

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

**1. Name of property**

historic name Oak Crest Historic District

other names/site number N/A

**2. Location**

Includes 1141-1537 Polo Road, Friendship Circle, Fred's Road, Idlewilde Drive, Crepe Myrtle street & number Circle, Harmon Avenue, Hobart Street, and Rosedale Circle not for publication N/A  
city or town Winston-Salem vicinity       
state North Carolina code NC county Forsyth code 067 zip code 27106

**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      meets      does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant      nationally      statewide X locally. (     See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

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:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<u>    </u> entered in the National Register <u>    </u> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<u>    </u> determined eligible for the National Register <u>    </u> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<u>    </u> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<u>    </u> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<u>    </u> other (explain): _____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Oak Crest Historic District  
Name of Property

Forsyth County, North Carolina  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>203</u>	<u>60</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>207</u>	<u>63</u>	Total

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: single dwelling  
DOMESTIC secondary structure  
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE agricultural field  
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE agricultural outbuilding  
COMMERCE/TRADE business  
LANDSCAPE forest  
LANDSCAPE natural feature

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: single dwelling  
DOMESTIC secondary structure  
COMMERCE/TRADE business  
LANDSCAPE forest  
LANDSCAPE unoccupied land  
LANDSCAPE natural feature

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions)

Craftsman/Bungalow  
Late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revivals  
Other: Period Cottage

**Materials** (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK  
roof ASPHALT  
walls BRICK  
WOOD  
other BRICK  
WOOD

**Narrative Description**

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

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Name of Property

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County and State

**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)

Architecture  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1925-1968  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Reinhardt, Clarence - architect  
Kiger, Howard C. - builder

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

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

**Previous documentation on file (NPS)**

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary Location of Additional Data**

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Oak Crest Historic District  
Name of Property

Forsyth County, North Carolina  
County and State

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property Approx. 145

**UTM References** (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)  
See continuation sheet for latitude/longitude coordinates.

Zone Easting Northing  
1 \_\_\_\_\_  
2 \_\_\_\_\_

Zone Easting Northing  
3 \_\_\_\_\_  
4 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

### Verbal Boundary Description

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

### Boundary Justification

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

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## 11. Form Prepared By

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name/title Laura A. W. Phillips, Architectural Historian, consulting for:

organization City of Winston-Salem date June 1, 2016

street & number 59 Park Boulevard telephone 336-727-1968  
city or town Winston-Salem state NC zip code 27127

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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)

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### Property Owner

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

name (More than fifty owners) Allen Joines, Mayor, City of Winston-Salem

street & number P. O. Box 2511 telephone (336)727-2058

city or town City of Winston-Salem state NC zip code 27102-2511

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**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Oak Crest Historic District  
Forsyth County, North Carolina

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### DESCRIPTION

#### Architectural Classification cont'd.

Colonial Revival  
Other: Minimal Tradition  
Other: Ranch  
Modern Movement

#### Materials, cont'd.

Walls: Synthetics  
Other: STONE

### Summary

*Note: Plat maps related to Oak Crest's development are noted in the description summary, and copies can be found at the end of the nomination.*

The Oak Crest Historic District is an historic residential suburb in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. It is located approximately four-and-one-half miles northwest of the city's downtown center and is immediately northwest of the Wake Forest University campus. The district is comprised of approximately 145 acres and is centered on Polo Road, which runs east-west. The other district streets are located on either side of Polo Road. North of Polo Road are Friendship Circle, Freds Road, and Idlewilde Drive. South of Polo Road are Crepe Myrtle Circle, Harmon Avenue, Hobart Street, and Rosedale Circle. Hobart Street is a connector between Harmon Avenue and Rosedale Circle and contains no resources. Other than Polo Road, the district streets are included in their entirety. The Oak Crest Historic District has a total of 270 resources including 263 buildings, six structures, and one site. With the exception of the 1965 College Sixty-Six Service Station at 1231 Polo Road and the open land on the Alexander-Davis property entered from the east side of Freds Road, all district resources are residential.

The district boundary forms a polygon that encompasses most parts of the twenty-seven original lots of the 1923 Oak-Crest development, along with the 1937 Nading Addition that includes Crepe Myrtle Circle and 1414-1526 Polo Road.<sup>1</sup> (Maps 1 and 7) Rear sections – the parts farthest from the streets they face – of original lots one, three, four, eight, ten, and twenty-four are not included in the district because of modern development of various types.<sup>2</sup> (Map 1)

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<sup>1</sup> On the 1923 map, Oak-Crest is spelled with a hyphen, and Polo Road is labeled as Oak-Crest Drive.

<sup>2</sup> These are discussed within this summary in the paragraph on the character of the environment outside the historic district.

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Except for lot one on the north side of Polo Road and lot twenty-four on the south side of Polo Road, these large lots extended northward from Friendship Circle.

The layout of the district evolved over a period of close to fifteen years with streets varying from straight to curvilinear. (Maps 1, 2, 5, 6, and 7) The 1923 Oak-Crest plat had only two streets. Oak-Crest Drive (now Polo Road) was a nearly straight street running east-west and bisecting the development. North of Oak-Crest Drive, Friendship Circle formed a broad arc with two entrances off Oak-Crest Drive. Like the spokes of a wheel, the slightly curved Freds Road was added in 1926, heading north from Friendship Circle, and the straight Idlewilde Drive, heading northeast from Friendship Circle, was added in 1936. Four streets were added on the south side of Oak-Crest Drive/Polo Road. The easternmost of these streets, Rosedale Circle, was laid out in 1926. It formed a long horseshoe loop with two entrances from Oak-Crest Drive/Polo Road. West of Rosedale Circle and entered from Oak-Crest Drive/Polo Road, Harmon Avenue was added in 1927 along with Rosedale Street connecting it with Rosedale Circle. Originally, Harmon Avenue was a straight boulevard divided by a grassy median, but when the city paved the street in the late 1950s, the median was removed. At the same time, of name of Rosedale Street was changed to Hobart Street. West of Harmon Avenue, Crepe (originally spelled Crape) Myrtle Circle was added in 1937, becoming Oak Crest's last street. A part of what the plat labeled as "Nading's Additions to Oak Crest" (commonly known as the Nading Addition), Crepe Myrtle Circle took the form of a long oval with a short, straight section at the north end connecting it with Polo Road, as it was called by that time. With the exception of Harmon Avenue, which started out as a divided boulevard, these streets remain intact in today's historic district.

Lot sizes vary greatly in the district. When a tract of approximately 150 acres was platted as the Oak Crest development in 1923, lot sizes ranged from one acre to just over sixteen acres. (Map 1) The smallest lots (Lots 14-23), measuring from one to a little over two acres, were located within the semi-circle formed by Oak-Crest Drive (Polo Road) and Friendship Circle and along the north side of Oak-Crest Drive east of Friendship Circle (Lots 11-13). The largest lots fanned out northward from Friendship Circle (Lots 1-10) and south of Oak-Crest Drive (Lots 24-27). Lots five, six, and seven, on either side of Freds Road, have remained largely open. All of lot five and part of lot six have remained in the ownership of the Kester-Nisbet family, centered on 3830 Freds Road, since the 1930s. In addition to the main house, barn, and workshop used by Kester and Nesbit family members, the tract's approximately fifteen acres with pond was used in the early years by John Kester for entertaining his business clients. Today the land is mostly wooded. The original lot seven, now accessed from the east side of Freds Road, has remained largely intact as the Alexander-Davis property. Its nearly six-and-one-half acres contain rolling land – mostly open though no longer used for agricultural purposes – with a small barn and large shed along with a pond and wooded areas around the periphery. Approximately two-and-one-

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half acres of the original eight-and-one-quarter-acre William O. and Nellie Bly Reynolds property (Lot 10) remain undeveloped and wooded at 123 Friendship Circle, adjacent to and behind the Reynolds House at 127 Friendship Circle.

Within two decades of the initial Oak Crest development, the Nading Addition (Crepe Myrtle Circle) had been added to the development's southwest corner, and most of the land in the original development had been subdivided into smaller lots and sold for the construction of houses. A comparison of the original plat and subdivision plats with present-day Oak Crest shows that with the subdivisions of the 1923 development, the land north of Polo Road, for the most part, has retained larger lots than those on the streets south of Polo Road. North of Polo Road, the house lots currently range from one-half acre to nearly three acres. South of Polo Road, the lots range from one-quarter acre to just over one acre. Apparently, when Oak Crest and its subdivisions were developed, there were no restrictions as to the placement of houses on the lots. From Polo Road south, the houses have a relatively even setback, while north of Polo Road, and especially on Idlewilde Drive, there is considerably more variation in the setback of houses on their lots. Regardless of the setbacks, most houses have larger rear yards than front yards.

The district's topography consists primarily of flat to gently sloping land. There is more variation in the south curve of Crepe Myrtle Circle, which dips downward, and in the streets north of Polo Road, especially Idlewilde Drive, which has the feel of a gentle roller coaster. Several very small streams affect the topography, and where they run through the south curve of Crepe Myrtle Circle and the north half of Idlewilde Drive, several house designs have taken full advantage of the resulting slight ravines.

Oak Crest is a very wooded and, for the most part, informally landscaped neighborhood. Almost all lots have an ample number of trees, and some areas, such as along the south curve of Crepe Myrtle Circle and the west side of Idlewilde Drive, are heavily wooded on all sides, which provides a strong sense of quiet and privacy. Most houses have plantings around them, but these are usually informally arranged. The Chan H. and Helen T. Sawyer House at 170 Crepe Myrtle Circle includes an adjacent lot to the south on which there is a large garden with vegetables, flowers, and bee hives.

Among the manmade features of the district's environment are the stone and brick retaining walls and fences along front yards and side driveways possessed by some properties in the district. Examples include the properties at 195 Crepe Myrtle Circle, 218 and 350 Friendship Circle, 136 Harmon Avenue, 127 Idlewilde Drive, and 116, 131, 147, 155, and 162 Rosedale Circle. The district's streets are asphalt and, except for Polo Road, they do not have curbs and gutters. The district's only sidewalk runs along the south side of Polo Road. It is concrete.

Houses make up almost all of the district's primary resources. Accompanying the houses is a large collection of garages, sheds and other outbuildings. The houses are fairly evenly split between those that are frame and those that are brick-veneered. Some houses have a combination

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of frame and brick-veneered construction. Many of the frame houses that were originally weatherboarded, German sided, or shingled, are now sheathed with vinyl, aluminum, or some other form of synthetic siding. Stone is also used, but sparingly, and primarily for decorative features on houses displaying the Period Cottage style. Most houses are one or one-and-one-half stories, but there are also several two-story houses in the district. Most houses are in good or excellent condition.

Although the development of Oak Crest commenced in 1923 with the platting of approximately 150 acres into twenty-seven lots, the construction of houses was slow to begin. Only three of the 184 houses in the historic district were erected in the 1920s, and all were on the north side of Polo Road: 1533 Polo Road (Lot 1), 1203 Polo Road (Lot 14), and 327 Friendship Circle (Lot 4). More than three quarters of the district's houses were built during the decades of the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s. Surprisingly, given the onset of the Great Depression, the decade of strongest building activity in the district was the 1930s. Thirty-seven percent (68) of the district's houses were built during those years. A closer look shows that of the houses erected in the 1930s, just over two thirds were built between 1936 and 1939 as the economy slowly began to recover. The heaviest concentrations of 1930s houses are found along Polo Road, Rosedale Circle, and Idlewilde Drive. The 1940s represent the second highest decade in terms of house construction in Oak Crest. Forty-one houses were built then, equaling approximately twenty-two percent of all houses in Oak Crest. These houses are concentrated on Idlewilde Drive, Rosedale Circle, and Crepe Myrtle Circle, three of the streets developed after the initial 1923 development. Of the houses built during the 1940s, only three were constructed during the World War II years of 1942 to 1945 because materials were being redirected to the war effort. The other 1940s houses were built before and after the war. Construction in Oak Crest lessened somewhat during the 1950s, when thirty-four houses – eighteen percent – were erected. Many of these are found on Crepe Myrtle Circle, Polo Road, and Friendship Circle, where some of the early lots had been subdivided. The 1960s brought the construction of twenty-one additional houses, or eleven percent of the district's total. Most of these were built along Crepe Myrtle Circle and Polo Road. From the 1970s to the present, only minimal construction (seventeen houses) took place in Oak Crest, with each decade representing five percent or less of the total housing stock. Those houses are scattered throughout the district.

Houses in the Oak Crest Historic District were designed in styles popular in North Carolina and America during the decades of the neighborhood's development. The earliest buildings, erected in the 1920s, exhibit the Craftsman style, be it in the bungalow form or larger houses. Bungalows continued to be built in the 1930s, along with Colonial Revival-style and Period Cottage-style houses. More unusual are the two log Rustic Revival-style houses that were also built in the 1930s. (One has since been weatherboarded.) In the latter part of that decade, Period Cottage-style dwellings began to share the landscape with plainer Minimal Traditional-

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style houses, whose heyday was in the 1940s and early 1950s. Also during the 1940s and 1950s, houses that exhibited some manifestation of the Colonial Revival style continued to be built. As the 1950s progressed, Ranch-style houses began to be constructed in the neighborhood, and they increased in popularity during the 1960s. In the 1970s, after the end of the district's period of significance, several houses exhibiting various modern designs were erected, primarily in the deeply wooded areas of Crepe Myrtle Circle and Idlewilde Drive. Very few houses were added to the Oak Crest neighborhood after the 1970s, and they displayed Contemporary, Split-Level, Neo-Colonial Revival, and Neo-Tudor Revival designs.

