



Town of Wake Forest and Suburban Areas Historic Buildings Update

Prepared for the Wake Forest Planning Department by

Longleaf Historic Resources, Raleigh, N.C.

M. Ruth Little, principal

Heather M. Wagner, associate

August 2008

Table of Contents

Survey Methodology..... 3
Overview of Historic Resources 4
Properties Potentially Eligible for the National Register..... 8
Appendices..... 10
Sanborn maps of Wake Forest, 1915 and 1936 11
survey index 12
individual property evaluations..... 13
Resumes 61

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

From July to August, 2008, the team of Little and Wagner conducted an update of the historic architecture survey for the town of Wake Forest. M. Ruth Little is the principal of Longleaf Historic Resources, a cultural resources firm operating in Raleigh since 1990. Little has a Ph.D. in art history and folklore from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. She has conducted historic building surveys, prepared National Register nominations, and authored books on architectural resources in North Carolina since 1972. In 2003 she prepared the Wake Forest Historic District National Register Nomination. Heather M. Wagner, survey assistant, earned an M.S. in interior architecture at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. She conducted an update of the Orange County, N.C. Historic Architecture Inventory in 2006-2007. From 2007-2008 she worked for Trinity Design/Build, Durham, N.C., as a design and preservation consultant, and prepared National Register nominations and local landmark designation reports.

Working under the supervision of Agnes Wanman, Planning and Inspections Department, the team inspected, photographed, and evaluated all properties coded on a GIS map as being over fifty years old that had not previously been evaluated. Properties located in the three historic districts: the Wake Forest Historic District, the Downtown Wake Forest Historic District, and the Glen Royall Mill Village Historic District, were not resurveyed. Some of the properties surveyed in the late 1980s by Kelly Lally for the State Historic Preservation Office were resurveyed in closer detail, primarily the DuBois Neighborhood and the neighborhood east of the Downtown Wake Forest Historic District. The team also evaluated two 1960s residential subdivisions. Whenever possible, historic properties were surveyed as a group by block faces in order to represent clusters of historic buildings. For example, the blocks of pre-1960 houses along E. Wait Street were surveyed in clusters. Each cluster was recorded on a green multiple structures evaluation form, with a sketch map showing each historic building and an architectural description of each. Digital photos of each building were made. Individually important buildings, such as the Town Hall, 221 S. Brooks Avenue, and the Masonic Lodge No. 282, 220 E. Wait Street, were recorded on individual yellow structure forms, with accompanying photos. Each individual building or cluster has its own file folder that includes photos and an evaluation sheet.

The appendix contains an excel survey index listing all properties surveyed, with addresses, construction dates, survey site number, and whether recorded individually or as a cluster.

All surveyed properties are recorded on a map prepared by the town of Wake Forest. A few of the pre-1960 properties that are of 1950s date and are representative in character or heavily altered were coded on the map rather than recorded.

As a result of this survey, a small group of historically and architecturally significant buildings are determined to be potentially eligible for the National Register. See Section 3.

OVERVIEW OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

1. Houses and commercial buildings within a four-block radius of the Downtown Wake Forest Historic District (commercial district), late 1800s to the 1950s.

Blocks of houses survive along Jones, Owen, S. Brooks, E. Wait, and Pearce streets. The oldest of these may be 205 S. Brooks, currently used by the planning department and scheduled for demolition. The one-story tri-gable house, so-called because it has a decorative cross-gable in the center bay of the façade, features late Victorian mantels, large 6-over-6 sash windows, and other woodwork indicating a construction date in the late 1800s. A number of other tri-gable houses with various degrees of alteration mark this house type as the most popular in this section of town from the 1890s to about 1915. A trio of tri-gables from the early 1900s fills out the 400 block of Pearce Street. From the 1920s to the 1940s, the most popular dwelling type was the bungalow. Substantial bungalows stand at 239 E. Owen Avenue and 524 E. Wait Avenue.

2. Houses of the DuBois School African American neighborhood, an approximately twenty-block area bounded by N. White, Spring, Allen and, on the north, the Flaherty Farms subdivision one block north of the DuBois School.

The 1915 Sanborn map of Wake Forest includes one small section of the northeast section of town, the intersection of Spring and Taylor streets (then called Church and Cemetery streets).. This is labelled as Happy Hill. This was an appellation apparently often applied to African American communities, since there was an African American neighborhood by the same name in Winston-Salem in the early 1900s.

The oldest building identified during the survey update is the Allen L. Young House, 428 ½ N. White Street. Current access is through a cleared trail in the woods leading north from Spring Street. The one-and-one-half-story board-and-batten house sits on high fieldstone piers. It appears on the earliest Sanborn map that covers this area, the 1936 map. Allen Young (1875-1957), was raised in Wake Forest. He and his wife established a dry cleaning business in Wake Forest, catering especially to professors and students at the college. In 1905 he and Nathaniel Mitchell founded the Spring Street Presbyterian Church, and a Presbyterian Mission School in the same year. By 1915 a sizeable frame school labeled “Presbyterian School” appears on the Sanborn map, behind the church at the northwest corner of Spring and Cemetery (later known as 1st Street, now named Brooks Street.) Young served as principal and several of his children were teachers, along with other faculty. At its peak in the 1920s and 1930s the school taught more than 300 students. Its high school department was the first for Negroes in Wake Forest. Eventually it became known as the Normal and Industrial School. The high school closed in 1939 when the DuBois High School, a public school, opened. The school grew smaller because of competition from the public DuBois Elementary, Junior and High School also located in the same neighborhood, and finally closed in 1957, the year that Mr. Young died. Evelyn Jones, who has lived in the neighborhood since her birth in 1928 and recalls the school and Mr. Young well, confirmed that the house belonged to Allen Young and

his family. One of his daughters, Ailey May Young (b. 1903), became in 1971 the first Negro town commissioner. The last descendant to live in the house was Hubert Young.¹ The house may have been built by Young around the turn-of-the-century, or could be even older.

Strangely, Young's school appears to have been largely forgotten in official history. The National Register nomination for the DuBois School, built in 1926 as an elementary school funded by the Rosenwald Fund, does not even mention the "N & I School," as it was known. The DuBois School closed in the 1970s when public schools were integrated, then was revived in the 1980s as a middle school. Finally, in the 1990s, the DuBois National Alumni Association purchased the buildings and land from the Wake County School Board. The school buildings are now ruinous.

The next oldest houses in the East End are two-story I-Houses. Adjoining the Young property on Spring Street is the Purefoy House, a two-story I-house at 315 Spring Street, built in the 1800s. Other existing I-houses include the 1 ½ story house at 316 E. Pine Street and the two-story houses at 520 and 530 E. Juniper Street. In the 1930s Robert and Mary Ellen Alston, parents of Evelyn Jones, lived in one of the 2-story houses on Juniper Street built in the 1800s by the brother of Allen Young, who later moved to New York. in the 1930s.

During the first half of the 20th century, smaller, one-story houses were common throughout the East End neighborhood. Tri-gable houses of the 1900-1920 period include the houses at 215 and 524 E. Juniper. The most popular housing type was the front-gable three-bay-wide house of the 1930s and 1940s. Examples include 630 and 635 E. Pine Street, 353 Nelson Street, 303, 325, 329 ½, and 431 E. Juniper Street, and most of the east side of the 400 block of Allen Street. By the 1940s-50s, the side-gable Minimal Traditional style house was the most common with the most prominent examples along Allen Street. No. 244 Allen Street, a 1 ½ story stuccoed side-gable house with two gabled dormers was built in 1953 for Sula Alston, a teacher at the nearby DuBois School. Next door at 236 Allen Street is the L. R. Best House, a one-story side-gable brick house with Minimal Traditional details. Best was the principal of the DuBois School when the house was built.

A group of churches stand throughout the East End. These include the 1948 Spring Street Presbyterian Church at 320 Spring Street and the 1955 Olive Branch Baptist Church at 326 E. Juniper. Both church buildings were mid-century replacements of early church structures. The Spring Street Christian Church and Faith Tabernacle are newer structures and were not included in the survey.

The neighborhood originally consisted of late nineteenth century houses on large tracts, subdivided by the owners into smaller lots after about 1900. East End men worked either for Wake Forest College, for the town, or in the Royall Cotton Mill. As Evelyn Jones remembers, "the men [were] not educated but all had a trade." The women worked in

¹ Allen Lawrence Young entry by Elizabeth Reid Murray, *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography*, Vol. 6; interview with Evelyn Jones, Wake Forest, Aug. 8, 2008.

people's homes, as cooks and housekeepers. Following the death of Evelyn's husband, she raised her four children in a rental unit of a public housing project, at 317 Cedar Street.

