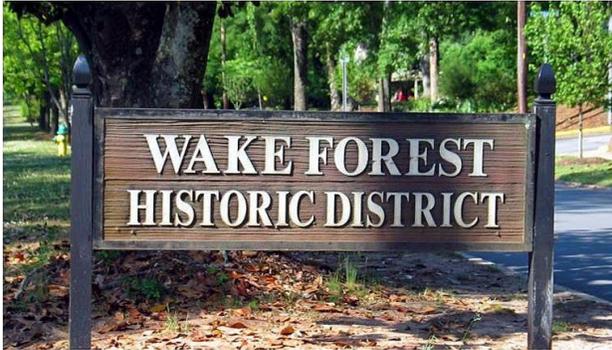


LOCAL WAKE FOREST HISTORIC DISTRICT



Wake Forest officially designated its first historic district on May 10, 1979. The district runs along North Main Street, once called “Faculty Avenue” because of all the professors who lived there, extending from North Avenue to Oak Avenue, and along North Avenue and East South Avenue. Because this was the only historic district in Wake Forest for twenty years most local residents still think of this as the historic area.

Most of the larger homes, mostly associated with the college, are located here. This historic district is included, in its entirety, within the Wake Forest Historic District listed on the National Register of Historic Places.



Simmons-Allen-Bridges House (1883)



South Brick House (1837)



Parker-Bestwick House (1951)



Medlin-Cooke Building (1905)



Brewer-Stryer House (1892)



Davis-Bush House (c. 1905)



Powers-Arrington House (1910)



Calvin Jones House (c. 1820)



Powell-Autry House (c. 1895)



Patterson-Eppes House (1928)