Oak Crest, which remains a tightly knit historic residential neighborhood, is largely distinguished from the area immediately surrounding it. The west side of the historic district abuts the properties of the modern Maple Springs United Methodist Church and the three-story modern Forest Heights retirement community. Silas Creek Parkway – a four-lane road with a planted median that was extended through the area between 1989 and 1992 – crosses beneath Polo Road, cutting off parts of original Oak Crest lots one and three.<sup>3</sup> Northwest of Friendship Circle, in what constituted parts of original Oak Crest lots three and four, the modern three-story, eight-building Crowne Polo Apartments were built on what had been wooded land. The land immediately northwest and north of Freds Road outside the historic district remains wooded. Northwest of Idlewilde Drive is the modern Brookridge Retirement Community, and contiguous to the north end of Idlewilde Drive, in what was part of original Oak Crest lot eight, is Idlewilde Heath, a modern residential subdivision. East of the historic district, in what was part of original lots nine and ten, Idlewilde Court is lined with A-frame houses built in the early 1980s. North of Polo Road at the east end of the historic district, Student Drive leads northward to a large student parking lot owned by Wake Forest University, whose campus is located immediately southeast of the historic district. South of the Oak Crest Historic District, including what was the south end of original Oak Crest lot twenty-four, is modern residential development that includes the Woodberry Forest subdivision.

The Oak Crest Historic District possesses ample historic integrity. Approximately three quarters of the district's 270 resources contribute to the historic and architectural character of the district. Among those that do not are buildings erected after 1968 and buildings that have been appreciably altered, and about half of all these are outbuildings. The district's noncontributing resources are not concentrated in one area, but are scattered throughout the district. Remarkably few primary resources have been lost in the historic district. Three are on Polo Road. After irreparable storm damage, the 1935 Paul B. and Ruby P. Hauser House at 1141 Polo Road was

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<sup>3</sup> Fearnbach History Services, Inc., Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report Addendum: Silas Creek Parkway, Peters Creek Parkway, and University Parkway National Register Eligibility Evaluation (2016), p. 17.

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demolished in 2013 by owner Wake Forest University. Except for a period garage and small cottage, the lot stands vacant. The William H. and Susan S. Burnett House at 1220 Polo Road was built in 1998 to replace the 1930s house on the property that burned in the 1990s. When the College 66 Service Station was erected at 1231 Polo Road in 1965, it replaced a frame grocery store said to have been on the site from the 1940s to the early 1960s. Two years after acquiring the 1950 Ray E. and Louella W. Cornelius House at 187 Crepe Myrtle Circle, Maple Springs United Methodist Church, whose property abuts the rear of the Cornelius property, destroyed the Cornelius House and a 1940s concrete-block house on the property. That lot remains vacant. In the early 1930s, John Allen and Claudia Shore Kester built a house by the pond on their fifteen-acre Freds Road property. It was demolished after their daughter and son-in-law, John L. and Rebecca Kester Nisbet, built a large brick house in 1959 that stood closer to the road.<sup>4</sup> The district retains its original location and wooded suburban setting. As a planned neighborhood, it retains the design of streets from its original 1923 plan and from the 1937 addition of Crepe Myrtle Circle. Some changes in lot sizes resulted from several subdivisions made to the original layout of Oak Crest during its period of significance, especially during its first two decades. The integrity of materials has been compromised by the addition of modern siding to many of the frame houses. However, most brick houses, as well as those frame houses without synthetic siding, continue to convey their original design so that the exterior workmanship of the original construction remains evident. In all, the district possesses integrity of feeling by continuing to express in its physical appearance the aesthetic and historical sense of a suburban, middle-class neighborhood that experienced its strongest period of growth from the 1930s through the 1950s.

### Inventory List

The following inventory list provides information on all properties in the Oak Crest Historic District. Each entry includes the property's name, address, approximate date of construction, contributing or noncontributing status, and a summary of the property's physical appearance and known history.

Whenever possible, resources are named for their first owner-occupant. In some cases, however, especially for houses built prior to 1951, the name of the first owner-occupant was not clear. In other cases, the first owner was a builder who never lived in the house but sold it to someone who did. When it was not possible to name a resource for its first owner-occupant, it was often named for an owner long associated with the property. When no name stood out for its association with the property – either as the original owner-occupant or as a later long-term

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<sup>4</sup> Forsyth County Tax Records; Kent Strupe, email to author, March 10, 2016.

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occupant, the house was simply named “House.” The inventory entries state the logic behind each property name.

Inventory entries are based on on-site recording and research conducted by Laura A. W. Phillips between October and December 2015. Forsyth County tax records, with their listing of property transfers from the beginning of the neighborhood’s development, combined with an understanding of historic architectural development, aided in the dating of the district’s primary buildings. City directories beginning in 1947-1948 for Polo Road and 1951 for all other streets were an important help in dating houses constructed after those years. City directories also were invaluable in discovering the occupations of the district’s residents. Aerial photography maps, made periodically from 1951 to 1990, assisted in verifying dates for some of the houses. Oral history also contributed to the dating of some houses and provided information pertaining to the property owners of some properties. Much of the oral history, as well as many of the chains of title derived from tax records was the result of research compiled by neighborhood historian Kent Strupe and published in the Historic Oak Crest website.

Outbuildings and other secondary resources included in the inventory are named according to their function. Most are garages. Their dates of construction are based on a physical exam – in most cases from a distance – or on information from property owners. Only those outbuildings that could be seen well enough to be recorded were included in the inventory list. When outbuildings could not be seen well enough to be recorded, or when there was other evidence that outbuildings were present but not seen, the presence of the building was mentioned in the inventory entry. Pre-fabricated outbuildings were also mentioned in the property entry rather than being listed and counted separately.

Sources that provided information for the inventory entries are listed, in parentheses, at the end of each entry. Abbreviations are used for frequently used sources, such as Tax Records (TR), City Directories (CD), and the Historic Oak Crest website [www.historicoakcrest.com](http://www.historicoakcrest.com) (HOC). Individual interviews or correspondence are listed as such. Full citations are found in the nomination bibliography.

Buildings, sites, structures, or objects that add to the historic associations or historic architectural qualities for which the district is significant, were present during the district’s period of significance (1925-1968), relate to the documented significance of the district, and possess historic integrity are contributing resources. Buildings, sites, structures, or objects that do not add to the historic associations or historic architectural qualities for which the district is significant, were not present during the district’s period of significance, or do not possess sufficient historic integrity are noncontributing resources. Loss of historic integrity occurs when alterations, additions, or the loss of historic materials hinder a building from conveying a strong sense of its appearance during the period when it contributed to the district’s history. Vacant lots are listed in the inventory but are not counted as either contributing or noncontributing resources.

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The inventory is arranged alphabetically by street name. Within each street, property addresses are listed in ascending order.

Note: Unless otherwise stated, roofs are asphalt, foundations are brick, and outbuildings are one-story.

### CREPE MYRTLE CIRCLE

**William H. and Mary Nading McGehee Jr. House**  
125 Crepe Myrtle Circle  
Ca. 1938

Contributing building

The four-bay center section of this one-story, seven-bay-wide dwelling is brick-veneered, while the two side wings are sheathed with wood shingles. It is possible that the wings were a later addition to what would have been a Minimal Traditional-style house originally, converting it to a Ranch-style house, but this is not known. The house has a side-gable roof broken into four sections – for the central core, the entrance bay to its right, and each of the side wings. A single-shoulder chimney projects from the center of the façade, and another chimney is on the northeast gable end. A single-bay engaged porch with corner posts and a roof that kicks outward from the main gable shelters the entrance, which has a single door flanked by paired sidelights above paneled bases. The house has both six-over-six and eight-over-eight sash windows, all with shutters. Mary Nading McGehee and her husband, William H. McGehee Jr., purchased this house set within the entrance curve of Crepe Myrtle Circle in March 1939, and it remains in their family ownership. Mary McGehee was the daughter of H. A. Nading, who with his brother, J. A. Nading, developed Crepe Myrtle Circle. William McGehee was a foreman at Hanes Hosiery. (TR, CD, HOC)

**Garage**  
Ca. 1950

Contributing building

Behind the house is a two-car garage with concrete-block walls, a front-gable roof with gables sheathed in vertical boards, and no doors.

**Joseph E. and Betty Warner House**  
134 Crepe Myrtle Circle  
1953

Contributing building

The Warner House is a one-story, five-bay-wide, brick-veneered dwelling with a screened porch

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at the west end. The Ranch-style house has a central brick chimney that rises from the ridge of the side-gable roof. Most windows are six-over-six sash, single or paired, but the living room window next to entrance is eight-over-eight sash. The recessed front entrance has a single door flanked on the east side by a vertical column of four square sidelights, a popular modern feature of the period. Southeast of the house stands a small metal shed with weatherboard siding and a shallow front-gable roof. It stands on a concrete-block foundation. The house was built by general contractor Howard C. Kiger, but he did not live here. The first owner-occupants were Joseph E. Warner Jr. and his wife, Betty. Joseph Warner was a clerk at R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. In 1955, the Warners sold the house to Charles E. and Elsie Ramsey, and they owned it for more than two decades. Charles Ramsey was a teacher at the newly built Wake Forest College. (TR, CD)

### **R. W. and Louise F. Kolb House**

Contributing building

135 Crepe Myrtle Circle  
1964

The Kolb House is a Neo-Colonial Revival-style dwelling. The façade of the one-and-a-half-story frame house is brick-veneered, but the other elevations are sheathed with board-and-batten siding. The house has a broad, side-gable roof, and there is a brick chimney at the east end. The three-bay façade has a central entrance with a large, brick entrance step bordered by a wood railing. The entrance is flanked by floor-to-ceiling paired windows with nine-over-nine sash. A broad, gabled dormer with board-and-batten siding and a pair of six-over-six sash windows projects from the front roof slope above the west bay. A small, one-story, shed-roofed wing, possibly an addition, extends from the west end of the house. A small frame shed with vertical-board siding, a gable roof, and a window on the south end stands behind the house. R. W. and Louise F. Kolb were the first owners of the house, purchasing it in August of 1964. The 1965 City Directory lists Kolb as an investor. The Kolbs' residency was short-lived, however, for less than three years later, in March 1967, they sold the house to Albert Oettinger Jr. The property changed hands seven times between then and 2004. (TR, CD)

### **Kenneth F. and Dorcas W. Hauser House**

Contributing building

145 Crepe Myrtle Circle  
1965

This one-story-and-basement, Ranch-style house is brick-veneered and has a side-gable roof. At the northeast end of the house, the basement level is exposed. A broad brick chimney rises from the rear of the house. The front entrance is near the center of the asymmetrical, six-bay façade.

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Brick steps flanked by wood handrails rise to a brick porch, which has a broad, vinyl- or aluminum-sided, front-gable roof supported by classical columns. The porch shelters the entrance and the flanking windows. Windows are eight-over-eight sash and have louvered shutters. At the northeast end of the house, a vehicular door opens to the basement-level garage. Near the northeast property line is a small, corrugated-metal shed with a shallow, front-gable roof. On the ends of the building, including the door, the corrugated metal runs vertically, while on the sides it runs horizontally. Kenneth F. and Dorcas W. Hauser were the first owner-occupants of the house. He was a foreman for the Hanes Corporation. She was the daughter of Mabel Hauser and Hugh White, who lived almost directly behind them at 1510 Polo Road. Built at about the same time, the two houses are very similar and were likely built from the same plan. (TR, CD)

### **Sidney F. and Marjorie T. Hoots House**

Contributing building

150 Crepe Myrtle Circle  
1957

This one-story, brick-veneered, Ranch-style house has a four-bay façade and a side-gable roof. A slightly off-center brick chimney rises from the ridge of the roof, and a screened porch extends from the south end of the house. The off-center front entrance is sheltered by an entrance porch with a concrete-slab floor, square corner support posts, and a low-pitched gable roof. Wood balustrades flank two brick steps that rise to the porch. The windows of the façade's outer bays are four-over-four sash, but the larger living-room picture window in the bay south of the entrance has a large, central pane flanked by narrow four-over-four sash. Z. D. Hoots may have built this house, but Sidney and Marjorie Hoots were the first owner-occupants. Sid Hoots was the proprietor of the Sid Hoots Construction Company, which specialized in home building. The Hoots' ownership lasted only until the end of 1960, after which the house changed hands nine times until 1993. During that period, Ina Myrtle Bolick, a teacher at Old Town School, was the longest owner, from February 1963 to February 1979. (TR, CD)

### **Gustave J. and Martha V. Sather House**

Contributing building

154 Crepe Myrtle Circle  
1950

Set far back from the street on its pie-shaped lot, the modern Sather House is a one-story, German-sided dwelling of asymmetrical design. The Sathers built the house themselves,

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beginning in 1950, with later additions that continued the original design.<sup>5</sup> The low, one-story, German-sided frame house has an asymmetrical form. The defining feature of the house is its very low-pitched, broad, gable roof with widely overhanging eaves. The roof's right slope covers a wing set back from the rest of the house, while the left roof slope covers the part of the house, including the entrance, that is forward of the wing. The tall, narrow entrance features a plain door with a column of four small rectangular panels. To the right of the entrance is a large, four-part window. Windows on the set-back side wing include a narrow horizontal window high on the wall and, to the left of it, a column of three horizontal windows. A broad side chimney with no shoulders rises on the right side of the house just forward of the side wing. A carport to the left of the entrance was later enclosed and has a band of three horizontally-oriented rectangular windows high on the front and side walls. A new carport with a shed roof and wood support posts was added in front of old carport. In recent years, what appears to be a second carport was added to the southwest side of the house. It is built like the earlier carport, except that its sloped roof rises just above the carport and house roofs. It is currently used as an outdoor sitting room without walls. Northeast of the house along the north property line is a small frame shed with vertical-board siding, a steep gambrel roof, and a double-leaf door on the gambrel end.

Gustave and Martha Sather purchased this lot in July 1949 and began work on their house the following year, building it themselves. Because there were not many houses on the street at that time, they were able to choose their house number. They chose 154, and today it is out of sequence with the other house numbers on Crepe Myrtle Circle. Initially, the Sathers intended to build a larger house next to their small "temporary" home but, instead, they kept making additions to their initial small house. (The dates of these additions are not known.) To the central core, they built additions to the rear and right sides of the house. They converted the garage to a bedroom and added an attached carport in front of it. The open, but covered, outdoor living room on the left side of the house was built after the house left Sadler ownership in 2010. Various interior changes to update the house were also made at that time. Gustave Sather was a shipping clerk at Hormel and Company. Martha Sather's sister, Lucy Stith, was also a long-time resident of the Oak Crest neighborhood. She lived at 174 Idlewilde Drive. (TR, CD, HOC)

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<sup>5</sup> According to neighborhood history, the Sathers chose the street number 154 for their house at a time when there were few houses on Crepe Myrtle Circle, especially at the south end. Today, it is out of sequence with the other street numbers, such that it stands between 190 and 256 Crepe Myrtle Circle.