3. 1960s subdivisions: Cardinal Hills, E. Wait Street 1960s Spring Valley, S. Main Street, 1960s

Contractor Shorty Lee laid out Cardinal Hills on Cardinal, Robin, Quail and Mockingbird streets on the south side of E. Wait Avenue east of Allen Street in the 1960s. Although a few of the early 1960s Ranches have some contemporary features, most are Colonial Ranches, with Split-Levels and later 1970s and 1980s styles filling out the subdivision.

The Spring Valley subdivision consists of four short dead-end roads--Farm, Spring Valley, Spring Park, and Windsor--extending east of S. Main Street, south of Forestville. Along these streets small gabled brick Ranch houses were built both as speculative and custom dwellings in the 1960s by a man nicknamed "Papa K" Marshall, a large landowner in Wake Forest.

4. Suburban houses located along main arteries extending out from town: E. Wait Street (NC-98); S. and N. Main Street (US 1-A); Durham Road (NC-98); and Capital Boulevard (U.S. 1).

The pre-1960s houses built along the upper and lower sections of Main Street include a few bungalows from the 1920s to 1930s, but are primarily one or one and one-half-story houses known as "Minimal Traditionals." These have modest colonial or Tudor entrances, wall, and chimney treatments. During the later 1950s and early 1960s frame and brick Ranch houses became the norm.

5. Isolated farms set on large parcels throughout the outer edges of the town's planning jurisdiction.

Three remnants of antebellum plantations stand along Burlington Mills Road and Ligon Mill Road at the south end of the planning jurisdiction:

The 1850s Gill-Shearon plantation house, 2608 Burlington Mills Road, is now exposed and endangered at the edge of the new subdivision of Shearon Farms.

The Kitchin House, 3101 Burlington Mills Road, is a ca. 1940 house with some antebellum (or salvaged) features and a plantation cemetery with a fine quarried stone wall.

The Federal-era 1 ½-story farmhouse at 9600 Ligon Mill Road, although remodeled about 1940, is a significant antebellum landmark. It is labeled as "Tryst Oak" on the 1980s survey map prepared by Kelly Lally for the N. C. Historic Preservation Office, but her documentation has been lost.

At 1200 Oak Grove Church Road stands the Hendricks House, a late 1800s house remodeled in the 1970s by Pete Hendricks. This is all that remains of the Gillcrest Plantation, and is slated for demolition.

PROPERTIES POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

1. **Allen Young House**, 200 block N. White St., northeast of junction with Spring Street, East End neighborhood. Late 1800s? This 1 ½-story frame saddlebag house, consisting of a huge stone chimney between two separate units, is associated with African American Allen Young who founded the Normal & Industrial School in 1905, the first school for negroes in Wake Forest. The house, covered with original board-and-batten siding, has suffered a partial fire and deterioration, but possesses architectural significance as the oldest house associated with an African American in Wake Forest. Historically, the dwelling represents one of the most significant African American resources in Wake Forest.

2. **Forestville Historic District**, junction of S. Main, Friendship Chapel, and Forestville roads. While the Purefoy-Chappell House and office on the east side of US 1-A and the Forestville Baptist Church on the west side are already listed in the National Register, there are two important houses in between that deserve recognition and protection.

Jones House, 1269 S. Main St. According to Barbara Branson, 309-0114, the house was moved to this site about 100 years ago. Her grandparents, the Phillips, lived here after it was moved to this site. They are buried across the street at the Forestville Baptist Church. The house is a Federal-style 1 ½-story cottage with a notable late 1800s front porch with jigsaw ornament.

Carver House, 1303 S. Main St. The Carver House is a substantial Federal-style 2-story house with massive stone chimneys. It is said to be the home of Edward Carver, who married Octavia Jones of nearby Oak Forest plantation. The Hoys have lived here for many years.

In order to link the two sections of antebellum buildings on each end, the district must include two early 1900s general stores at the Forestville Road junction that have been altered by the addition of newer materials to the exteriors. These are 1273 S. Main, a general store built about 1935 and now covered with brick veneer, and Hoy Auction, 1303 S. Main, also built in the 1930s and covered with vinyl siding. Although they are non-contributing, they have historical merit and represent the commercial history of Forestville.

3. **Tryst Oak?** 9600 Ligon Mill Rd. ca. 1840

An antebellum house believed to be named Tryst Oak is located in the curve of Ligon Mill Road a short distance south of the railroad tracks. It is squeezed onto a small triangular parcel surrounded by subdivisions, but probably originally sat upon a larger parcel that fronted the U.S. 1 highway. The 1 ½-story side-gable house has flanking large brick chimneys with smooth shoulders and offset stacks. Some Flemish bond is visible beneath layers of whitewash and paint. About 1940 the house was remodeled and enlarged in the Colonial Revival style, with a side wing connected by a hyphen, a rear

wing connected by a hyphen, and a garage attached with a breezeway behind the rear wing.

4. 700-800 blocks Durham Road (NC98). Along the heavily wooded stretch of the Durham Road west of the campus of the old Wake Forest College (now Southeastern Baptist Seminary), and close to the Wake Forest Country Club are two blocks of mid-20th century houses with future historic character. The dozen houses are arranged along both sides of the road, each set well-back from the road on a large lot. The 700 block at the east end has four pre-1958 houses, all of Minimal Traditional style, intermixed with 1960s and 1970s residential development. Nos. 780, 774, and 764 are Minimal Traditional houses probably built in the 1940s. In the 800 block, eight houses form a dense block of Minimal Traditional character. These are 812, 815, 820, 855, 824, 831, 854, and 860 Durham Road. The houses are of brick, asbestos siding, or have replacement vinyl siding. Two of the most stylish are 815 and 855. No. 815 is a Colonial Revival-style 1 ½-story side-gabled house with 2 gabled dormers and 6-over-6 sash windows, with a side sun porch. No. 855, a Tudor Cottage, is a 1 ½-story side-gabled house with asbestos siding, a front chimney, 6-over-6 sash windows, and an original side screened porch.

As time goes on, the 800 block of Durham Road may acquire significance for its architectural character and unity as a small suburban mid-20th century historic district.

APPENDICES

SANBORN MAPS OF WAKE FOREST, 1915 AND 1936

SURVEY INDEX

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY EVALUATIONS

Houses (WA4969)
100-200 blocks Caddell St.
East End Community
Wake Forest
1920-1940s

Caddell Street is a small gravel street that connects Pierce and Spring Streets. The small grouping of five houses is located in the East End Neighborhood, a traditionally African American neighborhood focused around the DuBois School on the north end and the Spring Street Presbyterian and Olive Grove Baptist churches on the south end. The 1955 Spring Street Presbyterian Church stands at the intersection of Caddell and Spring Streets.

The houses, grouped close together on Caddell, are either side-gable Minimal Traditional structures or period cottages. None of the houses retain high integrity and the street, like most of the East End Neighborhood does not appear eligible for the National Register.

Cardinal Hills Subdivision**Allan, Robin, Cardinal, Mockingbird, and Quail streets****Wake Forest****1960s**

The medium-sized subdivision of Cardinal Hills sprawls across large lots on the south side of Wait Avenue a few blocks east of S. Main Street. Contractor Shorty Lee, who bragged that he “built the best houses ever built,” laid out these streets, named them for species of birds, and subdivided approximately 60 lots. The oldest houses are on Allan Street, on the west side towards town. 128 Allan St. is a frame Ranch with 6-over-6 sash windows and an enclosed carport. 127 Allan St. is an intact 7-bay wide brick Ranch with a hip roof and two picture windows with lower vent windows. It has an open carport. The 1960s Ranches in the main section of the neighborhood become more Colonial in detailing as time passes. Two of the earliest are 214 Mockingbird, a 6-bay-wide side-gabled brick Ranch with a carport, and No. 4 Robin, a 7-bay-wide side-gable brick Ranch with a brick wainscot with vertical siding on the left side. The sloping lot allows a garage in the raised basement to the right. By the time 804 and 818 Quail Street were built, the Colonial style was quite popular. 804 Quail is a 7-bay, side-gable brick Ranch with 6-over-6 sash windows and a classical gabled entrance porch. 818 Quail is frankly Williamsburg Colonial, with a 5-bay center block and flanking 1-bay wings beneath side-gable roofs. Its 6-over-9 sash windows have flat arched lintels, and the entrance is a double recessed door with a transom.

Many of the houses built among the older Ranches are split-levels or later types of houses, therefore Cardinal Hills does not have the even density of 1960s Ranch houses that will be required to be a good example of Ranch subdivisions. It does not appear to have the potential to be a historic district when it reaches 50 years old.

Source:

Durward Methany, interview on Aug. 22, 2008, Wake Forest.