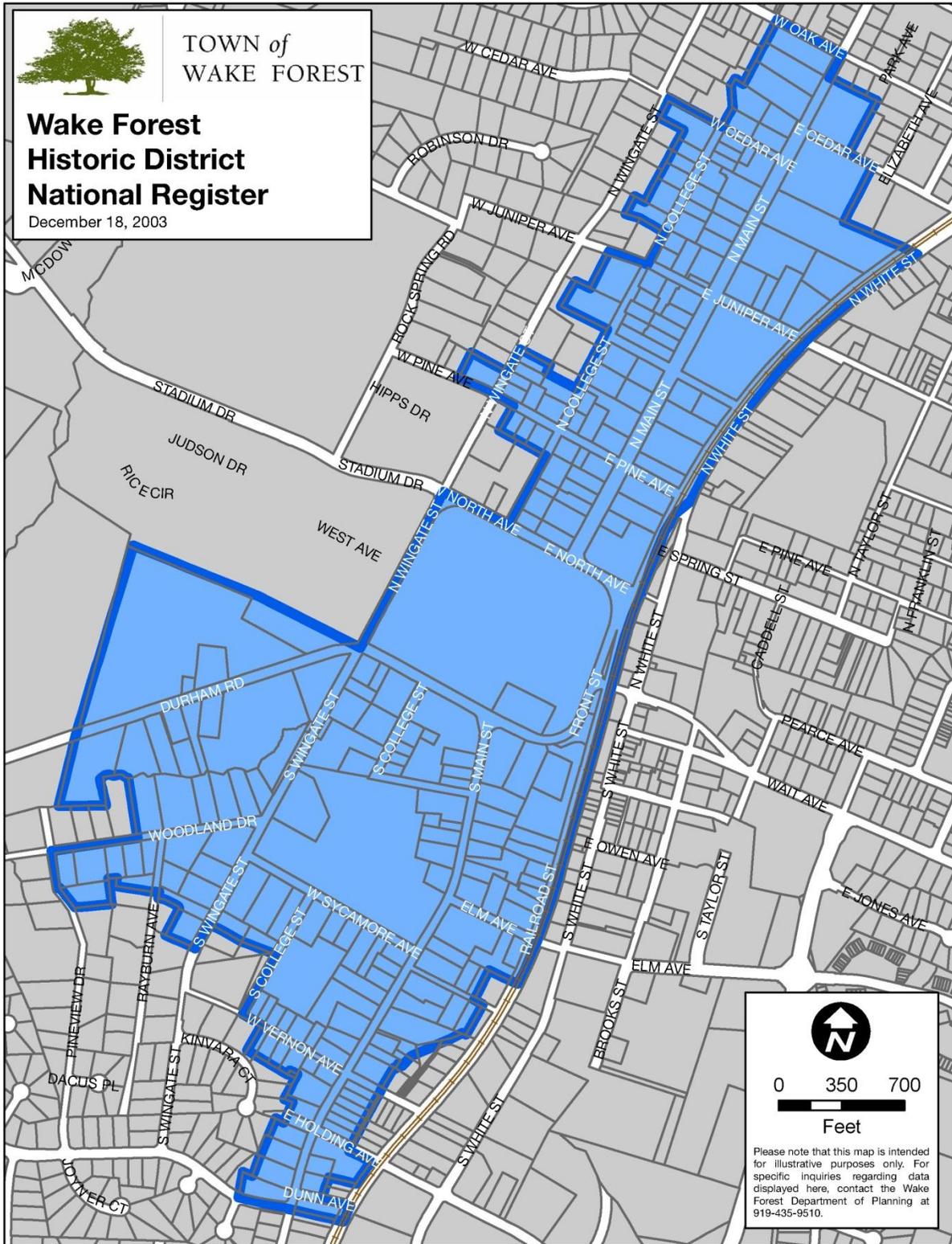
Blank Page



TOWN of
WAKE FOREST

Wake Forest Historic District National Register

December 18, 2003



0 350 700
Feet

Please note that this map is intended for illustrative purposes only. For specific inquiries regarding data displayed here, contact the Wake Forest Department of Planning at 919-435-9510.

WAKE FOREST HISTORIC DISTRICT

National Register

The Wake Forest Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on December 18, 2003 and has a period of significance from c. 1820 to 1953. It contains the historic core of the Town of Wake Forest, consisting of the original Wake Forest College campus, surrounding residences of college faculty, staff, and other community citizens, and other buildings. The entirety of the locally



Broyhill Hall (formerly Lea Laboratory) (1888)

designated historic district is included within the boundaries of this one. The district is focused on the historic campus of the college, established in 1834 on the plantation of Dr. Calvin Jones. The central campus contains eleven, two and three story, large brick Colonial Revival and

Classical Revival style buildings built between 1888 and 1952, except for three post-1956 buildings. A twelfth building, the 1913 Beaux Arts style Wake Forest Baptist Church, is located on a lot carved from the campus, but is not a college building.

The historic district retains an overall piedmont North Carolina historic character, created by a network of stone rubble walls and large hardwood trees. Along North Main Street, house lots tend to be large, with lushly landscaped front and side gardens. That street has an elegant fifteen-foot wide median landscaped with trees, shrubs, and flowers, creating a gracious atmosphere. Granite curbing lines the street.



Wake Forest Baptist Church (1913-1915)

Many 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



North Main Street

lots. Some of these are simple I-houses, while others are stylish Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and Classical Revival style houses. The side streets have more architecturally modest Queen Anne, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, and vernacular houses.

The oldest building in the district, the Calvin Jones House, 414 North Main Street, is the c. 1820 two story Federal style farmhouse of Calvin Jones, who sold his farm for the creation of Wake Forest College in 1832. The house was moved to this site in 1956 and is

now, along with a new building behind the house, a museum of the history of the town and college.

Several of Wake Forest's institutional buildings are located in the district south of the campus. 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 frame community building with a swimming pool, was completed about 1942. Nearby, two recent buildings include 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,



Old Town Water Works (now dental office)

a repurposed train station, a limited number of commercial buildings and former municipal buildings that are currently used in other capacities.



Community House (1942)

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 as to the elevated level of architectural taste manifested in residential design throughout the district.



F. M. Purefoy House (c. 1910)



Jesse Hollowell House (c. 1935)



Bond House (c. 1900)



Dr. R. W. Wilkinson Jr. House (1924)



South Main Street (c. 1940)



South Main Street (c. 1925)



Magnolia Hill (1928)



K. T. Raynor House (c. 1940)



George Bolus House (1928)



Stone Chapel (formerly St. Catherine of Siena Catholic Church) (1940)



Judge Percy Wilson House (c. 1930)



I. O. Jones House (c. 1903, c. 1925)



South Main Street (c. 1949)



Stealey Hall (formerly Wait Hall) (1935)