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### **William R. and Zelma I. Smith Brown House**

Contributing building

155 Crepe Myrtle Circle  
1951

The one-and-a-half-story frame Brown House has been sheathed with sythetic siding, and its one-over-one sash windows are likely replacements. Still, the house continues to clearly express its mid-twentieth-century, Minimal Tradition-style appearance. It has a brick foundation, a side-gable roof with a front-gabled wing that forms the south end bay of the four-bay façade. An off-center brick chimney rises from the north end of the house, and the front slope of the roof is pierced by two gabled dormers with one-over-one sash windows and louvered vents. Below the dormers, the front slope of the roof kicks outward to cover an engaged porch across the central entrance and the two windows to its right. Brick steps rise to the porch, and square classical posts support the roof. A frame playhouse with weatherboard siding, a door and a window on the façade, and a side-gable roof with two gabled dormers is said to stand behind the house, but the surveyor was unable see it. Zelma Smith purchased the property in July 1950, and she and her husband, Bill Brown, lived here until selling the house in 1974. Bill Brown was an employee of Reynolds Tobacco. (TR, CD)

### **Moser-Drummond House**

Contributing building

157 Crepe Myrtle Circle  
1941

The Moser-Drummond House is a one-and-a-half-story frame Minimal Traditional-style dwelling with aluminum siding, a five-bay façade, and a side-gable roof. A lower front cross gable intersects the main roof to the right of the central entrance. The front door has a round-arched fanlight. To the left of the entrance a picturesque brick chimney rises from the front of the house. To the right of the entrance and beneath the cross gable is a pair of six-over-six sash windows. The other façade windows are eight-over-eight sash, except for in the south-end bay, which has a larger, three-part window that is repeated on the side elevation. Set beneath a lower gable roof, this bay was probably a side porch originally. Set back from the façade on the north end of the house is a shed-roofed room. William and Nora Moser appear to have been the first owner-occupants of the house, purchasing the property in April 1941 and selling it to Carrie Vickery in August 1945. Carrie's husband, Burch, worked for a pest control company. However, the house is most commonly associated with its longest owner-occupants, James and Marguerite Drummond, who purchased it in April 1953 and owned the house for half a century until selling it in May 2003. James Drummond was a clerk at the Veterans Administration. (TR, CD)

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### **Garage**

Ca. 1950

Contributing building

Behind the house is a one-car garage, which appears to be sheathed in aluminum siding. Set parallel to the house, it has a steep gable roof and a roll-up door on the south gable end.

### **John E. and Anne R. Nettles House**

165 Crepe Myrtle Circle

1960

Contributing building

The Nettles House is a one-story, brick-veneered, Ranch-style dwelling with a low-pitched hipped roof and a four-bay façade. A chimney rises from the rear of the house. The entrance is off-center, and adjacent to it on the north is a picture window divided into nine lights. The entrance and picture window are sheltered by a porch with a low hipped roof and classical column supports. Brick steps lined on the south side by a wood railing rise to the porch. The south two bays of the façade have paired two-over-two sash windows. In 1993, a two-car garage with vinyl siding, a side-gable roof, and a roll-up door on the front was added to the north side of the house. Davis Building Company constructed the house in 1960 and then sold it in September of that year to John and Anne Nettles. John Nettles was listed first in the city directories as a chemist at Sovelko Mills and later as a chemist at High Point Chemical Company. After two years, the Nettleses sold the house to Franklin Blaylock and his wife. (TR, CD)

### **Chan H. and Helen T. Sawyer House**

170 Crepe Myrtle Circle

1954

Contributing building

The Sawyer House is a Ranch-style frame dwelling whose main façade is four bays wide. The house is sheathed with vinyl or aluminum siding – horizontal on the ends and vertical on the front – except for a brick-veneered dado below the facade windows, a popular treatment of the day. The house has a broad, side-gable roof and a brick chimney that rises from the north end of the main body of the house. Three concrete steps flanked by modern wood balustraded hand rails rise to the slightly off-center front door, which, in its upper half, has three narrow, horizontal windows in a stepped pattern, rising from left to right. The south side of the façade has two one-over-one sash windows. North of the front door, a large picture window has a center section with sixteen horizontal panes flanked by two narrow, one-over-one sash windows. Set

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back from the north end of the primary façade is a wing with a much-lower, side-gable roof, its own entrance adjacent to the north end of the main block of the house, and one-over-one sash windows. It may be an addition or might have been a side porch originally. Chan and Helen Sawyer purchased the property from Howard G. Ross in May 1954, and it remains in Helen Sawyer's ownership in 2016. Chan Sawyer was an engineer at Western Electric. On her adjacent lot immediately south of the house, Mrs. Sawyer maintains a large garden with vegetables, flowers, and bee hives. (TR, CD)

**Charles R. and Delois M. Waller House**  
171 Crepe Myrtle Circle  
Ca. 1939

Contributing building

The Waller House is a one-and-a-half-story frame Period Cottage-style dwelling. It has a brick foundation and is sheathed in vinyl German siding. The house has a steep, side-gable, primary roof with a lower front gable on the south half of the façade and a gabled dormer above a three-sided bay window with bell-cast roof on the north half of the facade. An off-center brick chimney rises on the north end of the house where there is also a shed-roofed room that extends to the north. The entrance to the three-bay façade is within the shallow front-gabled projection. The vertical-board door features a round window with nine lights and a molded surround. Windows are six-over-six and four-over-four sash, and the dormer window has a segmental-arched upper sash. Charles and Delois Waller purchased this property in October 1939. The house may have been built prior to that – tax records say 1937 – but the Wallers occupied the house from then until 1960. He was a foreman at Reynolds Tobacco. (TR, CD)

**Garage**  
Ca. 1950

Contributing building

Behind the right side of the house is a two-bay garage. It has vinyl German siding, a front-gable roof, and entrances on the front.

**J. Walton and Betsy J. Nading House**  
174 Crepe Myrtle Circle  
1947

Contributing building

The Nading House is a one-story frame dwelling sheathed in vinyl siding. It has a side-gable roof with a front cross gable for a projecting facade wing. To the right of the projecting wing, the

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central front door and large, multi-light picture window are sheltered by an engaged porch with square posts, a scalloped frieze, and a plain balustrade. Two concrete steps rise to the concrete-floored porch and are bordered on the right side by a balustraded hand rail. Other façade windows are eight-over-eight sash. An off-center brick chimney rises on the south side of the house. A ca. 1950 photograph shows that originally the house was a three-bay-wide, Minimal Traditional-style dwelling. Sometime later, date unknown, a one-bay wing was added to the north side of the house, and the porch was remodeled to its present appearance. J. Walton and Betsy Nading purchased the property in April 1947 and resided here until selling the house in 1955. Walter Nading was a salesman at Boccock Stroud store. (TR, CD, HOC)

**Carport**  
Ca. 1990

Noncontributing structure

Adjacent to the south side of the house is a frame carport with slender posts and a flat roof.

**Robert P. and Eugenia B. Watson House**  
175 Crepe Myrtle Circle  
1938

Contributing building

This one-and-a-half-story, frame, Period Cottage-style house was probably originally sheathed with weatherboards or wood shingles. Now, wood shakes cover the four-bay façade and the one-story north-side wing, and vinyl or aluminum siding covers the rest of the house. The house features a steep, side-gable roof with two gabled dormers with four-over-four sash windows on the front slope. A brick chimney rises on the north side of the house between the one-and-a-half and one-story sections of the house. A shed-roofed room and porch extend across the rear of the house. The central entrance with concrete and brick stoop has a door with a classical surround sheltered by a gabled hood with side brackets. Most windows are six-over-six sash, but to the right of the entrance is a bowed oriel window with four window panels. This house and the house at 1125 Rosedale Circle were probably constructed by the same contractor or utilized the same plan. Robert and Eugenia Watson appear to have been the original owners of the house. They purchased the property in August 1938 and sold it in January 1945. Between then and 2002, the house changed hands thirteen more times. (TR)

**Garage**  
Ca. 1985

Noncontributing building

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Behind the north end of the house is a wide, two-vehicle frame garage with vertical-board siding, a broad, front-gable roof, and a wide roll-up door.

### **Charles R. and Ann S. Davis House**

Contributing building

179 Crepe Myrtle Circle  
1938

This one-story frame house is a Period Cottage-style dwelling. It has a brick foundation, vinyl German siding, a three-bay façade, and a primary side-gable roof that extends across the rear to cover more rooms. An interior brick chimney rises from the front roof slope near the ridge, and an exterior chimney – brick with stone accents at the shoulder and the cap – rises on the north side of the house near the façade. A lower front cross gable projects from the south bay of the façade. It has two north slopes – a lower one that covers the pair of eight-over-eight sash windows of the south bay and taller one that continues downward to the north to cover the central entrance. Vertical boards and a small upper window compose the front door. It is bordered on both sides by stone – a narrow vertical strip on the south side and broad panel on the north side. The north bay of the façade has a three-part window with diamond-shaped muntins in the upper sash and four and six lights in the lower sash. A screened-in, side-gable-roofed porch extends northward from the north side of the house. Charles and Anne Davis may not have been the original owners of the house, but they purchased it in August 1939 and lived here until July 1952, when they sold the house to Fred and Lucretia Shermer and moved to the newly built house at 1415 Polo Road. The Davises operated Bon Ton Cleaners on Reynolda Rd.

### **Garage** Ca 1950

Contributing building

Behind the north side of the house is a one-bay garage with vinyl German siding, a front-gable roof, and a modern, off-center roll-up door.

### **Ruby Boyd Gentry Payne House**

Contributing building

180 Crepe Myrtle Circle  
1954, ca. 1970

This one-story, brick-veneered, Ranch-style house has a brick foundation, rough skintled mortar joints, a low hipped roof, and a central interior brick chimney. A hip-roofed addition sheathed

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with vinyl German siding was built to the south end of the house ca. 1970, and a glassed-in deck with garage underneath were later added to the rear (not seen). The original house was four bays wide. The center bay projects several feet in front of the rest of the original façade and is headed by a broad, front-gable roof with vinyl German siding in the gable. The front wall of the projection is filled with a three-part, floor-to-ceiling, picture window composed of a large central light flanked by one-over-one sash windows. The front entrance is adjacent to the south side of the projected section. The other two bays of the original façade have a single window each, both one-over-one sash, but the north window has a horizontal orientation, while the south window has a vertical orientation. The south addition is set back from the original façade and has its own entrance adjacent to the original house. An exterior brick chimney rises from the center of the addition's facade. To the right of the chimney is a square window with two vertical lights, and on the south end of the addition, a smaller window with two lights is positioned high on the wall beneath the eaves. Initially, a garage was beneath the addition, but it was later converted to an apartment. The house is set on two lots, and the south, pie-shaped lot is wooded. Ruby Boyd Gentry Payne (later Wall and then Spikula) was the original owner of the house and lived here for half a century until her death in 2004. She was a beautician, working in the beauty shop at Baptist Hospital and other places. After she retired, she operated a beauty shop in the basement of her home for long-time clients. Ruby's son, William Gentry, an employee of Western Electric, also lived here. The house was sold after Ruby's death. (TR, CD, William Gentry Interview).

### Vacant Lot

#### **Fred P. and Carolyn Nading House**

190 Crepe Myrtle Circle  
1962

Contributing building

The modern Nading House is positioned perpendicular to the street on the northwest side of its large, pie-shaped lot to take best advantage of the wooded lot that slopes downward to a small stream bed. The long, one-story frame dwelling is sheathed with board-and-batten siding. It has a broad, side-gable roof with widely overhanging eaves and a central stone chimney. The entrance, near the center of the northwest facade, is sheltered by a gabled roof supported at the corners by slender wood posts. Façade windows are placed irregularly and are six-over-six or four-over-four sash. The most dramatic feature of the house is the southwest end, where a band of one-over-one sash windows wraps around the end of the living room. Three large trapezoidal windows fill the gable end. A large wood deck with a wood railing and tall pole supports carries around the south corner of the house. Because of the slope of the land, the deck is high above the ground amidst the trees. Beneath the main floor of the house, a basement is sheltered by the deck. Fred and

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Carolyn Nading purchased the property in October 1961, and the house was built soon thereafter. Twenty-five years later, in August 1986, they sold the house. (TR)

### **William Stanley and Leslie Wilson House**

Noncontributing building

191 Crepe Myrtle Circle  
2009

Located behind 195 Crepe Myrtle Circle, this simple, one-story frame house is positioned perpendicular to the street. It has a concrete foundation, weatherboard siding of undetermined material, and a front gable roof. Windows are single and paired one-over-one sash. The entrance is on the gable end, and projecting from it is a screened porch with a gable roof. The porch is supported by posts, and steep steps with a railing on one side rise to the porch entrance. In 2008, this lot was partitioned off from 195 Crepe Myrtle Circle's large lot by owner Marian H. Wilson. Her son (presumably), William Stanley Wilson, and his wife, Leslie, acquired the lot and built the house. (TR, CD, Plat Book 55, page 14, deeds).