Cottage
7102 Rabbit Run Rd.
Wake Forest vic.
1920s

West of Wake Forest, off Wake Union Church Rd., stands a picturesque Craftsman-style log house probably built in the 1920s. The house is reached through a long dirt driveway off Rabbit Run Road. The side-gabled 1 ½-story house has a front, stone chimney and unusual recessed areas at each corner of the façade. Walls are exposed, saddle-notched logs. Windows are 2-over-2 sashes as well as some 4-light casements. The gable ends are weatherboarded.

This may have been built as a vacation cabin, but now appears to be occupied full-time.

Houses**700-800 blocks Durham Road (NC 98)****Wake Forest****1940s-1950s**

Along the heavily wooded stretch of the Durham Road west of the campus of the old Wake Forest College, and close to the Wake Forest Country Club, are two blocks of suburban housing on large lots. This leafy glade has a cool, calming character in comparison to the heavily commercial character of much of the rest of the Durham Road. A dozen houses are arranged along both sides of the road, each set well-back from the road on a large lot. The 700 block at the east end has four pre-1958 houses, all of Minimal Traditional style, intermixed with 1960s and 1970s residential development. Nos. 780, 774, and 764 are Minimal Traditional houses probably built in the 1940s.

In the 800 block, eight houses form a dense block of Minimal Traditional character. These are 812, 815, 820, 855, 824, 831, 854, and 860 Durham Road. The houses are of brick, asbestos siding, or have replacement vinyl siding. Two of the most stylish are 815 and 855. No. 815 is a Colonial Revival-style 1 ½-story side-gabled house with 2 gabled dormers and 6-over-6 sash windows, with a side sun porch. No. 855, a Tudor Cottage, is a 1 ½-story side-gabled house with asbestos siding, a front chimney, 6-over-6 sash windows, and an original side screened porch.

As time goes on, the 800 block of Durham Road may acquire significance for its architectural character and unity as a small suburban mid-20th century historic district.

Houses (WA 1621)
200 block E. Jones St.
Wake Forest
Early 1900s

The 200 block of Jones Street, located between the main commercial district along White St. and Brooks Street to the east, contains five early 1900s houses, including three Tri-gable houses, one 1930s front-gable house, and a 2-story I-House.

Since this block was surveyed in the late 1980s, very little has changed. The I-House at No. 215 is the law offices of John K. Cook. All exterior materials are replacement. The other houses also have a great deal of replacement fabric on the exterior. The only house that is basically intact is No. 222, a front-gable house with an original bungalow-style porch and original 6-over-6 sash windows.

This block does not appear to have sufficient architectural significance or integrity to qualify for the National Register.

Houses and Church (WA4973)
200-300 blocks E. Juniper St.
East End Community
Wake Forest
1900-1950s

E. Juniper Street from N. White Street to N. Taylor Street contains eight historic houses and the Olive Branch Baptist Church. East Juniper Street is located in the African American community known as the East End neighborhood centered around the DuBois School on the north end and the Olive Branch Baptist and Spring Street Presbyterian Churches on the south end.

According to the cornerstone, the 1955 church building is at least the congregation's second building, replacing an 1879 structure. The front-gable church with gabled portico, original stained glass windows and a cross-gable rear wing takes up nearly an entire city block with parking lots on either side of the building. In front of the church is a rose garden dedicated to George Mackie M. An associated cemetery (WA1659) is located on the northeast corner of N. Taylor and E. Walnut streets.

The most impressive house on the street is No. 308, the Clark House (WA1658). The two-story front-gable house is simple in form and detail with a partially enclosed front porch and two gabled-rear additions. The house retains original wood weatherboards, decorative vents in the gables, wide friezeboards, cornerboards, and original wood door and window surrounds. It is currently divided into apartments.

Seven houses on the north side of E. Juniper were built between 1900 and c. 1950s. They are all small, one-story structures with minimal detailing and include an early twentieth-century side-gable house at No. 215, front-gable, c. 1930s houses at 303 and 325 E. Juniper, and side-gable Minimal Traditional houses at 207 and 315 E. Juniper.

Houses (WA4974)
400-500 blocks E. Juniper St.
East End Community
Wake Forest
1900-1950s

E. Juniper Street from N. Taylor Street to Allen Street contains ten historic houses. East Juniper Street is located in the African American community known as the East End neighborhood centered around the DuBois School on the north end and the Olive Branch Baptist and Spring Street Presbyterian Churches on the south end.

The oldest houses in the 400 and 500 blocks of Juniper are concentrated near the intersection of Allen Street. Nos. 520 and 530 are both I-houses with rear ells. Both retain their original form, but little historic fabric. No. 524 is a one-story, triple-A roofed house with rear ell and 534 is a one-story gable-and-wing house. This collection of houses is one of the densest groupings of historic houses remaining in the East End community.

Other houses in the 400 and 500 blocks of E. Juniper include No. 431, a c. 1930s front-gable house at the intersection of Juniper and Franklin Streets, No. 430, a one-story side-gable house with battered porch posts, six-over-one wood windows, and decorative knee brackets, and several highly altered houses near the intersection of Taylor Street.

There does not appear to be a density of intact houses in this community that are eligible for the National Register.

Houses (WA4972)
500-600 blocks E. Nelson St.
East End Community
Wake Forest
1900-1950s

Nelson Street, between Franklin and Allen Streets contains six historic houses. Nelson Street is located in the East End Community, and African American neighborhood developed around the DuBois School. The street was named for George Nelson, who was the first resident of the street and dug wells for other neighborhood residents.

The 500 and 600 blocks of Juniper contain mostly modest one-story, side-gable houses built between 1900 and the early 1940s. All have artificial siding and little historic integrity. No. 535 is a one-story front-gable house with battered posts on stuccoed brick piers. No. 631 is a one-story side gable brick house with two interior chimneys and a large projecting front-gable porch.

There does not appear to be a density of intact houses in this community that are eligible for the National Register.

Source: Interview with Alice Hayes, occupant of 631 Nelson, July 24, 2008.

Houses (WA4976)
300 block E. Perry St.
East End Community
Wake Forest
1930s

E. Perry Street between N. White Street and N. Taylor Street contains two historic houses. East Perry Street is located in the African American community known as the East End neighborhood centered around the DuBois School on the north end and the Olive Branch Baptist and Spring Street Presbyterian Churches on the south end.

The two houses, located on a single parcel of land, are both one-story, front-gable houses with hipped-roof front porches and interior chimneys. Both have paired four-over-four windows on the front elevation and six-over-six windows on the side elevations. No. 322 has replacement metal porch supports, while No. 314 has battered porch posts on brick piers. Both have replacement siding.

Houses (WA4971)
300-600 blocks E. Pine St.
East End Community
Wake Forest
1900-1950s

E. Pine Street from N. Brooks Street to Allen Street contains six historic houses built from c. 1900 to c. 1950. The houses are part of the African American community known as the East End neighborhood.

The oldest remaining house on the street is at 316 E. Pine and is a one-and-a-half story triple-A roofed house with rear ell, eight-over-twelve sash windows, and replacement aluminum siding. No. 601 is a two-story front-gable house with a shed-roofed screened porch along the left side and a gabled second-story block above the porch at the left rear. Other houses on the street include a mid-century Ranch house at 318 E. Pine and two 1930s front-gable houses at No. 630 and No. 635.

There does not appear to be a density of intact houses in this community that are eligible for the National Register.

Spring Street Presbyterian Church and Houses (WA4970)
300-400 blocks E. Spring St.
East End Community
Wake Forest
1900-1950s

Spring Street is the southernmost street in the African American community of the East End and, though now mostly re-built, was one of the first streets to be developed in the neighborhood. Allen Lawrence Young was instrumental in the development of Spring Street. Himself apparently born near the intersection of Spring and White Streets, he donated the land for the Spring Street Presbyterian Church and from 1906 to his death in 1957 operated an African American school on Spring Street. He also lived on the 300 block of Spring Street in the early twentieth-century.

The oldest remaining structure on the street is the Purefoy House (WA1653) at 315 Spring Street. The one-and-a-half story triple-A roofed house with one-story rear ell is typical of turn-of-the-century construction and retains original wood weatherboards and exterior trim. It was long associated with the Purefoy family.

The Spring Street Presbyterian Church (WA1654) was completed in 1948 and is at least the second building for the congregation, which was established in 1905 with help from Allen Lawrence Young. The front-gable church has been covered with stucco but retains a tall bell tower centered over the front entrance and round divided-light windows in two side gables. The church has an original paired front door and a mixture of six-over-six, four-over-four, one-over-one, and nine-over-nine Craftsman-style windows. The building is no longer in use and is currently owned by the DuBois Community Foundation.

