ Lally, *Historic and Architectural Resources of Wake County*, 262.

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Street. In 1929 a member of the prominent Holding family built an ornate two-story stuccoed Spanish Colonial Revival-style house with a red tile roof and a porte-cochere at 555 South Main Street.

The Wake Forest Historic District possesses a unique architectural character in Wake County. The buildings include examples of each historical period and style from the early nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century, many of them designed by notable local, state, and out-of-state architects. The campus of Wake Forest College and the surrounding town constitute one of the most significant groupings of historic buildings in Wake County, outside of the city of Raleigh. The district's central significance is as a physical testament to the spirit of enlightened religious education that flourished at Wake Forest College, as well to the elevated level of architectural taste manifested in residential design throughout the district.

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Capps, Gene. Director, Wake Forest College Birthplace Museum, March-April, 2003.

Holding, James, Wake Forest resident, April 2003

Murphy, Melanie, Wake Forest resident and principal investigator, Wake Forest Historic Architecture

Squires, Ruamie, Wake Forest resident. April 2003.

Steely, Donna, Wake Forest resident, April 2003.

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Wooten, John E. Jr., and Shirley Wooten, Wake Forest residents, April 16, 2003.

The draft nomination was read and additional historical information supplied by the following residents of Wake Forest:

Buchanan, Melinda Speas

McCamy, Jean

Murphy, Melanie, historian

Pelosi, Carol

Pierce, Amy

Wanman, Agnes, Planner, Wake Forest Planning and Inspections Department

Williams, Louise

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Section 10: Boundaries

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the boundary district are shown by a black line on the accompanying map, prepared by the Wake Forest Planning Department in 2003, at a scale of 1 inch = 200 feet.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundary contains the densest concentration of historic resources constructed west of the historic Seaboard Airline Railway tracks in the town of Wake Forest during the period of significance, which ends in 1953. The tracks serve as the eastern boundary because they served as the historical boundary of the town during most of the nineteenth century. They serve as a visual boundary to the district today. The north, west, and south boundaries mark the edges of town development until the early 1950s.

UTM Continuation:

5. 17 723930 3983650

6. 17 723560 3984230

7. 17 723550 3984500

8. 17 723720 3984780

9. 17 724100 3984760

10. 17 724240 3985060

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Photographs:

The following information pertains to all photographs:

Photographer: M. Ruth Little

Date: February-April 2003

Location of Negatives: State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, North Carolina.

- A. Stealey Hall, view from west
- B. Binkley Chapel, view from southwest.
- C. Calvin Jones House, view from southwest
- D. South Brick House and Holding-Aycock House, view from northwest
- E. Powers Store and Johnson Hall, view from northeast
- F. 200 block N. Main Street, view from south
- G. 222 and 228 N. Main Street, view from southwest
- H. Dr. Charles E. Brewer House, view from east
- I. W. C. Powell House, 564 N. Main St., view from west
- J. Wake Forest Baptist Church, view from southwest
- K. Community House, 123 W. Owen Ave., view from south
- L. Railroad Street houses, view from southeast
- M. 500 block N. College St., view from northwest
- N. 219 and 225 W. South Ave., view from northeast
- O. 413 and 421 Woodland Ave., view from northeast.
- P. House, 713 S. Main St.; St. Catherine of Siena Catholic Church, 707 S. Main St. View from southwest.