### **W. Ross and Phyllis Gordon House**

Contributing building

195 Crepe Myrtle Circle  
1963

This Ranch-style house is a one-story, L-shaped dwelling sheathed with wood shakes on the façade and brick veneer on the ends. It has a side-gable roof. Windows of the four-bay façade are paired six-over-six sash, and the off-center front door has nine lights in the upper half. A single-bay garage with a brick-veneered end wall and a front-gable roof projects from the northwest end of the house, forming the L. An engaged porch with slender wood porch posts carries along the façade and down the southeast side of the garage. A low, brick, serpentine wall with stout brick end posts runs along the front of the wooded lot. First owners Ross and Phyllis Gordon purchased the property in August 1963. He was an employee of Piedmont Aviation. They sold the house five years later. The longest-term owners were Doyle R. Fosso and his wife. They purchased the house in 1969 and retained ownership until 1996. (TR, CD)

### **Stephen M. and Connie G. Craver House**

Noncontributing building

197 Crepe Myrtle Circle  
1973

A split-rail fence runs along the front of the lot on which this one-story, brick-veneered, Ranch-

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style house stands. It is five bays wide and has a broad, side-gable roof and an interior brick chimney. The central entrance has a single door with a vertical panel running along its right side. Stephen and Connie Craver were the first owners of the house and retained ownership for twenty-four years. He was an accountant with Leonard Oil Company. (TR, CD)

**Robert N. and Catherine Russell House**

Noncontributing building

205 Crepe Myrtle Circle  
1977

This one-story frame house is a Contemporary-style dwelling. It has a brick foundation, board-and-batten siding, a double-shed roof, and an interior brick chimney. The center front entrance is reached by a flight of wood steps flanked on both sides by a wood railing. Windows are tall, single-light casements. On the west side of the house, a side-gabled wing has a band of casement windows. On the east side of the house, tall braced-wood posts support a deck with a lattice railing. Hayes Construction Company built the house and sold it to Robert and Catherine Russell in May 1977. Two years later, Catherine Russell, later Catherine Jourdan, took ownership of the house. It remained in her possession until 2004. Catherine Jourdan was a counselor at Wake Forest University. (TR, CD)

**Charles M. Lewis House**

Noncontributing building

241 Crepe Myrtle Circle  
1976

Like 205 and 190 Crepe Myrtle Circle, this one-story Contemporary-style house is settled into the surrounding woods on its lot. The brick-veneered dwelling has a steep hipped roof. The entrance is on the northeast side. Because the land slopes down on the southwest side of the house, an exterior, balustrade-deck walkway faces it. A row of tall windows provides ample light to that side of the house. Windows vary in size elsewhere. One is a three-part picture window on the façade at the northwest corner of the house. Charles M. Lewis, a professor at Wake Forest University, purchased the house in 1976 and retained ownership for the next fifteen years. (TR)

**William D. and Louise J. Millaway House**

Contributing building

245 Crepe Myrtle Circle  
1954

The one-story Millaway House is a Ranch-style dwelling. It is brick-veneered and has an T-

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shaped plan with a cross-gable roof. The main, side-gable roof is intersected at the center of the façade by a wing that projects forward eight feet and has a front-gable roof. The front wing is covered with wood shakes. The eight-light front entrance is located at the junction of the main body of the house and the front wing. Windows vary in size and shape. Northeast of the front entrance are both a two-leaf casement window and a one-over-one sash window. The front wing has a band of horizontal windows high on the wall. The roof at the northeast end of the house extends well beyond the house to cover a large carport. William Millaway, an engineer at Western Electric, and his wife, Louise, were the first owner-occupants of the house, having purchased the property in August 1953. Sixty years later, Louise Millaway continues to own the house. (TR, CD)

### **Waldo J. and Mable Billings House**

Contributing building

256 Crepe Myrtle Circle  
1963

The Billings House is a one-story, brick-veneered, Ranch-style house with a low-pitched hipped roof that extends past the north end of the house to shelter a carport. There is a central interior chimney. The five-bay façade has a center recessed entrance whose single door is flanked on the right by sidelights. Windows are six-over-six sash with louvered shutters. Except for the double window to the right of the entrance, the other façade windows are single. Waldo and Mable Billings purchased the property in April 1962 and were the first occupants of the house, which they retained until selling it in 1977. Waldo was a worker at Reynolds Tobacco Company. (TR, CD)

### **John C. and Betty S. Fulton House**

Contributing building

257 Crepe Myrtle Circle  
1948

This one-story, Minimal Traditional-style house has a brick foundation, asbestos-shingle siding, a cross-gable roof, and an exterior brick chimney at the north end. The six-bay façade includes a hyphen that connects a garage to the south end of the house. At the center of the façade, brick steps rise to a shed-roofed entrance porch with triple corner posts with vertical lattice. To the left of the single-door entrance, a short, front-gable wing features a three-sided bay window. Windows are six-over-six sash and are both single and in pairs. The garage projects several feet in front of the rest of the façade. It has a front-gable roof with a louvered vent under the peak and a double-leaf paneled door whose top row of panels are filled with glass. A side-gabled porch extends from the north end of the house. Like the front entrance porch, it has triple corner

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support posts with vertical lattice. The house may have been built by James and Madge Vogler, but if so, they sold it to John and Betty Fulton in April 1949 shortly after it was built. John Fulton was employed by the Veterans Administration. In 1955, the Fultons sold the house to Samuel and Ruth Green. He was an engineer at Western Electric. The Greens retained the house until 1964, when they sold it to Alvan Paschall and his wife. (TR, CD)

### **Holladay-Bragg House**

Contributing building

260 Crepe Myrtle Circle  
1948

This one-and-a-half-story Period Cottage-style house is brick veneered, has a steep cross-gable roof, and has an off-center exterior brick chimney on the north side. Near the center of the four-bay façade is a steep front-gable with a window beneath the peak. Within the left side of the gable, a smaller gable of the same steep pitch frames the entrance bay, which projects slightly. The front door, which has a large lower panel and three vertical lights near the top, is framed by an elaborate Colonial Revival-style surround with classical pilasters, a dentiled frieze, and a broken pediment with an urn rising from the center. Windows are six-over-six sash, except for the large window with thirty-five lights in the bay to the right of the entrance. All windows are topped by a brick soldier course. Extending from the north side of the house is a side porch with a steep, side-gable roof and fabric awnings. A small vertical-board addition with a shed roof and a trapezoidal window is attached to the rear of the house. An outbuilding appears to stand southwest of the house, but it could not be seen well enough to photograph and evaluate. Charles Lester and Martha Duncan purchased the property in May 1948 and may have built the house. However, if so, they sold it less than a year later to Joseph C. and Marion E. Holladay, who lived here for the next eleven years. Joseph Holladay was the general manager of Powers and Anderson of North Carolina, Inc., purveyors of hospital and physicians' supplies. In September 1963, Nicholas B. and Nancy Bragg purchased the house after moving to Winston-Salem from Raleigh, where he worked at the North Carolina Division of Archives and History. After serving as director of education and interpretation at Old Salem from 1963 to 1970, he became the first Director of Reynolda House Museum of American Art, a position he held for twenty-nine years. Nancy Bragg died in 2008, but Nick Bragg continues to occupy the house which has been the Bragg home for more than fifty years. An accomplished artist, with murals in several public and institutional buildings in Winston-Salem as well as private collections, he paints in his studio behind the house. (TR, CD, *Winston-Salem Journal*, April 26, 2015)

**Studio**

Noncontributing building

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Ca. 1990

The art studio is located at the end of the driveway northwest of the house. It is a one-story, frame, modernist building with vertical-board siding, a side-gable roof with an off-center ridge, and both multi-pane rectangular windows and a large trapezoidal window.

**Kate B. Brinkley House**  
261 Crepe Myrtle Circle  
1947

Contributing building

The Brinkley House is a one-story, brick-veneered, Minimal Tradition-style dwelling. It has a side-gable roof with a single gabled dormer and a lower cross gable above the north bay of the three-bay façade. The paneled door of the center-bay entrance is sheltered by a small porch with a shed roof and Tuscan corner columns. The three-part picture window in the north bay has a large center light flanked by narrow four-over-four sash windows. Other windows are six-over-six sash, except for the dormer and gable windows, which are four-over-four sash. At the north end of the house is a screened porch with a vinyl or aluminum weatherboarded side-gable roof and latticed lower walls. At the southeast corner of the house an added (date unknown) room has a brick foundation, vinyl weatherboarding, tall glass windows, and a side-gable roof with uneven slopes. At the southeast corner of the lot is a small, corrugated-metal shed. It has a side-gable roof and a door on the north side. Kate Brinkley was the first owner of the house, purchasing the property in 1945. The widow of Robert L. Brinkley, she worked as a saleswoman at the Frank A. Stith clothing store. She resided here for more than twenty years, until selling the house in 1970 to Waldo and Mabel Billings, who had lived earlier at 256 Crepe Myrtle Circle across the street. (TR, CD)

**Garage/Apartment**  
1947

Noncontributing building

At the end of the driveway north of the house is a one-and-a-half-story brick-veneered building. Doubtless used, or intended to be used, initially as a garage, it was soon converted to an apartment, perhaps the upper floor first, but at some point the entire building. From the earliest listing (1951) for the house, city directories list someone else as living in the "rear." The little building has a three-bay façade, a side-gable roof, and a pair of dormers with six-over-six sash windows on the front

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slope. The front door is in the center bay, and the two outer bays, which would have been the vehicular entrances, have been enclosed with vinyl siding. Each includes a six-over-six sash window. Although it occupies the same property as the house, the garage/apartment is designated as 263 Crepe Myrtle Circle.

**Felix C. and Celeste M. Abernethy House**

Contributing building

264 Crepe Myrtle Circle  
1951

This one-story, Minimal Traditional-style house has a brick foundation, asbestos-shingle siding, and a cross-gable roof and a near-center interior brick chimney. The two center, slightly projecting, bays of the four-bay façade are encompassed within the front cross gable. The entrance is in the right bay beneath the gable and consists of a door flanked by sidelights over solid panels, sheltered by a shed-roofed entrance porch with ironwork corner posts. Two brick steps lead up to the brick floor of the porch. To the left of the entrance is a three-part window, which features a sixteen-light center window flanked by two-over-two sash windows. Each of the two outer bays has a six-over-six sash window. Extending from the south end of the house and recessed a couple of feet from the façade is a screened porch with a brick foundation and a side-gable roof. Felix C. and Celeste Abernethy were the first owner-occupants of the house. They purchased the property in 1949 and sold it in 1965. He was not listed with an occupation in the city directories, but she worked at Underwood Cleaners. (TR, CD)

**Terry N. and Janice M. Wall House**

Contributing building

265 Crepe Myrtle Circle  
1960

This one-story, brick-veneered, Ranch-style house has a low, side-gable roof and an exterior chimney to the right of the entrance. The four-bay façade has a near-center front entrance whose door has fifteen lights. Windows have six-over-six sash. The 1960 city directory lists this address as “under construction,” and in November of that year, Terry and Janice Wall purchased the house. They lived here until selling the house in 1969. Terry Wall was an industrial worker at Reynolds Tobacco. (TR, CD)

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### **Howard G. and Jo Alice Ross House**

Contributing building

267 Crepe Myrtle Circle  
1960

This one-story, brick-veneered, simple Ranch-style house has a low-pitched side-gable roof, an off-center brick chimney on the north end, and a four-bay façade. The near-center entrance has a paneled door that incorporates a fanlight at the top. Left of the door is a three-part picture window with a large center section with four horizontal lights and two flanking two-over-two sash windows. Both windows to the right of the door are two-over-two sash. A low brick planter lines the north side of the driveway. Building contractor Howard Ross and his wife, Jo Alice, purchased this property in January 1960, and he doubtless built the house. However, they lived here for only a short time. The house changed hands twice between 1962 and 1963, but when Myron A. and Pauline T. purchased it in 1975, it remained their family home until the present. (TR, CD)

### **Glenn H. and Helen H. Irvin House**

Contributing building

269 Crepe Myrtle Circle  
1945

This one-and-a-half-story, brick-veneered house is an example of the Williamsburg Revival style. The house has a steep, side-gable roof pierced on the front slope by two tall, gabled dormers with weatherboarded gables and six-over-six sash windows. Rising from the center of the roof ridge is a brick chimney. The house has a symmetrical three-bay façade with a central entrance flanked by a pair of four-over-four sash windows. The paneled door has a classical surround with fluted pilasters, a frieze, and a dentiled cornice with a broken pediment. The entrance is accentuated by a small, but steep, brick gable rising above it. Set back from the façade on the north end of the house is a one-story room with a side-gable roof. A two-part casement window topped by a four-light transom is on the front of the room, while the north end has a center door flanked by windows that are similar to the casement window on the front, but smaller. Set back from the façade at the south end of the house is a garage with a side-gable roof and a paneled vehicular door on the front. Behind the southeast corner of the house is a frame shed with vertical-board siding, a low, front-gable roof, and a door in the gable end. A shed-roofed enclosed room is attached to the north side of the shed. Glenn and Helen Irvin were the original owners of the house, having purchased the property in October 1944. Glenn Irvin was a cabinet maker who was the proprietor of Irvin's Mantel and Cabinet Shop, later known as Irvin Manufacturing. The Irvins sold the house in 1956 to Dan O. and Margaret Via, who, in turn, sold it in 1961 to Robert P. Fulton and his wife. The Fultons were the longest occupants of the house,

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living here until 2004. (TR, CD)

### **Oscar V. and Hazel M. Long House**

Contributing building

270 Crepe Myrtle Circle  
1950

The Long House is a one-story frame Minimal Traditional-style dwelling. It has a brick foundation, aluminum siding, a low-pitched side-gable primary roof, and a central brick chimney. A lower front-facing gable covers a projecting wing on the north bay of the three-bay facade. The front of the projecting wing has a pair of six-over-six sash. Brick steps lead to the stoop in front of the central door. South of the entrance is a bank of three windows with six-over-six sash. Set back from the façade, an enclosed hyphen connects a gable-front room with a pair of six-over-six sash and a garage beneath it to the house. The driveway slopes downward from the street to the garage. A low brick and concrete retaining wall borders the front yard, and stone retaining walls line the driveway. Oscar and Hazel Long were the original owners of the house. In 1955, Oscar Long was a salesman for Hodnett Distributors of Martinsville, Virginia, but by 1960, he had started Long Exterminating Company. (TR, CD)

### **Shed**

Contributing building

Ca. 1960

At the northwest corner of the lot stands a concrete-block shed with a low-pitched, front-gable roof and a front door flanked by two small windows.