The 300 block of Spring Street contains three small, mid-century houses including a 1950s side-gable house, a 1940s one-and-a-half story side-gable house with four-over-one windows, and a 1940s front-gable cottage with partially enclosed porch. There does not appear to be a density of intact houses along this street that would be eligible for the National Register.

Source: Interview with Evelyn Young, August 8, 2008. Biography of Allen L. Young.

Houses (WA1628)
400 block E. Wait Ave.
Wake Forest
1910s-1940s

This solid row of early 20th century middle-sized houses along E. Wait Avenue several blocks east of the business district represents an intact piece of the residential fabric that has survived recent redevelopment in the area. The oldest houses are a gable-and-wing house at 407 and a tri-gable house at 40_. No. 407 has 6-over-6 and 4-over-4 sash windows and a diamond louvered vent in the front gable. The wall siding and the porch posts and railings are replacements. No. 40_ has gables with diamond ventilators, original weatherboard siding, 6-over-6 sash windows, and a hip porch with replacement posts.

No. 425 and 435 are substantial bungalows. No. 425 is a 1920s 1 ½-story side-gable house with Colonial Revival trim. The entrance has fluted pilasters. The hipped porch has classical boxed posts and railing with matching pilasters against the wall. The large gabled front dormer has a pilastered surround. The walls have vinyl siding. To the rear are two large concrete block outbuildings—a garage and a barn. No. 435 is a 1-story bungalow with a side-gable roof, a wide front-gabled porch with brick piers and battered posts, and 4-over-1 original sash windows.

This block has historical and architectural significance to Wake Forest, and may potentially qualify as a small National Register historic district, along with the 500 block of E. Wait Ave.

Houses (WA 1661)
500-700 blocks E. Wait Ave.
Wake Forest
1890s-1950s

Along with the 400 block of E. Wait Avenue, these three blocks may be potentially eligible as part of an E. Wait Avenue Historic District.

The 500 block of E. Wait Avenue contains a substantial bungalow at No. 524, several Minimal Traditional-style houses, one Ranch house, and the Holding House, a 2-story late 1800s Victorian-style house at No. 523 that was moved here in the 1980s from another part of town in order to prevent its demolition.

524 E. Wait is a substantial front-gable bungalow with large side dormer windows, weatherboard walls, 6-over-1 paired sash windows, and a wraparound porch with a front entrance gable and brick piers with battered upper posts.

523 E. Wait is now the Morning Glory Center for Creative Healing. The I-House has a projecting center wing, weatherboard walls, an original double door with transom, and decorative wood shingles in the gable ends. Alterations include replacement windows and a replacement porch that shelters one-half of the façade. The house has an individual survey file (WA 1662).

The 600-700 blocks of E. Wait Avenue contain 8 moderate-sized houses built from the 1910s to the 1950s. The earliest house is probably No. 706, at the southeast corner of Allen Street, an intact pyramidal cottage of early 20th century date with a double front door with transom, weatherboard siding, 6-over-1 sash windows, a hipped front dormer, and an original porch with boxed posts. This house is set on a larger parcel than the other houses on the blocks.

Two houses, No. 642 and No. 716, are substantial examples of the ubiquitous 1-story front gable, 3-bay-wide houses that were built all over Wake Forest and its outskirts in the 1930s to 1940s. No. 716 has a creative addition—a second story with shingled siding was added behind the clipped gable of the original first story. The other houses are Minimal Traditional-style houses of typical appearance, and there is one 1960s brick ranch at No. 658.

Houses (WA4984)
800-1000 blocks E. Wait Avenue
Wake Forest
1930s-1950s

Long suburban streetscape of houses built from the 1930s to the 1950s along Wait Avenue as it extends out of the congested area of Wake Forest into the countryside. Ten houses are included in the survey form, ranging from small Period Cottages and Minimal Traditional-style houses to the largest Rambler Ranches in Wake Forest.

One of the oldest houses is the, 1015 E. Wait, a 1-story side-gabled cottage with a front chimney and finely built stone steps to the front and side doors. This probably dates from the 1930s. One of the largest and most flamboyant Ranches is 825 E. Wait, a seven-bay-long brick composition composed of four separate sections that telescope out from each other parallel to the street. The main block has a hipped roof, a recessed entrance, an adjacent picture window, and a corner sunporch. One of the recessed sections has a separate picture window.

Unlike any of the other houses is the Samuel Wait Brewer House, 870 E. Wait Ave., located across the road from the rest of the houses on a large wooded parcel, and set on top of a hill hidden from the road. The house is a painted brick 1 ½-story house of Colonial Williamsburg design, with 8-over-8 sash windows, an entrance with pilasters and a dentil cornice, 3 gabled dormers, a left gabled wing that was originally a porch, and a right rear wing containing a garage. It was built for Samuel Wait Brewer, owner of a feed store on S. White St. in downtown Wake Forest. Brewer's father was long-time president of Wake Forest College.

This stretch of E. Wait containing suburban housing from the 1930s to the 1950s is typical of residential architecture of this era throughout Wake County. It has no special significance that would qualify it for the National Register.

Source:

Durward Methany, interview on Aug. 22, 2008

Houses (WA4985)
1200-1500 blocks E. Wait Ave. (N.C. 98)
Wake Forest vic.
Early 1800s to 1950s

Along busy US 98 east of Wake Forest are a group of four houses.

1252 N.C. 98: 1 ½-story frame bungalow with side-gable roof, 2 gabled dormers, 6-over-6 sash windows. To the rear is a shed porch, to the side a sunroom. Behind the house is a concrete block and frame spring house, and a combination frame garage and shed. Estimated construction date is 1930s.

1464 N.C. 98: Well-preserved 1930s 1-story front-gable house, 3-bay-wide, with 6-over-6 sash windows, 4-over-4 paired sash in the front gable, and ahipped porch with bungalow-style posts. To the rear are two small front-gabled sheds. The area around the house has old, lush trees and shrubs.

1564 N.C. 98: Minimal Traditional-style side-gable 1-story house with a picture window, a shed porch with metal posts, and vinyl siding. Constructed in 1950s.

Hunt House. 107 Shenandoah Farm Rd: Although this house faces Hwy 98, its address is on Shenandoah Farm Road, a side road leading to a new subdivision. Arthur Zackest Bowling purchased this old log house in 1951 from Edward Hunt, who owned a farm here on the site. According to Hunt, the house was built in the early 1800s as the main dwelling on a 640-acre farm. Later a newer house was built and this became a tenant house. Edward Hunt was postmaster of Wake Forest in the 1940s-1950s. Current owners are Jack Bowling, son of Arthur, and his wife Evelyn.

The 1 ½-story house has a large center stone chimney. The original log section is the west (left) side. The right half of the house is a frame early 20th century addition. There is no original fabric visible on the exterior or interior except for the chimney stack. To the rear is a front-gable, weatherboarded barn that originally stood closer to the house. It probably dates to the early 1900s.

Although these houses are interesting survivals of 19th and 20th century rural dwellings, none of them have the special significance necessary for National Register listing.

Source: Jack and Evelyn Bowling interview, Aug. 1, 2008

Forest Heights (WA5005)
1704 S. Main Street
Wake Forest
1920s

Forest Heights stands on the west side of S. Main Street, south of Forestville and across from the intersection of Farm Road. This one-and-a-half story side-gable bungalow retains its original form, but little historic fabric. The full-width, engaged front porch is supported by replacement wood columns on brick piers. Two gabled dormers have four-pane casement windows. A large one-and-a-half story rear ell may be original and has a shed-roofed porch on the left (south) side that serves as an entrance to the rear apartment. The entire house has been covered with vinyl siding.

Likely constructed in the 1920s, by the 1940s the house had been converted to “Forest Heights,” a well-known beer joint and gas station with tree-shaped green neon signs in the windows. The house appears to be in residential use once again, but has been divided into apartments.

Source: interview with Durward Methany, August 22, 2008.

Forestville Historic District (WA 1494)
Junction of US 1-A (S. Main St.), Forestville Rd., and Liberty St.
Wake Forest
Ca. 1830 to ca. 1958

Although early surveys have recorded this core of the early 19th century village of Forestville, this survey update attempts to draw a boundary around the potential core of the village to create an eligible National Register Historic District. The Dr. Chappell House and office on the east side of US 1-A and the Forestville Baptist Church on the west side are already listed in the National Register.

In the proposed boundaries are two additional antebellum properties:

Jones House, 1269 S. Main St. According to Barbara Branson, 309-0114, the house was moved to this site about 100 years ago. Her grandparents, the Phillips, lived here after it was moved to this site. They are buried across the street at the Forestville Baptist Church. The house is a Federal-style 1 ½-story cottage with a notable late 1800s jigsaw front porch.

Carver House, 1303 S. Main St. The Carver House is a substantial Federal-style 2-story house with massive stone chimneys. It is said to be the home of Edward Carver, who married Octavia Jones of nearby Oak Forest plantation. The Hoys have lived here for many years.

In order to link the two sections of antebellum buildings on each end, the district must include two early 1900s general stores that have been altered by the addition of newer materials to the exteriors. These are 1273 S. Main, a general store built about 1935 and now covered with brick veneer, and Hoy Auction, 1303 S. Main, also built in the 1930s and covered with vinyl siding.

Houses (WA 5001)
535 and 537 Forestville Road
Wake Forest
Early 20th century

Just south of the railroad tracks on Forestville Road, south of the village of Forestville, stand two early 20th century houses. These are almost certainly the remnants of a small African American neighborhood in this vicinity where much redevelopment is taking place due to the Heritage Commons mixed-use development.

No. 535 is a typical front-gable, 1-story, 3-bay-wide house with weatherboard walls, a shed porch with 4 x 4 wood posts, and a stone rubble foundation. It has replacement windows. As the foundation is crumbling, the house is beginning to fall apart, and is abandoned. Estimated construction is 1930s.

No. 537 is a late Victorian-type gable-and-wing house, 1-story, probably built in the late 1910s or 1920s. It retains original 2-over-2 and 4-over-4 sash windows and a shed dormer with a 4-pane casement, as well as a stone rubble foundation. Walls are covered with _____. The added rear ell has 6-over-6 sash windows.

Just down the road is a 1950s tiny concrete block front-gabled church that is so overgrown that it could not be photographed.

This forlorn remnant of a neighborhood does not have any special significance that would qualify it for the National Register.

Gill-Shearon Farmhouse (WA1483)
S. side Burlington Mill Rd. .1 mi. E of U.S. 1
Wake Forest vic.
Ca. 1850

WA 1483

Since Kelly Lally surveyed this farmhouse about 1989, it has been abandoned and is now threatened with demolition by neglect. Bulldozers are currently widening Burlington Mills Road to create access to a new subdivision beside and behind the house. The bulldozers are working within a few feet of the side porch of the house.

The house has a significant vernacular Greek Revival-style interior, and should be preserved, either on its original site or by being relocated to a new site.

Hendricks House (WA4993)
1200 Oak Grove Church Rd.
Wake Forest vic.
Late 1800s

This front-gabled, 1 ½-story Victorian-style house is located on a large tract of land that is slated to be developed as a retirement village. According to the current tenant, Mike Webb, the house was the overseer's house for a plantation whose principal residence was located across Oak Grove Church Road deep into the woods. Apparently the plantation's name was Gillcrest plantation, as the adjacent road is now named. The tenant related that an artist and building salvager named Pete Hendricks lived here in the 1970s and remodeled and expanded the house, perhaps adding some elements salvaged from other houses.

The house has an odd form: the front-gable façade has a door and 4-over-4 Victorian-style window. Along the side elevations, its two bays contain identical sash windows. It has a center chimney, a habitable attic, and a stone foundation. To the right is a 1-story addition that wraps around to the rear, with a large brick exterior side chimney. Along the front and extending across the addition is a porch with turned posts, apparently added when the addition was built. The house is covered with aluminum siding. Apparently there is no original fabric on the interior.

At the right is a 1970s chicken coop, built by Hendricks.

The house is clearly old, but appears to date from the late 1800s rather than from the antebellum period. However the extensive reworking and additions made during the 1970s have caused it to lose its architectural integrity. It does not have the special significance required for listing in the National Register.

Sources:

Mike Webb, tenant, interview on Aug. 1, 2008

Durward C. Matheny interview, Aug. 22, 2008.

Holden House (WA4992)
13932 U.S. 1 Highway
Wake Forest vic.
1920s

Located on the east side of U.S. 1 just before the Franklin County border, a well-preserved and substantial bungalow farmhouse faces the highway. To the rear are four farm buildings. In front are a grove of large hardwood trees.

The 1 ½-story side-gable bungalow has a large gabled dormer, 2-over-2 sash windows, and a full engaged porch with battered full stone piers at the corners. In the center bays of the porch, stone plinths support battered wood posts. The house is covered in vinyl siding. At the rear are a large front-gable barn with a central runway, 2 sheds, and a garage.

Although this is a fine bungalow, it is representative of many in rural Wake County and does not have the special significance necessary for listing in the National Register.

The Holden family operated a farm here in the 1940s and 1950s, and probably were the original owners of the property. Mrs. Holden ran the cafeteria at Wake Forest High School during this time.

Source:

Durward C. Matheny, Wake Forest.

W. W. Holding House (WA5003)
818 White St.
Wake Forest
1920s

Located on a large parcel of land between S. Main Street and S. White Street is the farmhouse, dairy barn, and a few other farm outbuildings of the Holding Dairy Farm, once comprising 800 acres. The farm was built by W. W. Holding, a cotton broker. It was once the largest dairy that supplied milk to the Pine State Creamery, a milk processing plant that operated in Raleigh for about fifty years of the twentieth century. The Holdings have sold off most of the farm for the development of subdivisions. The Holdings are one of the town's oldest and wealthiest families, once owning vast acreages around Wake Forest.

The farmhouse is a 1920s bungalow with a side-gable roof and a front sunporch. It has been substantially enlarged and remodeled by enclosing the front porch and enlarging and enclosing the side porch. The walls are stuccoed. Windows are 6-over-6 wooden sashes. The main entrance is a double door in a segmental-arched opening of a corner sunroom. Apparently the porch was enclosed to create this entrance. In the center of the roof is a large frame louvered belfry. A circular driveway leads to the front entrance.

North of the house is a large gambrel-roofed dairy barn with side sheds that was probably constructed in the 1920s. In recent years it has been completely remodeled as offices by owners Jim and Gayle Adams, with added windows and replacement exterior materials.

A 2-story, hipped frame building located close to the house was a tobacco processing barn. A 1 ½-story side-gabled office building with a deep engaged porch overlooks the dairy barn. This was once a tobacco and corn barn, but has been completely overbuilt.

A row of three tobacco barns lines the driveway close to White Street. One is covered with vertical wood siding, with a wooden ventilator monitor along the ridge of its side-gable roof. The other two are built of concrete block and surrounded on two sides by a deep shed porch.

The estate has extensive landscaping and a large pond with a fountain.

The surviving home tract of the Holding Dairy Farm has historical significance for the town of Wake Forest. Due to extensive remodeling of the house and dairy barn, this property is not eligible for the National Register. Since 1978 the property has been owned by Jim and Gayle Adams.

Sources:

Mrs. Gayle Adams, current owner, interview on Aug. 9, 2008.

Durward Methany, interview on Aug. 22, 2008, Wake Forest

Hope Court Rental Houses (WA4987)
103-109 Hope Court
Wake Forest
1940s-1950s

Off NC 98 between Wake Forest and US 1 highway is a short dead-end road containing four small houses built in the mid-20th century, probably as rental houses. The first pair, 103 and 105, are 1-story hip-roofed cottages with 8-over-8 sash windows and interior chimneys. No. 103 has its original German siding, while No. 105 has vinyl siding and the eaves have been reworked awkwardly.

No. 107 is a 1-story side-gable cottage with vinyl siding and replacement windows.

No. 109, which sits at right angles to the road, is a 1-story side-gabled concrete block house. Its porch is now enclosed. It has 6-over-6 sash windows.

**Jones Dairy Road Houses & Store (WA4991)
418, 468, and 430 Jones Dairy Rd.
Wake Forest vic.
1930s-1950s**

At the junction of Jones Dairy Rd. and NC 98 east of Wake Forest stands a 1930s front-gable frame house and a small front-gable store with German siding. The address of this property is 418 Jones Ferry Rd. The house is occupied, but the store is abandoned and deteriorated.

To the west along Jones Dairy Road are two 1950s rental houses, one a side-gable and one a front-gable.

These buildings are representative of rural buildings built in the 2nd quarter of the 20th century in Wake County and have no special significance.

Joyner Farm Outbuildings (WA4996)
SW corner Harris Road and Oak Avenue
Wake Forest vicinity
Late 1800s-early 1900s

Group of five log and frame outbuildings that survive on the Joyner Farm property which is being developed as a town recreational park by the town of Wake Forest. Mr. Joyner donated the land. The main farmhouse is gone. The one-room log house, log tobacco barn, and log chicken coop have been stabilized. The large 1 ½-story frame barn with a center runway has not yet been restored. A small front-gable frame wash-house with a chimney has not yet been restored.

The outbuildings form a picturesque remnant of a typical turn-of-the-century Wake County farm, and do not have any special significance that would make them eligible for the National Register.