### **Paul C. and Freda C. Whitson House**

Contributing building

274 Crepe Myrtle Circle  
Ca. 1960

This six-bay-wide Ranch-style house is sheathed with aluminum siding except for a brick-veneered knee wall running along the south three bays of the façade. The house has a side-gable roof whose eaves extend farther from the gable end as they rise from the front and rear eaves to the roof ridge. A central brick chimney rises from the roof's front slope. Windows are horizontally oriented one-over-one sash. At the center of the façade, to the left of the single-door entrance, three large one-over-one sash form a picture window. To the right of the entrance, a gable-fronted wing projects from the facade. The front entrance is sheltered by a recessed porch with metal support post within the gable wing. Originally the wing was a single-car garage, but

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the front opening has been enclosed and two six-over-six sash windows have been inserted. The house may have been constructed in 1955 as recorded in the tax record. However, it was not listed in the city directories until 1961, after Paul and Freda Whitson purchased the property in September 1960. He was a flight attendant for Piedmont Aviation and later a salesman for Sears. She was an office secretary at Wachovia Bank and Trust. (TR, CD)

### **Howard M. and Eva P. Ransom House**

Contributing building

275 Crepe Myrtle Circle  
Late 1940s

The two-story Ransom House is a Colonial Revival-style dwelling that reflects the influence of the so-called Garrison house in which the façade's second story projects from the plane of the first story. The first story of the two-story section is brick veneered, but the rest of the house is sheathed with vinyl siding, which covered original wood shingles. The house has a side-gable roof and a half-exposed brick chimney rises forward of the roof ridge on the north side of the house. The house is three bays wide, composed of a two-bay-wide two-story section and a one-bay-wide one-story section. Windows are six-over-six sash, except for the three-sided oriel window on the first story façade of the two-story section, which has a pair of eight-light casements in the center and a four-over-four sash on either side. The front door does not face the street; instead, it is positioned on the south side of the two-story section, where it is sheltered by the engaged porch with turned posts and plain balustrade of the one-story section. The one-story section actually is, or was, a garage, which projects several feet south of the end of the porch, had its own side gable, and has an entrance on the south gable end. Although tax records list the house as having been built in 1957, it appears on a 1951 aerial photo and was likely built in the late 1940s, after Eva and Howard Ransome purchased the property in October 1945. They owned it until 1986. Howard Ransome was a painting contractor. ("Garrison Revival," TR, CD, 1951 aerial photo, Kent Strupe email, December 31, 2015)

### **Irving L. and Gertrude Palmer House**

Contributing building

276 Crepe Myrtle Circle  
1960

This one-story, brick-veneered, Ranch-style house has a hipped roof and two chimneys – one interior and another on the exterior of the façade near the east end of the house. The façade is seven bays wide. Windows are mostly one-over-one sash. However, to the right of the entrance is a three-part picture window composed of a large center light flanked by a pair of two-over-two

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sash. West of the picture window is a small, diamond-shaped, three-light window bordered with a band of bricks. The single-door entrance is located east of the picture window. Brick steps lead to a wide entrance porch sheltered by a roof whose front gable end is cut in an unusual decorative curvilinear design. Plain, wood, corner posts support the roof. Irving and Gertrude Palmer were the original owners, purchasing the property in May 1960. They sold the house in 1968. Irving Palmer worked for Winston Roofing Company. (TR, CD)

**Boatport**  
Ca. 1990

Noncontributing structure

Used as a boatport, this structure has metal poles and continuous metal sheathing on the sides and across the slightly peaked roof.

**John L. and Opal G. Allen House**  
281 Crepe Myrtle Circle  
1946

Contributing building

The Allen House is a one-story, brick veneered, Minimal Traditional-style house. It has a broad, side-gable roof with two gabled dormers on the front slope that are sheathed with vinyl German siding and have a six-over-six sash window each. A brick chimney rises at the northwest end of the house from halfway down the roof's front slope. The five-bay-wide house has three symmetrical bays in the main center block. A lower, side-gable wing extends northwest from that end of the center block. It is matched on the southeast end of the house by a garage wing, whose single front vehicular bay has been enclosed with a vertical-board wall pierced by a six-over-six sash window. Both wings are set back from the façade. The center-bay entrance is composed of a single, vertical-board door with three small, stepped glass panes in the upper half. A tiny in-wall gable that rises above the roof eaves emphasizes the location of the entrance. In front of the entrance, concrete steps rise to a wide terrace bordered with a metal railing. Windows are six-over-six sash, and those on either side of the entrance are paired. A refinement of the house is the basket-weave brickwork that forms bands at water table height above the foundation and at cornice height. John and Opal Allen were the original occupants of the house, having purchased the property in January 1946. He was a mail carrier for the U. S. Postal Service. They sold the house in 1954 and, between then and 1986, the property changed hands numerous times. One owner, from 1968 to 1981, was Ella Ransome Grubbs, the sister of Howard Ransome, who lived next door at 275 Crepe Myrtle Circle. (TR, CD, HOC)

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### House

Contributing building

283 Crepe Myrtle Circle  
1950

This one-story, Minimal Traditional-style house is sheathed with asbestos shingles and has a side-gable roof. An off-center brick chimney rises on the southeast end of the main block of the house. Windows are one-over-one sash. Those on the façade are paired. The right half of the three-bay façade projects slightly from the left half. In the right half are the single-door entrance and immediately adjacent to it on the right, a pair of windows. Extending across the entrance and adjacent paired windows, is a small, concrete terrace. To the right of the terrace, a side-gabled garage with front opening projects a couple of feet in front of the right half of the main block of the house. Apparently, like the two houses to the north (285, 287), this house was used, at least during its early years, as rental property. Minnie Lanier Davis was the first owner, purchasing the property in 1950 and retaining it until 1974. During those years, others were listed in the city directories as living here. (TR, CD)

### Ogburn Rental House

Contributing building

285 Crepe Myrtle Circle  
1965

This simple house is a one-story frame dwelling sheathed with asbestos shingles, except for the façade, which is brick veneered. It has a concrete-block foundation and a cross-gable roof. Gable peaks have louvered vents, and the front gable is decorated by an applied diamond design on the vertical-board siding. The three-bay façade has a central entrance flanked on the north by a two-light window and on the south by a three-part picture window with a large center light flanked by single vertical lights. Concrete steps rise to the entrance and a roofless porch with metal railing. An additional entrance is on the north side of the house, and windows on the sides of the house are two-over-two sash. Mary Miller Ogburn purchased the property in April 1965, and it has remained in family ownership as rental property since that time. (TR, CD, 1966 aerial photo)

### Ogburn Rental House

Contributing building

287 Crepe Myrtle Circle  
1965

This one-story, nearly square, frame house has a mix of sidings. The façade has German siding

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above a dado of brick veneer. Conforming to the height of the windows, the dado is higher on the right side of the entrance than on the left. The house has a concrete-block foundation, a hipped roof with widely overhanging eaves, and an interior chimney. The front entrance is at the center of the three-bay façade, and a brick and concrete roofless porch extends sideways from the entrance to either side. Left of the entrance is a three-part picture window with a large center light flanked on each side by a comparatively narrow vertical light. To the right of the entrance is a smaller window composed of two vertical panels of glass. Windows on the sides of the house are two-over-two sash, and there is a secondary door on the south side. Like 285 Crepe Myrtle Circle, Mary Miller Ogburn purchased this property in April 1965, and it has remained in family ownership and use as a rental property since then. (TR, CD, 1966 aerial photo)

### FREDS ROAD

**John L. and Rebecca Kester Nisbet House and Kester-Nisbet Property** Contributing building  
3830 Freds Road  
1959

The Nisbet House is a one-and-a-half-story Colonial Revival-style dwelling. The overall form and the portico of the handsomely detailed house suggest the influence of historic houses in Williamsburg, Virginia, but the brickwork and treatment of the elliptical-arched window lintels reflects the architecture of late-eighteenth-century Salem, North Carolina. The Flemish-bond brick house has a symmetrical five-bay façade and a steep, side-gable roof with weatherboarded gable ends. Three gabled dormers with six-over-nine sash windows protrude from low on the roof's front slope. Beneath the roof eaves is a dentiled cornice. An interior chimney rises from the rear of the roof ridge. Façade windows are nine-over-nine sash, and the center-bay entrance consists of a wood-paneled door with sidelights and an eight-light transom. The classical entrance porch is the focal point of the façade. It features slender Tuscan columns and pilasters, a Chinese Chippendale balustrade, and a full classical entablature with a pedimented and dentiled cornice. The wooded property has a line of tall pine trees along the road in front of the house.

Rebecca Kester Nisbet was the daughter of John Allen and Claudia Shore Kester. John Allen Kester was the owner of the Kester Machinery, Carolina Narrow Fabrics, and Insulating Yarn companies. Between 1932 and 1938, the Kesters purchased thirteen of the sixteen total lots that lined both sides of Freds Road – all but the three northernmost lots on the east side. Totalling approximately fifteen acres, the property remains in the ownership of the Kesters' descendants. Between then and 1941, when John Kester died, he used all fifteen acres to entertain his business clients. The land is largely wooded, but it contains, in addition to the Nisbet House, two

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outbuildings, one structure, and the sites of several other earlier structures that were all associated with the Kesters and Nisbets.

A pond is located north of the center of the property near the western edge, and the Kesters built their house overlooking it. That house was demolished after Rebecca Kester Nisbet and her husband John built the currently standing Nisbet House closer to the road in 1959. A couple of years after building their house, John Kester had a frame house moved from in-town Winston-Salem to a site farther south on the west side of Freds Road. The house that he used for rental purposes does not survive. Harry and Ila Russell were one-time tenants of the rental house before purchasing their own house at 1203 Polo Road in 1956. Kester also built a barn along the west property line south of their house and a “party house” on the east side of the road just south from where the Nisbet House stands. The barn survives, but only part of the brick foundation of the party house remains. In 1950, John Nisbet, son-in-law of the Kesters and vice-president of Carolina Narrow Fabric Company, built a workshop and storage building that remains standing south of the barn. A dirt and gravel road turns into the property from Freds Road near its south end. After it heads west for a way, it curves northward and continues on past the workshop/storage building and barn, ending in a circle near where the John and Claudia Kester’s house stood. A low rock retaining wall borders the northeast side of the south curve in the road.

On the east side of Freds Road, in addition to the party house, there was a well house. The well base remains, but the superstructure is gone. It is reported to have consisted of four posts and a hipped roof. A surviving rock barbeque pit stands between the well site and the party house site. Presumably, it was built in the 1930s as part of John Kester’s entertainment facilities. Around 1970 (according to a 1970 aerial map), the Nisbets’ daughter, Betsy, built a riding ring on the east side of Freds Road across from the Nisbet House. By 1990 it had deteriorated to the point that it could barely be seen on an aerial map of that year. (TR, CD, HOC, deeds, Carl Nisbet email, January 7, 2016)

### **Barn**

Early 1930s

Contributing building

The one-story-and-loft frame barn has red-painted board-and-batten siding, a front-gable roof, and a loading door to the loft on the east end. The exterior siding on the main level of the barn’s north side has been removed, exposing the studs and interior sheathing. Stalls run along the south side of the interior.

### **Workshop/Storage Building**

Contributing building

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1950

South of the barn is a large, one-story, concrete-block workshop and storage building. The L-shaped building has a shed roof, two vehicular bays with paneled roll-up doors on the east side, and a projecting front (east) wing with a double-leaf loading door on the north side. A wood-paneled pedestrian door is on the east side of the building, immediately south of the projecting front wing. Another wood-paneled loading door with a concrete ramp rising to it is toward the rear of the south side. Most windows are narrow and vertical and are filled with two columns of five glass blocks each. A long, open shed with wood, metal, and concrete-block supports and a shed roof extends from of the south side of the building near the rear.

**Barbeque Pit**  
1930s

Contributing structure

The large barbeque pit is constructed of rubble stones with mortar. It has a tall back which curves backward slightly and two long arms that project forward from the back at a little less than half its height, so that the structure looks rather like a chair. Crossing the space between the two arms and embedded in the stones are round iron poles that form the barbeque rack. Similar barbeque pits are found elsewhere in the Oak Crest Historic District at 321 Friendship Circle and 149 Rosedale Circle.

**Alexander-Davis Property**

Contributing site

East side Freds Road, entrance south of 3861 Freds Road  
1934

When Richard and Bessie Alexander purchased lot seven of the original Oak Crest development in 1934, they bought into the developers' vision of a place near town where one could build a home and still have enough land on which to grow vegetables and keep livestock. Purchasing one of the larger lots, which had more than eight acres, allowed the Alexanders to do this. They built their house at what is now 223 Friendship Circle and used the rest of the tract that radiated northward from it for small-scale agricultural pursuits. They had fields, meadows, wooded areas, a pond, and several small farm buildings. The survival of this undeveloped land – the only tract that still reflects the original intent for many of the Oak Crest parcels – makes this a contributing site in the historic district. The property retains two farm-related buildings that serve as reminders of its original use. Although the Alexander House survives, it is no longer on the same tract or in the same ownership as the farm land. Between 1953 and 1967, the Alexanders sold

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their property, except for their house, to Paul B. and Marie B. Davis. The Davises continued to use the bulk of the land as the Alexanders had, but they created a separate house lot for themselves just east of the Alexander House at 217 Friendship Circle, where they built their house in 1953. The house and the farm land remain in Davis family ownership, but the farm land is no longer accessible from Friendship Circle. Rather, it is reached from a broad strip of land off the east side of Freds Road just south of 3861 Freds Road. Today, the rolling acreage is no longer farmed, but the beautiful land remains open and mown, except for a border of wooded land. A small pond survives at the northeast corner of the property, and two outbuildings remain at the southwest corner. (TR, 1923 Oak Crest advertisement)

### **Barn**

Contributing building

Ca 1955

The frame barn has weatherboard siding of undetermined material. It has a broad front-gable roof with loft loading doors under the gable peaks and a center aisle with a side-sliding door at each end. The façade has no fenestration other than the opening to the center aisle, but the north side has a small wooden grate-like opening in the east half and two six-over-six sash windows in the west half, the west end has a six-over-six sash window north of the center passage, and the south side has four grate-like openings. Wooden stalls, a storage area, and a stair to the loft are accessed from the center aisle.

### **Equipment Shed**

Contributing building

Ca. 1940

Southwest of the barn is a frame equipment shed that looks like it was enlarged more than once. It has both weatherboard and board-and-batten siding, a shed roof, a double-leaf plywood door on the east end, and an added, one-bay-wide shed set back on south side.

### **Russell J. and Georgia A. Watkins House**

Contributing building

3861 Freds Road  
1935

The Watkins House is a simple Craftsman-style bungalow. The one-story frame house is sheathed with German siding and has a front-gable roof with a six-over-six sash window and a

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triangle of latticework within the peak. The primary chimney, which was located on the south side of the house near the façade, is gone. Two brick flues remain, one at the rear of south side of the house and the other in the middle of the north roof slope. Windows are Craftsman-style six-over-one sash, with two vertical muntins near the outside edges of the windows and one horizontal muntin near the top. A shallow wing with a side-gable roof extends from the middle of the south side of the house. The entrance is near the center of the three-bay façade and is flanked on either side by a window. A shed-roofed porch carries across most of the façade. It has paired posts and a solid balustrade, above which are screened openings. Russell and Georgia Watkins purchased the property in July 1935 and built their house the following year. Russell Watkins was a machine operator at Hanes Knitting. Around 1969, the house became the residence of Harold and Bettie Watkins, son and daughter-in-law of Russell and Georgia Watkins. Harold Watkins was an office worker at Reynolds Tobacco. Bettie Watkins continues to own and occupy the house (TR, CD, Bettie Watkins Interview, January 31, 2016)

**Cottage**  
(3863 Freds Road)  
Ca. 1940

Contributing building

North of the house stands a cottage once occupied by Harold and Bettie Watkins, the son and daughter-in-law of Russell and Georgia Watkins. It is a one-story frame dwelling with German siding, a two-bay façade, and a front-gable roof. The glass-and-wood-paneled front door is on the south façade bay, while a paired window is on the north bay. Originally this was the garage for the Russell and Georgia Watkins House, but it was remodeled into a small house when the younger Watkinses married. It is now unoccupied. (Bettie Watkins Interview, January 31, 2016)

**Champ C. and Pauline W. Richardson House**  
3867 Freds Road  
1938; 1990s

Noncontributing building

The Richardson House is a one-story frame Ranch-style dwelling. The bottom third of much of the house is brick veneered, but above that, the walls are sheathed with vinyl siding. The house has a five-bay façade, a side-gable roof, and an interior chimney. Set back from the façade at the south end of the house is a shallow wing with a lower side-gable roof. Most of the windows are paired one-over-one sash, but those in the center of the facade are three-part oriel windows with a single pane in the center and narrow one-over-one sash on either side. The oriel windows date

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from the 1990s and originally were paired windows. The front entrance is in the bay next to the north-end bay. It has a six-panel door and a small porch, probably dating from the 1990s, with fluted corner columns and a small front-gable roof with a segmental-arched frieze. The house was originally owned by Champ and Pauline Richardson. They purchased the property in 1936 and built the house two years later. Champ Richardson was a knitter are at Hanes Knitting. After the Richardsons' deaths, the house was owned and occupied by their daughter, Avis, and her husband, Curtis Blackwell. In the 1990s, Curtis Blackwell remodeled the oriel windows and entrance porch and enlarged the house, adding the bay south of the chimney and the recessed south-side wing. (TR, CD, Curtis Blackwell Interview, January 31, 2016)

### FRIENDSHIP CIRCLE

**Andrews-Amen House**  
100 Friendship Circle  
1954

Contributing building

The Andrews-Amen House is a brick-veneered Ranch-style dwelling. The one-story house has an asymmetrical six-bay façade, a low side-gable roof, and an interior chimney. The off-center entrance is recessed and has a paneled-and-fanlight door, infilled with siding on either side. In the last decade, the present door replaced one that had sidelights down one side. Windows are six-over-six sash, replacements of the original two-over-two sash. At each end of the house is a side gable that is slightly lower than the main roof and recessed from the façade. On the east side, it covers a carport that has brick posts at the two outer corners and a row of vertical two-by-fours in between. On the west side, the extended roof covers what originally was a screened porch with brick posts at each outer corner. The porch is now enclosed with vinyl German siding, windows, and a recessed entrance on the front. Building contractor Howard Kiger appears to have built the house. He and his wife purchased the property in May 1954 and sold it to Henry and Dorothy Andrews in November of that same year. The Andrews were the first occupants of the house. William Andrews was a salesman for Justice Drug Company in Greensboro. Dorothy Fox Andrews was the daughter of William and Kathleen Kester Fox, who lived at 1317 Polo Road, and the niece of several other Oak Crest residents. The Andrews owned the house until 1965, when they sold it to Ralph Amen, a professor at Wake Forest University, and his wife, Shirley. The Amens lived here until 2002, when they sold the property to Wake Forest, who converted it to student housing. (TR, CD, HOC, Shirley Amen interview, February 23, 2016)

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### **Hauser Rental House**

Contributing building

110 Friendship Circle  
1968

This small Ranch-style house is brick-veneered and has an asymmetrical four-bay façade. The one-story dwelling features a side-gable roof, a rear chimney, and six-over-six sash windows. The off-center six-panel front door has glass in the two top panels. A large carport with a slightly lower side-gable roof and square posts extends from the east end of the house. The house is like several other houses built as rental property by Paul and Ruby Hauser. It remained in Hauser family ownership until 1991. (TR, CD, HOC)

### **Hauser Rental House**

Contributing building

120 Friendship Circle  
1968

This small, one-story, Ranch-style house is almost a mirror image of the adjacent house at 110 Friendship Circle. It is brick veneered and has an asymmetrical four-bay façade, a side-gable roof, and a rear chimney. Windows are one-over-one sash, and the off-center front door is paneled, with four arched lights across the top. Paul and Ruby Hauser built the house as one of their several rental houses in the Oak Crest neighborhood. It remains in Hauser family ownership. (TR, CD, HOC)

### **Collins-Dervin House**

Noncontributing building

121 Friendship Circle  
1975

A long wooded lane, on separate property owned by Wake Forest University, leads from Friendship Circle back to this privately situated one-and-a-half-story, Neo-Colonial Revival-style house. The first floor is brick veneered, and the upper half story and ends of the side-gable roof are sheathed with vinyl or aluminum siding. The house has a three-bay façade on the north side with a recessed entrance, a three-part picture window, and a pair of six-over-six sash windows. A long shed dormer carries across the rear, south, elevation. A brick chimney rises at the east end of the house. This was once part of the William O. and Nellie Bly Reynolds property (see 127 Friendship Circle). John E. Collins, a professor at Wake Forest University, and his wife, Mamie, were the first owners and occupants of the house, though they only lived here a couple of years

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before selling it to James A. Dervin and his wife, who continue to own the property. (TR, CD, HOC)

### Wooded Lot

123 Friendship Circle

Accessed by the same long lane that leads to the Collins-Dervin House, this wooded lot was once part of the property owned by William O. and Nellie Bly Reynolds (127 Friendship Circle). No buildings are on the 2.58-acre lot.

### William O. and Nellie B. Reynolds House

Contributing building

127 Friendship Circle  
1937

The Reynolds House is a two-story, frame, Colonial Revival-style dwelling. Sheathed with German siding, the house has a three-bay façade, a side-gable roof, and both an exterior and an interior brick chimney. Two gable-roofed dormers with six-over-six sash windows protrude from the front slope of the roof. The symmetrical façade has a center-bay entrance marked by a porch with square capped posts, a flush-sheathed front gable with a round-arched cut-out and a bargeboard that is decoratively sawn at the bottom, and a round-arched soffit. The door is flanked by six-light sidelights on a wood panel. Façade windows are eight-over-eight sash. At each end of the house is a one-story wing with a side-gable roof. Both wings are set back from the façade, but the west wing is more so. William Oscar and Nellie Bly Reynolds bought this property, which originally also included a farm on what is now 121 and 123 Friendship Circle and 1113-1134 Idlewilde Circle (the latter north of the historic district), from the Buena Vista Company in 1934 and 1936. Nellie Bly Reynolds died in 1943, and by 1951, William had remarried, to a woman named Oda F. Both William and Oda were employed by R. J. R. Tobacco. William O. Reynolds Jr. lived in the house until around 1951. He was assistant secretary at Prudential Insurance. The Reynolds family retained ownership of the property until 1971, after which it was broken into several lots. (TR, CD, HOC)

### Garage

Contributing building

Ca. 1940

West of the house is a one-story frame garage. It is German-sided and has a side-gable roof. The east facade has a roll-up, paneled, vehicular door on the north half

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and a pedestrian door on the south half. Two six-over-six sash windows are on the south end of the building.

**G. A. and Leta W. Poindexter House**  
206 Friendship Circle  
1952

Contributing building

The one-story frame Poindexter House is a Minimal Traditional-style dwelling. It is sheathed with vinyl siding and has a four-bay façade, a side-gable roof, an exterior façade chimney, and six-over-six sash windows. The façade's west bay projects slightly from the rest of the façade and has a front-gable roof. The off-center entrance has a paneled door with four arched lights across the top. A one-story garage with a hipped roof and a roll-up paneled door extends from the east end of the house and is likely an addition. G. A. Poindexter, a department head at McLean Trucking, and his wife, Leta, were the first owners and occupants of the house. They lived here from 1952 until selling the house in 1959 to Franklin and Joan Shupp. (TR, CD)

**James M. and Margaret Furchess House**  
210 Friendship Circle  
Ca. 1947

Contributing building

Set far back from the street on a wooded lot, the Furchess House is a plain, two-story frame dwelling with a two-bay façade, German siding, and a side-gable roof. Windows are one-over-one sash. A chimney rises at the west end of the house. The off-center front entrance has a door with wood panels in the bottom half and a nine-light window in the upper half. The entrance is within a screened porch with a shed roof and a small room at the east end. George L. Thompson may have been built the house, but the first-known owners and occupants were James M. Furchess and his wife, Margaret, who purchased the property in 1949. James Furchess was a draftsman at the Bahnson Company. In 1955, they sold the house to G. A. and Leta Poindexter, who lived next door at 206 Friendship Circle. The Poindexters used the house as rental property. (TR, CD)

**John O. and Bertha R. Charles House**  
213 Friendship Circle  
1938

Contributing building

The Charles House is a one-and-a-half-story, Period Cottage-style dwelling. Originally the house

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had weatherboard siding, but that was replaced within the last decade by wood shingles. The house has a primary side-gable roof and a smaller front-gable roof over a slightly projecting bay on the four-bay facade. Windows are six-over-six sash and are single, double, and triple. A façade chimney with a battered west side has tan bricks interspersed with the predominant red. The slightly off-center entrance is nestled between the chimney and the projecting bay with its triple window. A small shed roof offers some shelter to the entrance, whose door is made of vertical boards with an off-center rectangular window near the top. A small, one-story, side-gabled wing extends from the east end of the house. John and Bertha Charles were the first owners and occupants of the house. John, who was a hardwood floor refinisher, died several years after the house was built. Bertha, who worked for a time in the cafeteria at Wake Forest College, remained in the house until 1996, after which the house was sold. (TR, CD, HOC)

**Carport**  
Ca. 2000

Noncontributing building

Behind the house is an unusual two-car carport. It has square wood posts and a broad, side-gable roof that encompasses a half-story living space above the carport. The carport replaced an early garage that was demolished by a falling tree.

**Storage Building**  
Ca. 2000

Noncontributing building

Northeast of the carport is board-and-batten storage building with a front-gable roof and a double-leaf door.

**Paul B. and Marie B. Davis House**  
217 Friendship Circle  
1954

Contributing building

The Davis House is a one-story Period Cottage-style dwelling. The brick-veneered house has a primary side-gable roof and four other, lower gables. On the east side of the house, a side-gable roof covers a small wing that is set back slightly from the façade. At the west end of the house, a side-gable roof covers a wing with an enclosed room and an open porch. Near the center of the house, a front-gable roof covers a slightly projecting façade bay. And, a small front gable defines the entrance. A three-part picture window with a ten-over-ten center sash flanked by four-over-four sash illuminates the interior within the projecting bay. Most other windows are six-over-six

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sash. The most distinctive features of the exterior are the entrance, the use of arches in various places, and the façade chimney. The off-center entrance is between the projecting bay and the chimney. Round brick steps rise to the round-arched entrance, which has a vertical-board door with narrow windows near the top. Corbeled-brick round arches crown the door. East of the entrance, a round-arched louvered vent is set within the peak of the projecting-bay gable. West of the front entrance, the lower section of the façade chimney is ornamented with a Gothic-arched brick panel bordered by a band of tan brick. The chimney's west shoulder and the chimney cap are also highlighted by tan bricks. At the west end of the house, segmental arches define the openings of the brick porch.

Paul and Marie Davis bought this lot from Richard and Bessie Alexander in April 1953 and soon built the house that remains in Davis family ownership. For several years prior to building their house, the Davises lived in the garage apartment across the street at 222 Friendship Circle. Paul Davis was the service manager at Central Carolina Motors. Between 1953 and 1967, the Davises purchased the remainder of what had been the Richard and Bessie Alexander property, excluding the Alexander house lot (223 Friendship Circle). (TR, CD, HOC)

**Garage**  
Ca. 1980

Noncontributing building

Behind the house is a two-bay frame garage with weatherboard siding, a broad side-gable roof, and roll-up, glass-and-wood-paneled vehicular doors. On the west side of the garage is a six-panel door and a one-over-one sash window.

**Eugene R. and Eva G. Chatman House**  
218 Friendship Circle  
1949

Contributing building

This one-and-a-half-story house is sheathed with aluminum siding but has an area around its center-bay entrance that is stone veneered. The house has a three-bay façade and a side-gable roof with two small gabled dormers on the front slope. Windows are one-over-one sash. The façade bay west of the entrance has a paired window, while the bay east of the entrance has a three-sided projecting bay window. The paneled front door is slightly recessed, and a narrow shed roof that springs outward from the front roof slope provides some shelter to the door and the east façade bay. A brick chimney rises at the east end of the house. Built around the chimney, a glassed-in porch with a side-gable roof lower than the primary roof extends from the east end of the house. A stepped brick retaining runs along the east side of the front yard, separating it

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from the driveway. The first owners and occupants of the house were Eugene and Eva Chatman. They sold the house in 1953. Eugene Chatman was an electrician at the E. H. Petree Company. (TR, CD)

### **Shed**

Noncontributing building

Late twentieth century

Behind the house is a frame shed with weatherboard siding, a side-gable roof, small roll-out windows, and a door near the northwest corner.