Kitchin House (WA4998)
3101 Burlington Mill Rd.
Wake Forest vic.
Mid-1800s, c. 1940

On the north side of Burlington Mill Road about 1 mile east of U.S. 1 is a large wooded parcel of land that contains one family graveyard, a house, and a barn that appear to be the remnants of a long-destroyed plantation. There is no indication of where the plantation house may have been sited, although it probably stood on the site of the present house, a 1-story side-gabled house of 1940s Colonial Revival-style, was owned and occupied in the 20th century by Thurman and Nancy Lee Kitchin. Thurman was an agriculture professor at N. C. State University. The 4-bay wide house has large 9-over-6 sash windows that appear to be antebellum in age. All of the other fabric is consistent with a 1940s construction, including German sided walls, a brick foundation, and a molded cornice with pattern boards at the ends. To the rear of the house is a very overgrown 2-story side-gabled building that may have been a barn.

On the left side of the long dirt driveway that leads to the 1940s house is a family graveyard. A fine three-course quarried fieldstone wall surrounds the small cemetery, although it has collapsed in some places. Inside the wall is a dense mat of periwinkle ground cover and trees, with no monuments visible.

Perhaps the Fendol Bevers 1871 township map of Wake County will identify this plantation, since he included the names of owners of large parcels.

Source:

Durward Methany interview, Aug. 22, 2008, Wake Forest

Masonic Lodge No. 282 (WA4978)
220 E. Wait St.
Wake Forest
1950

Lodge No. 282 of the Masons was chartered in 1827. Their first meeting room was the second floor of the Pleasant Grove Academy. In 1950 the Masonic chapter moved into their new lodge on Wait Avenue, located half a block from White Street, the main commercial artery in Wake Forest. The narrow, front-gabled, 1-story, one-bay-wide building has little original fabric visible on the exterior. It is covered with vinyl siding and has a replacement 1-bay gabled entrance porch. The double front door is a replacement. Its architectural distinctions are the parapet front gable and the stone Masonic insignia plaque mounted above the entrance. To the rear is a long concrete block addition that is also one bay wide.

Although the Masonic Lodge has historic significance for the long history of its chapter, the lodge is too recently constructed and has too many alterations to merit its eligibility for the National Register.

Houses and Wake #285 Masonic Lodge (WA 4977)
100-400 blocks N. Allen St.
East End community
Wake Forest
1920s-1960s

N. Allen Street is a significant street in the African American community of the East End because is one of the principal streets leading to DuBose School, an important institution in the neighborhood until integration in the 1970s caused its closure. The 100 to 400 blocks of Allen St., with the intersecting streets of Best, Walnut, and Juniper, contain, along the east side, about one dozen historic houses as well as a 1960s Masonic Lodge built for the “Leader of Wake # 285” lodge. This lodge is a small concrete block, front-gabled building with no windows and exposed rafter tails along the side elevations.

The two most substantial houses were built for teachers at DuBose School in the early 1950s. No. 236 was built about 1953 for L. R. Best, principal of the school. His wife was a home economics teacher there. The 1-story side-gabled brick house has Minimal Traditional details, including a picture window, 8-over-8 sash windows, and a side screen porch. No. 244 next door was built in 1953 for Sula Alston, a teacher at DuBose School. The 1 ½-story stuccoed house has Minimal Traditional details, including 2 front gabled dormer windows, a gabled entrance porch, 4-over-4 sash windows, a small-paned picture window, and a side screen porch. Sula’s niece Sarah Gorham lives here, and the house is owned by all of the heirs.

The oldest house is probably No. 436, at the Juniper Street intersection, which is a narrow 3-bay-wide cottage with a low hipped roof. It has a flat-roof front porch that is probably an addition, and replacement windows and vinyl siding. Other houses are either small front-gabled vernacular houses or side-gabled Minimal Traditional-style houses.

This survey form does not include the 300 block of Allen Street, which has no historic houses. There does not appear to be a density of intact houses in this community that are eligible for the National Register.

Source: interview with Sarah Gorham, occupant of 244 Allen St., Aug. 8, 2008

Houses (WA4988)
1100-1200 blocks N. Main St.
Wake Forest
1930s-1950s

At the north end of Wake Forest, stretched along N. Main Street on large suburban and small farm parcels, are four houses built from the 1930s to the 1950s.

1133 N. Main St.: 1-story side-gable frame house, 6 bays wide, of Minimal Traditional style, with screen porch at one end.

1149 N. Main St.: Typical 1-story, front-gable, 3 bay wide house of the 1930s-1940s era. It has a hipped porch with bungalow-style posts.

1244 N. Main St.: 1-story hipped roof Minimal Traditional-style house with bay window additions and a large screen porch/carport addition. Aluminum siding.

1258 N. Main St.: Owen S. Wadford House, set 300 feet back from the road in front of a field that contains a sign announcing the coming construction of the Hampton Village Apartment Homes. The house is deteriorated and may be abandoned. It is a Craftsman-style 1 ½-story side-gable house with gabled dormers, a gabled entrance stoop, and a side porch with bungalow-style posts. It has asbestos siding and 6-over-6 sash windows. Probable construction in 1940s.

These houses are typical examples of the 1930s to 1950s houses of suburban Wake County, and do not have the special significance necessary for listing in the National Register.

Houses (WA4975)
500-800 blocks N. Taylor St.
East End Community
Wake Forest
1930s-1950s

N. Taylor Street is a significant street in the African American community of the East End neighborhood. The neighborhood was developed around the DuBois Schools, an important institution in the neighborhood until its closure in the 1970s. Covering four city blocks from Juniper Street north to Foxbridge Court, N. Taylor Street contains fourteen historic houses.

The majority of the houses on Taylor Street were constructed in the 1930s and 1940s and most are one-story front-gable houses with partial or full-width hipped-roof front porches. Most have been updated with replacement siding, windows, porch posts, and other features, resulting in a streetscape with little remaining historic fabric. Some of the houses have been more drastically altered including No. 813 Taylor, a traditional 1930s front-gable house with gabled wings added to each side, elongating the front elevation of the house.

The street also contains a number of Minimal Traditional houses constructed in the 1950s including Tilda Caudle's home, No. 812, a one-story side-gable house with engaged front porch and left, front-gable wing. The house, built in 1953, has a garage added to the left (south) side and replacement siding and porch details.

There does not appear to be a density of intact houses in this community that are eligible for the National Register.

Source: interview with Tilda Caudle, resident of 812 N. Taylor, July 21, 2008.

**Houses and Cole Grocery Store (WA1650, WA1651)
700-900 blocks N. White St.
Wake Forest**

A solid three-block streetscape of small houses built in the first half of the 20th century facing the railroad tracks along N. White Street. This African American community is known as the East End, the area around the DuBose School. No. 7__ N. White St. is the former Cole Grocery, a concrete-block flat-roofed 1950s grocery store that served the black community for many decades. Now it is the ASA Foodmart No. 2, a convenience store. The oldest houses are probably the Tri-gable type, seen at 728, 734, and 804 N. White St. A number of them are the front-gable type dating from the 1930s and 1940s. Several are gable-and-wing cottages probably built in the 1920s. Most of the houses are covered with artificial siding, a number have replacement windows, and a number have replacement porch posts and railings.

This streetscape is an important component of the East End neighborhood, but does not retain sufficient architectural integrity to be eligible for the National Register.

Houses (WA1629)
400 block Pearce Avenue
Wake Forest
Early 20th century to 1950s

The 400 block of Pearce Avenue contains three early 20th century houses of the tri-gable type that were the most popular house type east of the railroad tracks in the white community that lived around the town commercial district. 401, 413, and 418 Pearce Street are tri-gable form houses that are relatively intact. No. 401 has two front doors and may have originally been a duplex. No. 413 has 2-over-2 sash windows, asbestos siding, and a hipped porch with bungalow-type piers. No. 400 is intact but abandoned and in deteriorated condition. It has 2 individual front doors and may have been built as a duplex, or possibly converted to a duplex later. Architecturally stylish features include shed dormers at the front and rear, original wood shake walls, and bracketed eaves on the 1 ½-story side-gabled house.

This is a significant block of historic houses.

Houses (WA 4980)**600 block N. Wingate St.****Wake Forest****1930s-1950s**

The block of Wingate St. between Cedar and Oak Streets, in northwest Wake Forest, contains five small houses built between the 1930s and the 1950s. The oldest, No. 636, is a narrow, deep house with 6-over-6 sash and much alteration. Facing each other at No. 610 and No. 611 are a pair of the typical one-story 3-bay-wide, front-gabled houses found all over Wake Forest. No. 611 was built in 1946 for Elmo Bridges, a driver for Harvey Holding Oil & Gas Company, according to his son Ted Bridges, who still lives here. The house has replaced windows and vinyl siding, but retains its hipped porch with brick porch piers. It is surprising to find this 1930s house type still being constructed as late as 1946. No. 610 has an engaged front-gable porch with its original brick and battered wood posts.