### **J. Edward and Gladys L. Dunnagan House**

Contributing building

222 Friendship Circle  
1950

The Dunnagan House is a large Minimal Traditional-style dwelling. The one-and-a-half-story, brick-veneered house has a cross-gable roof along with several smaller gables. A large interior chimney rises through the roof ridge near the center of the house. The house has a three-bay façade, but two small, side-gabled wings – one at each end of the house – lengthen it. Windows are metal casements. A broad, weatherboard-sided, front gable encompasses an entrance porch with decorative metal posts as well as the projecting center bay that has a lower brick front gable defining it. The paneled-door entrance opens to the porch but from the side of the projecting center bay. The center bay has a large, three-sided bay window with a single pane in the middle and casement windows on the sides. West of the projecting center bay, a shed roof flares outward from the main roof to cover a sun room with floor-to-ceiling jalousie windows.

Ed and Gladys Dunnagan purchased this property in May 1946, but did not build the house until 1950. It is still owned and occupied by Dunnagan family members. Prior to building this house, the Dunnagans lived at 175 Idlewilde Drive. Gladys Reid Dunnagan's sister, Zelda Reid Taylor, lived at 135 Idlewilde Drive. Ed Dunnagan was a carrier for the United States Postal Service. Prior to living in Oak Crest, Gladys Dunnagan and Zelda Taylor operated the Win-Sal Beauty Shop in downtown Winston-Salem. After moving to Friendship Circle, Gladys Dunnagan operated a beauty shop part time in the basement of her home. It was alternately called the Gladys Beauty Shop and the Friendship Beauty Shop. After a few years, she closed the shop and worked for many years at the Reynolda Branch of the Forsyth County Public Library. (TR, CD, HOC)

### **Garage Apartment**

Contributing building

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1946

At the end of the driveway east of the house is a large garage apartment. Its gable roof has the gable end facing the street above two paneled, roll-up doors. Within the gable peak is a round window, enclosed with German siding, that is bordered with a band of radiating bricks. On the west side of the garage, facing the house, is a door flanked by two windows. The garage, which was built several years prior to the house, has never been used as such. Instead, the Dunnagans built an apartment within it, where they lived until they could build their house. After they moved into their house, the Dunnagans rented the garage apartment to Paul and Marie Davis, who lived there until building their own house in 1954 across the street at 217 Friendship Circle. The garage apartment was rented to others later.

**Richard F. and Bessie R. Alexander House**  
223 Friendship Circle  
Ca. 1934

Contributing building

The Alexander House is a two-story, frame, simple Colonial Revival-style house that is set farther back from the street than other houses around it. It has a four-bay façade, undetermined wall sheathing, and a side-gable roof. Windows are six-over-one sash. The off-center entrance has a door with wood panels on the lower half and four lights in the upper half. A shed-roofed porch with square posts carries across the façade and continues eastward past the two-story section of the house to front a small one-story east wing. On the west side of the house, a small, one-story, side-gabled wing is set well back from the façade. A two-story addition and a one-story addition, both with broad rear-gable roofs, are on the rear of the house.

In February 1934, Richard and Bessie Alexander purchased the 8.2-acre lot seven of the original Oak Crest development and proceeded to use it as the developers had suggested many owners might want to do, that is, they not only had a home near town, but also enough land on which to grow their own vegetables and keep a small number of livestock. The present lot is what remains intact with the Alexander House of the original lot. Although tax records give the date of construction for the house as 1950, it is more likely that it was built soon after the Alexanders purchased the property. Richard Alexander was the production manager at Seven-Up Bottling Company. The Alexanders retained ownership of the house until 1976. (TR, CD, HOC, Kent Strupe email, January 6, 2016)

**Storage Building/Workshop**

Noncontributing building

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Ca. 1980

Behind the house is a one-story, frame, storage building/workshop. It has a concrete foundation, vertical-board siding, and a standing-seam metal side-gable roof whose rear slope is much longer than the front slope. Small four-over-four sash windows are on the east side. The south façade has a single batten door at the west end and, at the east end, a double-leaf door with solid panels in the lower half and nine lights in the upper half of each leaf.

### **Storage Building**

Contributing building

Ca. 1950

Northwest of the house is a one-story, frame storage building. It has a concrete-block foundation, narrow vertical-board siding, and a side-gable roof sheathed with standing-seam metal. A single glass and wood door like the double-leaf door on the other outbuilding is on the east side. A broad open shed with wood-post supports is on the north side, as well as a central door and a small adjacent window.

### **Claude P. and Frances C. Mackie House**

Contributing building

226 Friendship Circle  
1956

The Mackie House is a brick-veneered Ranch-style dwelling. The one-story house has a long, five-bay façade, a broad, side-gable roof, and an interior chimney near the center of the house. Windows are placed high on the wall and are horizontally oriented, side-sliding units of different sizes. Steps with a wood railing rise from east and west to the off-center entrance. The recessed door is positioned within vertical-board side walls that slant inward from the façade. The wood door continues the modern, horizontal-window theme with three narrow, horizontal lights in the upper half that get progressively wider from the bottom to the top. Claude and Frances Mackie purchased this lot in December 1955 and built their house soon thereafter. Claude Mackie was the credit manager at Wachovia Bank and Trust. The house remains in Mackie family ownership, though not occupancy. (TR, CD)

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### **L. Virginia Caudle House**

Contributing building

230 Friendship Circle  
1958

The Caudle House is a one-story, brick-veneered, Ranch-style dwelling. The L-shaped house has a projecting wing at the east end of the four-bay façade and, consequently, the roof has both front and side gables, which are sheathed in standing-seam metal. The entrance is west of center and consists of a single door with a large one-over-one sash window joining it on the east. Other windows, often grouped, are one-over-one sash. Virginia Caudle, chief pharmacist at City Memorial Hospital, purchased this lot in 1956 and built her house in 1958. She sold the house in 1971. (TR, CD)

### **Garage**

Noncontributing building

Ca. 2000

Southwest of the house is a triple garage. It is brick-veneered and has a side-gable roof and roll-up doors.

### **Charles R. Harlow House**

Contributing building

300 Friendship Circle  
1963

The Harlow House is a brick-veneered, L-shaped, Ranch-style dwelling. The one-story house has a six-bay façade including a projecting front wing at the east end and a garage at the west end that is entered from the rear. The low hipped roof has widely overhanging eaves, and there is an interior chimney. Windows are six-over-six sash, and many are paired. The front entrance is immediately west of the front wing. A one-story outbuilding stands southwest of the house, but it could not be seen well enough to be photographed and recorded. Charles R. Harlow and his wife were the first owners and occupants of the house. Charles Harlow was the assistant director of Hennis Freight Lines. The Harlows sold the property in 1970. David and Stefanie Tanis were the longest owners, from 1973 to 2005. (TR, CD)

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### **W. Ashel and Maude M. Lyon House**

Contributing building

310 Friendship Circle  
1936

The Ashel and Maude Lyon House is a two-story Colonial Revival-style dwelling. The variegated brick veneered house includes some fancy brickwork. String courses of basketweave bricks mark the water table, the top of the first-floor windows, and the cornice height. The windows, themselves, which are six-over-six sash, have soldier-brick lintels. The house has a symmetrical three-bay façade and a side-gable roof with cornice returns. An exterior chimney rises along the east end of the house. The house has three porches. At the center of the three-bay façade, a flight of brick steps rises to the entrance porch. It has turned posts and balustrade and a front-gable roof. At each end of the house is a shed-roofed porch, the east one screened and the west one open. An outbuilding may be associated with the house, but it could not be seen well enough to be photographed and recorded. Ashel and Maude Lyon were the first owners and occupants of the house, and they retained ownership of it until 1975. Ashel Lyon was a claim clerk at the Winston-Salem Southbound Railway. (TR, CD)

### **Ralph and Eleanor Lyon House**

Contributing building

314 Friendship Circle  
1947

The Ralph and Eleanor Lyon House is a one-and-a-half-story, brick-veneered, Minimal Traditional-style house. It has a side-gable roof with an intersecting cross gable that faces front and encompasses the slightly projecting west half of the façade. A chimney that rises forward of the side-gable roof ridge is at the east end of the house. A small gabled dormer is on the front slope of the roof. Windows are six-over-six sash. The front entrance, which is off-center on the three-bay façade, is marked by its own front gable, which fits within the larger front gable of the west half of the house. The door has two wood panels on the lower third, a six-light window on the upper third and a round-arched, corbeled-brick surround. A one-story screened porch with a side-gable roof extends from the east end of the house.

Ralph and Eleanor Lyon were the son and daughter-in-law of Ashel and Maude Lyon, who lived next door at 310 Friendship Circle. While Ashel Lyon was a claim clerk at the Winston-Salem Southbound Railway, Ralph Lyon was a clerk at the Norfolk and Western Railway. For a time in the 1950s and 1960s, Eleanor Lyon operated a florist shop, which she called Oak Crest Florist, in the garage area of the basement. Betty Cartwright Seivers, who worked with Eleanor in the shop, grew up in the Oak Crest neighborhood (see 116 Harmon Avenue). Eleanor later worked with

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her brother at the Sherwood Florist on Robinhood Road. She sold the Friendship Circle house in 1987. (TR, CD, HOC)

### **Garage**

Ca. 1980

Noncontributing building

Southwest of the house stands a two-car garage. The one-story frame building has vinyl siding and a side-gable roof with a tiny center cupola. The roll-up garage doors are paneled and have split fanlight windows at the top.

### **Allie F. and Mary F. Craven House**

321 Friendship Circle

1937

Contributing building

Many features of the Craven House identify it as a Period Cottage-style house. The one-and-a-half-story, brick-veneered dwelling makes use of multi-colored tapestry bricks, and soldier-laid bricks are used for the lintels on all openings. The house has an extraordinarily steep side-gable roof, echoed by the steepness of two smaller gables on the three-bay facade – one over the southwest bay and another, smaller, one over the center-bay entrance. The two slopes of the entrance gable continue downward to half the height of the front door. The larger front gable has a narrow, vertical, three-light window. The smaller front gable frames the entrance, whose vertical-board door has a small, off-center window with muntins creating a diamond pattern. On either side of the door is a recessed panel that is plastered and holds a lantern. Immediately adjacent to the entrance bay on the northeast is a tall chimney with a single shoulder on the northeast side, a plastered band that slants inward near the top of the stack, and a corbeled cap. Set back from the façade on the southwest end of the house is a one-story side wing with a steep side-gable roof and a window on the front that has a pair of four-over-four sash windows. Most of the windows of the house are six-over-six sash. At the northeast end of the house is an added one-story shed-roofed porch. The front of the porch is enclosed with weatherboards, a door, and flanking three-light windows, but the side and rear are screened. Allie and Mary Craven purchased this property in May 1934 and were the first owners and occupants of the house. Apparently, between then and 1951, when the city directory first lists this location, Allie Craven remarried, for the directory lists Mamie M. as his wife. He was an office worker at R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. The Cravens continued to own the house until 1986. (TR, CD)

### **Playhouse**

Noncontributing building

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Ca. 1985

West of the house is a small, one-story, frame playhouse. It is sheathed with vertical-board plywood and has a front-gable roof. An engaged entrance porch at the façade's north corner has square posts and a turned balustrade. The door appears to be made of narrow beaded boards.

### **Carport**

Contributing building

Ca. 1950

Behind the house is a frame carport that appears to have been converted to an outdoor living room or storage space. It has a front gable roof, German siding in the gable ends, and a solid wall on the southwest side. The other side is open and has square posts and a picket railing on the bottom half and frieze beneath the roof eaves.

### **Shed**

Contributing building

Ca. 1950

North of the house is a frame shed. It has weatherboard siding, a front-gable roof, a double-leaf plywood door on the southwest side of the façade, and a six-over-six sash window on the northeast side of the façade.

### **Barbeque Pit**

Contributing structure

Ca. 1950

At the rear of the lot is a river-rock barbeque pit. It has a high back and low side walls and is very similar to the barbeque pit on the Nesbit property on Freds Road.