No. 616 is a side-gabled Minimal Traditional house from the 1950s. Across from it is a similar house that was drastically remodeled in the 1970s or 1980s.

Source:

Interview with Ted Bridges, owner of 610 Wingate St., Aug. 8, 2008

Houses and Commercial Buildings (WA1620)**WA 1620****100-200 blocks S. Brooks St., 229, 239 E. Owen Ave.****Wake Forest****Late 1800s – 1950s**

These three blocks of buildings located just east of the commercial district along N. White Street contain three late Victorian 1-story side-gable-type houses, a 1920s bungalow, a 2-story 1940s house, and three brick or concrete-block commercial buildings.

At 205 S. Brooks St. is a late 1800s tri-gable house with a stone foundation, large 6-over-6 sash windows, an entrance with sidelights and transom, and original Italianate-style mantels and woodwork on the interior. The house, owned by the town of Wake Forest, is currently the offices of some employees of the Planning Department but is slated for demolition in order to construct a new town office building. **This is one of the earliest tri-gable houses left in Wake Forest, with a good amount of original fabric. An attempt should be made to save it by offering it free to anyone who will move it and restore it on another site. Preservation North Carolina's revolving fund might be able to help to market the house. Contact Dean Reudrich, director of the revolving fund, who operates out of Louisburg. Phone: 919.832.3652.**

www.PreservationNC.org

Across the street in the 100 block of S. Brooks St. are two side-gable early 20th century houses that have considerable alteration.

The Embarq Building, 119 S. Brooks, is a late 1950s 1-story brick building probably built for the Wake Forest telephone company (Southern Bell?). The flat-roofed utilitarian building has simple Colonial Revival woodwork on the façade.

The K. L. Mobley Equipment Company office, 117 S. Brooks, is a 1-story side-gabled brick building on a raised basement, built in the late 1950s or 1960s. It may be the original office of the company, which has been in business since 1965. The building has vernacular modernist features commonly found on a house—large picture windows and wide overhanging eaves.

At the corner of Wait Avenue is Barney's Tire Service, built between 1940 and 1958. The large 1-story concrete-block building sits on a raised basement. The tire service is probably the original occupant of the building, which contains a large garage bay in the front, a door to the office beside it, and large metal divided-light windows. The pole-mounted metal sign in the front may be original.

Around the corner on E. Owen Avenue stand a pair of well-preserved houses. No. 229 is a 2-story frame house with original 6-over-6 sash windows on the façade, an entrance with a classical entrance porch, and vinyl siding. This serves as offices of The Wake Weekly, established in 1947.

Next door at No. 239 is a substantial very intact 1920s bungalow with a side gable roof and an engaged front porch with original brick and wood posts. The 2-over-2 sash windows and the shed front dormer are original. Asbestos siding covers the walls.

Houses (WA5002)
700-900 S. Main St.
Wake Forest
1930s-1950s

The south boundary of the Wake Forest National Register Historic District is Holding Street. In the next block are several non-contributing, non-historic commercial buildings. In the 700-900 blocks of S. Main Street are a streetscape of eight houses built from the 1930s to the 1950s. The oldest, 831 S. Main, is a substantial 1 ½-story 1920s bungalow with a side-gable roof, an engaged porch with brick and wood posts, and an interior chimney. The house now functions as “Figaro” hair styling. It has replacement picture windows flanking the front door and over-all vinyl siding.

All of the rest of the historic houses are small brick or frame side-gable 1-story Minimal Traditional-style houses from the 1940s and 1950s, with the exception of No. 926, which is a 1940s Tudor Cottage, 1 ½-story in height, with a side-gable roof, 2 front dormer windows, and an entrance wing with a Colonial Revival entrance. Vinyl siding and replacement sashes are the main alterations.

These blocks of S. Main Street are of relatively recent vintage and do not have sufficient architectural significance to be eligible for the National Register.

**Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary Duplexes (WA4982)
Wingate, Pine & Rock Springs streets
Wake Forest
1958**

Soon after its move into the former campus of Wake Forest College in the early 1950s, the Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary constructed 25 duplex apartments for its students on a large wooded block on the west side of the campus. These were begun in 1958 and continued into the 1960s and 1970s until a total of 88 duplexes were constructed. The eleven duplexes surveyed here are apparently the earliest ones. They are arranged in a large rectangular “superblock” along Wingate, Pine, and Rock Springs streets, with the large interior of the block left open as common space, shaded by large trees, with a metal clothesline behind each building. Each duplex is a 1-story, side-gabled, brick building with 2 front doors grouped beneath an entrance porch, and back doors leading out into the common space. Paved parking pads are provided between each building. The buildings appear to be completely unaltered except for vinyl replacement windows throughout.

The architecture of the duplexes represents the plain, utilitarian design common to public housing of the 1950s, but two buildings, 305-307 and 313-315 Pine St. have latticework brick screens in front of the entrances that provide privacy. These screens are a simple Modernist feature that supply a touch of sophistication to these buildings. In the rest of the duplexes, the entrance porches consist of simple shed roofs with boxed wooden posts.

This superblock of 1960s duplexes has historical interest as an example of multi-family housing of the mid-20th century. Architecturally, this complex does not possess any special design features that would qualify it for the National Register.

Source:

Branson and Folk, “The Story of Wake Forest,” manuscript prepared in 1971 to celebrate Wake County’s bicentennial. Copy in the introductory file for Wake Forest, N.C. Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh.

Spring Valley Subdivision (WA4990)**S. Main, Farm, Farm Ridge, Spring Valley, Spring Park, and Windsor streets****Wake Forest****1964 onwards**

Although this medium-sized Ranch house subdivision located on the east side of S. Main Street just south of Forestville is not yet fifty years old, we are recording it in order to evaluate its potential as a historic district in the next decade. The land on which it was constructed beginning in 1964 had been small farms. "Papa K" Marshall was a wealthy entrepreneur who purchased these farms during the Depression, then constructed this speculative subdivision on the land some thirty years later. Marshall laid out short dead-end streets at right angles to S. Main Street and constructed similar small side-gabled Ranch houses along the streets. At the south end of the project, Farm Road and Spring Valley Street, these are still dirt.

Rachel Harris and her ex-husband purchased 147 Spring Valley in 1964 from Mr. Marshall. It was a brand new house. Typical of the houses in the project, it is four bays wide with a side-gable roof. Now she and her husband Carl have replaced the original windows, and the shed porch with metal posts across half of the façade is probably also an addition. Rachel claims that this is one of the first 3 houses built on Spring Valley Street.

Nearby at 121 Spring Valley is an intact example of a typical Ranch, with 2-over-2 horizontal sash windows and a picture window in the front wall of the living room.

Along S. Main Street, the brick Ranches that line both sides generally include an original carport.

Very few of the Ranches are intact, most having been incrementally altered with replacement windows, altered picture windows, added porches, enclosed carports, or added garages. This subdivision is unlikely to be eligible for the National Register when it ages to the half-century mark because it is not a significant example of a 1950s subdivision and because of its lack of the high integrity of original finish that would be required for a 1960s subdivision.

Source: Rachel and Carl Harris interview, 147 Spring Valley St., Aug. 5, 2008.

Starlite Motel (WA5000)
10901 Star Road
Wake Forest
1950s

Facing U.S. 1 at its intersection with U.S. 1-A is the Starlite Motel, a relic of the 1950s when U.S. 1-A was the only north-south highway through this area south of the town of Wake Forest. The motel is now accessed from a frontage road called Star Road, and is all but invisible from the highway. Although this side-gabled, 1-story concrete block motel is down at the heels and never aspired to any architectural significance, it is worth recording as one of the last of its type—highway motels—that survive in Wake County. Each of the 12 units fronts on a recessed shed porch, and contains a plywood door and a 1-over-1 sash window. The porch posts are 4 x 4 wood posts. At the left end, units 14 and 15 do not have a porch.

The complex also includes a pawn shop, a side-gabled building set at right angles to the motel, and at the far end, a brick Ranch house. The pawn shop may have once contained a restaurant that served the guests.

The motel now appears to serve as long-term rental apartments. It has no special significance that would qualify it for the National Register.

Tryst Oak? (WA1486)
9600 Ligon Mill Rd.
Wake Forest vic.
Ca. 1840

Located in the curve of Ligon Mill Road a short distance south of the railroad tracks, a fine Federal-style house stands. It is squeezed onto a small triangular parcel surrounded by subdivisions. The house faces toward U.S. 1. The 1 ½-story side-gable house has flanking large brick chimneys with smooth shoulders and offset stacks. Some Flemish bond is visible beneath layers of whitewash and paint. About 1940 the house was remodeled and enlarged in the Colonial Revival style, with a side wing connected by a hyphen, a rear wing connected by a hyphen, and a garage attached with a breezeway behind the rear wing. The main house has 6-over-6 sash windows that were probably inserted during the renovation.

To the rear is an early 20th century small front-gable barn, with side sheds. Although the house sits close to Ligon Mill Road, it is well-concealed behind a hedge of tall cedar trees, and well-landscaped with shrubs, trees, and flowers.

Kelly Lally surveyed a historic building in this vicinity in 1989, called Tryst Oak, WA 1486, but her survey file is missing from the Historic Preservation Office file room.

Houses (WA 4981)
300 block W. Chestnut St.
Wake Forest
1920s-1930s

In the northwest corner of Wake Forest, along the 300 block of Chestnut Street, four small houses are set back behind the newer houses that front directly on the street. These may have once been along another street parallel to Chestnut that has disappeared.

No. 316 is a 1-story side-gabled house with a central chimney and a shed porch with concrete block piers and rebuilt upper posts. It has vinyl siding and replacement windows. No. 330 is a 1920s 1-story side-gable frame house, four bays wide, with original 6-over-6 sash windows. No. 322 and 338 are typical 1-story front-gabled houses of the 1930s. Both have vinyl siding and replacement windows and porches.

These houses have no particular historical or architectural significance and are not eligible for the National Register.

Houses (WA4983)
300-400 blocks W. Juniper
Wake Forest
Late 1950s

These two blocks of W. Juniper Avenue are located at the northwest corner of the Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary campus. All five are brick Rambler Ranches built in the late 1950s, probably for faculty and staff at the seminary. They have large wooded lots and hilly terrain. Ranches range from small 4-bay-wide forms to No. 334, a 10-bay-wide Ranch with Colonial Revival details, including an engaged shed porch with metal posts.

These Ranch houses are representative of thousands and thousands of Ranches built in Wake County during the post-World War II boom era and have no special significance that would qualify them for the National Register.

Wake Finishing Plant (Burlington Mills) (WA4997)
9701 Capital Blvd. (US 1)
Wake Forest vic.
1948

In 1948 textile mill giant Burlington Industries constructed a unit of its Men's Wear Division on a large parcel on the north bank of Neuse River between U.S. 1 and the railroad tracks. Across the highway, Burlington Mills Road extends east. The plant was known as the Wake Finishing Plant. The large one-story brick utilitarian complex has a flat roof and very few windows. On the south side is the power plant and smokestack, along with chemical processing pits. On the north side is a water tower. The plant was expanded at least once with a long wing to the rear. In the 1960s or 1970s an office wing was attached to elevation that faces the highway, with a double door entrance.

The complex, now named Riverside Commerce Center, is leased to a variety of businesses, including the Body Shop, a bath and body company, and a landscaping service. The leasing agent is CDS Properties, 838-8484.

The industrial plant is typical of the large, utilitarian brick factories constructed in the mid-20th century in Wake County, and will never have the special significance required for listing in the National Register.

Wake Forest Town Building (WA1619)
221 S. Brooks St.
Wake Forest
1930s

In the 1930s the town of Wake Forest constructed this substantial two-story common-bond building to house their police and fire departments. The hip-roofed building has a three-bay-wide façade facing S. Brooks Street, and extends five bays to the rear along a sloping parcel that allow a raised basement at the rear. Windows are original divided-light metal windows with concrete sills and brick headers. Interruptions in the brickwork of the lower façade indicate a large opening to the right of the current entrance has been bricked in. This may have been the fire department vehicle entrance. According to institutional memory, the town jail was formerly located in the basement. A one-story addition was added to the north side in later years, of similar brickwork and with nearly identical windows. At this time a stuccoed stringcourse was added between the two stories of the original building to unite it with the new addition. The brick walls are painted. Currently the building is the Wake Forest Town Hall.

Although significant to town history as a civic building that has evolved as the town has grown, its utilitarian architecture and subsequent alterations and additions do not qualify it for listing in the National Register.

Wall Farm Barns (WA4995)
900-1100 Wall Road
Wake Forest vic.
Early 20th century

Northwest of the town of Wake Forest, close to the Franklin County line, two early 20th century barns survive from the Wall farm that has been developed as residential subdivisions. The Wall House was located on the west side of Wall Road, at 1125 Wall Road, but it burned. Its owner, Jenny Soule, grand-daughter of the Walls, constructed a house on the site of the original house in the late 1900s. On the east side of Wall Road is a large 2 ½-story frame front-gable dairy barn, with a large shed on the left side. Its frame walls are now covered with tin siding. Through the center is a wide runway. The barn is unused and overgrown.

Across the road, beside the site of the original farmhouse, is a smaller 1 ½-story front-gable hay barn with a wide batten front door, a hay loft extension, and weatherboard walls. This barn is very deteriorated and close to collapse.

These remnants of an early 20th century dairy farm are typical of farm outbuildings all over Wake County. They have no special significance that would qualify them for the National Register.

Allen Lawrence Young House (WA4979)
200 blk N. White St.
East End (DuBois School neighborhood), Wake Forest

The long-abandoned, partially-burned 1 ½-story saddlebag house sits on high, finely crafted fieldstone piers in a thickly wooded 1-acre parcel located at the northeast corner of N. White and Spring streets. According to neighborhood historian Evelyn Jones, this was the dwelling of Allen Young, the town's first significant black educator. Young founded the first high school for blacks in Wake Forest in the early 1900s and served as its principal. Known as the Wake Forest Normal & Industrial School, this was a thriving private institution in the 1910s. Young also founded the Presbyterian Church for blacks. He operated a dry cleaning business that catered to Wake Forest College.

The last family member to live in the house was Hubert Young. No one has lived there since the 1970s. Young's daughter, Ailey May Young, a schoolteacher, was the first black town commissioner in the 1980s. She has passed away. Young's daughter Maud was a librarian at the Richard B. Harrison Library. His daughter Catherine Shepard lived in Raleigh. The main trustee of the property is Mabel Young Beasley of Massachusetts. Its age is uncertain. If Young himself built it, it may date to the late 1800s. It is possible that it was built by a previous generation of the Young family or another family and may be antebellum.

Because of the dense underbrush and trees that have grown around the house, it is not able to be photographed or carefully examined during the summer. The saddlebag house consists of two frame pens flanking a very large stone chimney with a brick stack. A large fireplace serves the main room of the east pen. The west pen was not accessible due to underbrush. In the right front corner of the right pen, a stair ascends to the attic. The right pen has horizontal sheathed walls and a mantel. Each pen has a front door that opened onto a shed-roofed porch that has collapsed. Window openings have lost their sashes with the exception of one 4-pane upper sash surviving on the rear. Apparently some of the larger openings held 6-over-6 sashes.

Although the house has suffered some fire damage, and has lost its windows and doors and front porch, the quality of its construction has allowed it to survive to this day. It sits high off the ground on sturdy stone piers. Its sills and the boards of the walls are circular sawn. Visible nails include square, machine-cut nails, finish nails, and wire nails. Its apparently original board-and-batten siding, with beveled battens, is in sound condition.

Research on the web site www.ancestor.com indicates that Allen Young lived his whole life in Wake Forest. The 1880 census shows him there (without an address) with his parents Henry & Allie and three younger siblings. Allen Young appears in the censuses in Wake Forest in 1900, 1920, and 1930 but the only census that shows an address is 1920, which just says Spring Street. On his death certificate, his address is 335 Spring Street, the north side adjacent to 315 Spring Street, a 2-story I-House that still stands. No. 335 is now an empty field. In 1920 thirteen family members inhabited 335 Spring Street. In 1930 Allen's family of eleven and three other teachers resided at No. 335.

The Young House may be the oldest African American historic building in Wake Forest, and has historical significance as the dwelling of one of the town's most important African American citizens. It is imperative that the building be properly photographed and recorded in measured drawings during the winter months. If it stands on property owned by the town of Wake Forest, the town should stabilize and board-up the dwelling to prevent further deterioration until plans can be made for its preservation and restoration. It could become a pivotal symbol of Wake Forest's twentieth century African American community.

Sources:

Mary Evelyn Jones interview with Ruth Little and Heather Wagner, Aug. 8, 2008, at her home at 607 Walnut St., Wake Forest

Johnson and Murray, *Wake: Capital County of North Carolina: Vol. !!: Reconstruction to 1920*, 268-269; 289.

"Allen Lawrence Young," *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography*, Vol. 4. William S. Powell, editor.

Carol Pelosi interview, Aug. 22, 2008, at her home in Forestville.

www.ancestor.com

RESUMES