### **Jasper W. and Maude Smothers House**

Contributing building

327 Friendship Circle

1928

This one-story frame house is a Craftsman-style bungalow. It is sheathed with German siding and has a clipped side-gable roof. A chimney is at the south end of the house. The symmetrical three-bay façade has a central entrance with a six-panel door. An entrance porch with a clipped

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front-gable roof, Tuscan corner columns, and a plain balustrade frames the entrance. In the bays on either side of the entrance are paired six-over-six sash windows. The house is the oldest on Friendship Circle and one of the oldest in the Oak Crest neighborhood. Jasper and Maude Smothers were the original owners and occupants, and they retained the house until 1979. Jasper Smothers was an employee of Turner-White Casket Company, and Maude Smothers was a clerk at Belk's. They were related to the Smothers Brothers comedians. (TR, CD, HOC)

**Allen D. and Beverly A. Johnson House**  
335 Friendship Circle  
2002

Noncontributing building

The Johnson House is a Neo-Colonial Revival-style dwelling. The one-story, brick-veneered house has a cross-gable roof with weatherboards in two of the front gables. One front gable encompasses the entrance bay and the adjacent south bay, but projecting forward from it, a lower gable covers only the south bay. Windows are paired six-over-six sash. The entrance is sheltered by a small engaged porch with a single corner post, and the front door has narrow sidelights and a narrow transom. The north-end bay projects in front of the rest of the façade and contains the two-car garage. The roll-up garage doors have solid panels except for the top row of four rectangular lights. Allen and Beverly Johnson were the original owner-occupants of the house, which remains their home in 2016. (TR, CD, HOC)

**Thomas G. and Debhra C. Eshelman House**  
347 Friendship Circle  
2005

Noncontributing building

The one-and-a-half-story Eshelman House is a Neo-Tudor Revival-style house that is visually complex. It makes use of four types of siding – brick veneer, stone veneer, wood shingles, and weatherboards. Its roof is a combination of pyramids, hips, and gables, and it has a projecting and receding façade. Windows are six-over-six sash. The front entrance features a door with twelve panes of glass above a single wood panel, and surrounding it are narrow sidelights and a narrow transom. A gabled entrance porch has chamfered wood corner posts with curved brackets. The two-car garage protrudes from the façade and has paneled doors with bands of small square lights across the top. Thomas and Debhra Eshelman were the first owner-occupants, and in 2016 the house remains their home. (TR, CD, HOC)

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**Elgin W. and Loyola S. Johnston House**

Contributing building

350 Friendship Circle  
1947

The Johnston House is a one-story, brick-veneered, Minimal Traditional-style dwelling. The house has a six-bay façade, a side-gable roof with an intersecting front gable at the south end, and an interior chimney. The entrance bay near the center of the house is defined by a small porch with a front-gable roof and quoined-brick corner piers. The vertical-board front door has a six-light window near the top. Windows are metal casements of various sizes. Those flanking the entrance have twelve lights. The front-gabled bay at the south end of the house projects out from the rest of the main façade. Its basement level contains a one-car garage whose wood-paneled door is sheltered by a shed roof. On either side of the driveway leading to the basement garage are brick retaining walls. At the north end of the house and set back from the façade is a sun room with a lower side-gable roof and quoined brick corner piers like those on the entrance porch. Building contractor Howard C. Kiger probably built the house. He and his wife, Edith, purchased the property in September 1947. However, the first-known owner-occupants appear to have been Elgin and Loyola Johnston, who acquired the house in August 1949. Elgin Johnston was an employee of the Veterans Administration. The Johnstons sold the house in 1952, and it changed hands ten more times in the next half century. (TR, CD)

**James F. and Helen A. Howard House**

Contributing building

359 Friendship Circle  
1956

The one-story frame Howard House is a Ranch-style dwelling. The house is sheathed with asbestos shingles and is covered with a low-pitched, side-gable roof with widely overhanging eaves. An interior chimney in the south half of the house rises through the roof ridge. Windows are one-over-one sash. The five-bay façade is symmetrical in the placement and type of its fenestration, but not in its spacing. A small wood deck with a wood and metal balustrade provides access to the slightly off-center entrance. The two bays on either side of the entrance have a small window, while the two outer bays have larger paired windows. A one-story frame outbuilding stands southwest of the house, but it could not be seen well enough to be recorded. James and Helen Howard were the first known owner-occupants of the house, purchasing it in October 1956. James Howard was a field engineer at Western Electric. In 1961, the Howards sold the house to Benjamin Bullard, and it remained in the ownership of Bullard family members until 1986. (TR, CD, HOC)

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### **Harry E. and Ada M. Stewart House**

Contributing building

363 Friendship Circle  
1957

The Stewart House is a one-story Ranch-style dwelling. The brick-veneered house has a four-bay façade, a low hipped roof with widely overhanging eaves, and a chimney at the south end. Windows are six-over-six sash, except for the three-part window in the south bay of the facade. It has a twenty-light center section flanked by two four-over-four sash windows. The front entrance, at the approximate center of the house, has a wood-paneled door with a round-arched fanlight at the top. The first known owners and occupants of the house were Harry and Ada Stewart. They purchased the house in 1958 and sold it in 1967. Harry Stewart was a chemist at Marietta Paint Company, and Ada Stewart was an office secretary at Vaughn, Ferrell, Hudson, and Carter, Attorneys at Law. (TR, CD, HOC)

### **HARMON AVENUE**

#### **House**

Contributing building

116 Harmon Avenue  
1936

This one-story, frame, Minimal Traditional-style house is sheathed with asbestos-shingle siding, except the façade beneath window height, which is brick-veneered. The side-gable roof has an eyebrow window with a glass fanlight, an unusual feature in the district. There are two chimneys: an exterior brick chimney on the south end of the house positioned forward of the roof ridge, and a rear brick chimney. Windows are six-over-six sash. On the asymmetrical two-bay façade, concrete steps rise to the off-center door flanked by two windows. Another window is located at the center of the north half of the façade. Above the front door, an unusual and distinctive tall, round-arched hood set on stepped and scrolled brackets emerges from the front slope of the roof. An outbuilding appears to be behind the house, but it could not be seen well enough to be recorded. R. L. Mayberry and his wife may have been the first owners of the house, having purchased the property in July 1936, but the house changed ownership numerous times after that. John Lewis, station manager at Piedmont Aviation, and his wife, Doris, lived here from 1947 to 1955. Walter and Sallie Cartwright were the longest owners, living here from 1964 until 1985. Before Walter's retirement, he and Sallie lived at 1551 Polo Road (no longer standing) where he was the long-time caretaker of Edgar Davis's Sunnynoll Farm on Reynolda Road at Polo Road. (TR, CD; Kent Strupe email, February 2, 2016)

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### **Homer O. and Mary B. Wilson House**

Contributing building

118 Harmon Avenue  
1954

This one-story house is brick veneered with a decorative basket-weave brick pattern above the entrance, windows, and at water table height. It has a low hipped roof, a south side brick chimney, and a carport under an extended hipped roof on the south side. The south two bays of the three-bay façade are recessed beneath the hipped roof of the house, creating a narrow porch with decorative metal posts and railing. Brick steps lead to the porch. The center-bay entrance has a door with a fanlight. A three-part window to the right of the entrance has a large, four-light center section flanked by narrow one-over-one sash windows. Other windows are two-over-two sash. The Reverend Homer Wilson and his wife, Mary, appear to have been the first occupants of the house, purchasing it in January 1955. They lived here until 1973. Homer Wilson and John Hart, of 135 Harmon Avenue, were instrumental in having Harmon Avenue paved, converting it from a boulevard to a two-lane street. (TR, CD, HOC)

### **House**

Noncontributing building

119 Harmon Avenue  
1999

Built in a traditional cottage form, this one-and-a-half-story frame house has a concrete foundation, vinyl German siding, and a side-gable roof. A pair of gabled dormers project from the front slope of the roof, which kicks outward to encompass a porch with plain posts and balustrade across the symmetrical three-bay façade. On either side of the center entrance is a pair of six-over-six sash windows. Other windows are also six-over-six sash.

### **House**

Noncontributing building

124 Harmon Avenue  
1979

This Neo-Colonial Revival-style dwelling is a one-and-a-half-story frame house with a brick foundation, weatherboard siding, and a side-gable roof with two tall, narrow dormers with four-over-four sash windows. A brick chimney rises from the north end of the house. The asymmetrical three-bay façade has a recessed, north-corner porch with plain posts, which shelters the entrance and, to its left, a large, single-light window. Other windows are six-over-six

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sash. (TR)

**Garage**  
1979

Noncontributing building

Northeast of the house stands a two-car garage with braced, wood corner posts, open front and sides, and a broad, front-facing gable roof with a weatherboarded gable.

**J. W. and Pearl Horn House**  
125 Harmon Avenue  
1934

Noncontributing building

This one-story Craftsman bungalow has German siding, a front-gable roof, and an interior-end chimney on the south side. A smaller gable aligned with the north slope of the main roof covers a projection on the north bay of the three-bay façade. A hip-roofed front porch has typical tapered posts set on brick plinths. Windows of different dimensions are five-over-one sash. The front door with wood panels on the bottom third and four vertical lights in the upper two-thirds originally was located on the façade's center bay. However, when a wing was added ca. 2013 to the south side of the house, extending a small, gabled, south-side bay, the door was moved to the new wing's façade next to its junction with the original house. A deck-like walkway with a wood balustrade connects the original front porch to the moved door. During construction of the south wing, the eaves brackets and windows from the side bay it covered were reused. An additional gabled wing with a small deck in front of it extends from the north side of the house. It was built ca. 2000. In 1937, an empty house lot located between 125 and 135 Harmon Avenue was split between the two flanking owners, and a Y-shaped driveway was added to serve both houses. J. W. and Pearl Horn appear to have been the original owners, purchasing the property in 1929, adding a lot in 1937, and selling the property in 1947. Charles and Mabel Spach lived here for fifteen years, from 1949 to 1964. He was a salesman at United Automotive Service. (TR, CD, HOC)

**Shed**  
1934; ca. 2000

Noncontributing building

A shed stands behind the house. Originally it was a one-car garage, but around 2000, the owner made the garage door opening smaller, replacing that door with a

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double-leaf door with each leaf having wood panels in the lower section and nine lights above. At the same time, the south slope of the roof was extended to create an open shed. The building is sheathed with German siding and has a front gable roof.

**A. G. Logan Jr. House**  
135 Harmon Avenue  
1930

Contributing building

The Craftsman bungalow at 135 Harmon Avenue has a brick foundation, asbestos-shingle siding, and a side-gable roof. The house has three brick chimneys – an interior one in the south bay, an interior-end one on the north side, and an exterior one on the north end of a rear wing. The house has a symmetrical three-bay façade, except that a gable-fronted porch shelters the center and north bay, giving an overall asymmetrical appearance. The porch roof eaves, like the eaves of the main roof, have decorative rectangular brackets with an opening in the center. Beneath the peak of the porch gable is a diamond-shaped louvered vent. Tapered wood posts set on brick piers support the porch roof. The porch posts and the eaves brackets are identical to those used on the house at 125 Harmon Avenue. The glass front door has a Craftsman-style muntin pattern. Three-part windows are in the two outer bays. Each has a large center section with a geometric leaded glass upper section and a plain glass lower section. Flanking windows are comparatively narrow and consist of six-over-one sash with the upper sash utilizing a Craftsman-style muntin pattern. Side windows are of different sizes, but their muntin pattern could not be determined. A. G. Logan Jr. appears to have been the original owner of the house. He purchased the property in 1928, added a lot in 1937, and sold the house in 1944. The Logan family operated Logan Heating and Air. Among later owners were E. G. Semon (1946-1955), a supervisor at Western Electric, and Western Electric Company itself (1955-1959). Present owners John D. Hart, an engineer with the Industrial Education Center, and his wife, Rosalie, are the longest-term occupants, purchasing the property in 1959. Hart, along with Homer Wilson, who lived across the street at 118 Harmon Avenue, were instrumental in having Harmon Avenue paved, reducing its size from a boulevard to a two-lane street. (TR, CD, HOC)

**Garage**  
Ca. 1940

Contributing building

Behind the house is a German-sided garage with a front-gable roof sheathed with standing-seam metal. Side-sliding garage doors have six-light upper windows. Attached to the south side of the garage is an enclosed shed with a shed roof and a door adjacent to the garage.

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**J. Hugh and Helen H. Davis House**

Contributing building

136 Harmon Avenue  
1939

This one-and-a-half-story Minimal Traditional-style house has a brick foundation, asbestos-shingle siding, and a side-gable roof. Two gabled dormers on the front roof slope have six-over-six sash windows. A projecting front wing has a gable roof that is lower than the main roof and a bay window. An off-center brick chimney rises on the south side of the house. The four-bay-wide façade has a center entrance with a recessed doorway framed by a simple classical surround with a molded cornice. The door has wood panels on the lower two thirds with four narrow vertical lights in the upper third and is flanked by narrow sidelights. Eight-over-eight sash windows mark the two bays to the left of the entrance. The south bay – the projecting wing – features a six-light round window in the gable peak and a three-sided bay window with six-over-six sash windows on either side of an eight-over-eight sash window. The bay has a three-sided roof. Other windows of the house are six-over-six sash. Behind the chimney, a gable-roofed screened porch extends from the south side of the house. A low stone retaining wall lines the south side of the yard, curving around at the rear of the house to meet another stone retaining wall and stone steps to the upper back yard. The back yard, enclosed by shrubbery, is said to retain a shed-roofed chicken house, a brick bomb shelter, and a stone bird bath, but these features could not be seen and thus were not recorded.

Hugh and Helen Davis were the original owners of the house, purchasing the property in August 1939. Hugh Davis was a wholesale route supervisor for Southern Dairies. They lived here until selling the house in 1961 and moving to a new house on Reynolda Road. There they owned and operated Crystal Lake, a popular summer recreation site. Physician Harry Johnson Price and his wife, Carla, purchased the house from the Davises, and their family resided here from 1961 until 1999. (TR, CD, HOC)

**Tilley-Lackey House**

Noncontributing building

139 Harmon Avenue  
1941; ca. 1975

This frame, Minimal Traditional-style house has been heavily remodeled. Originally it was a one-story shingled house. In the late-twentieth century the side-gable roof was raised in the back to create a full second story, and a modern one-story sun room was added to the back of that. The house has vertical-board replacement siding. A weatherboarded cross-gable on the façade frames

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a brick-veneered section of the façade highlighted by a central chimney. The entrance is to the chimney's left, and a window with diamond-shaped muntins is to its right. The entrance door has three stepped lights in its upper half. The south side of the house has another entrance, always there, but remodeled. The original window of the three-bay façade's south bay has been replaced with an oriel window. The other windows of the house have been replaced with modern two-light windows. A gable-roofed screened porch that extended from the north side of the house has been enclosed. Gray and Francis Tilley appear to have been the original occupants of the house, purchasing the property in 1939 and retaining it until 1965. Gray Tilley was an employee of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco. In 1967, W. Arden and Glenda Lackey purchased the house and later remodeled it. They continue to reside here. (TR, CD, HOC)

**Gazebo**  
Ca. 1975

Noncontributing structure

In the side yard south of the driveway is a polygonal frame gazebo. It has wood posts with sawnwork brackets, a lattice balustrade, and a two-level roof with a scalloped frieze.

**Garage/shed**  
Ca. 1941; ca. 1950

Contributing building

This one-bay garage has German siding, a front-gable roof, and a roll up door. On the north side, a shed roof extends northward from the ridge of the garage roof, allowing for an enclosed shed. Its front entrance is adjacent to the garage.

**Carl R. and Annie W. Marshall House**  
147 Harmon Avenue  
1960

Contributing building

This one-story Ranch-style house is brick veneered and has a low-pitched side-gable roof. The four-bay façade has an off-center front door with two glass panels at the top and, to the left of the door, a pair of one-over-one sash windows. The two bays on the right side of the door each have a small, side-sliding window high on the wall. The south end of the house has a gable-roofed screened porch, and a brick chimney rises from the rear of the house. Carl and Annie Marshall were the original owners of this house, moving to it from 155 Harmon Avenue next door. They retained ownership of the house until 2006. Carl Marshall was an assistant department manager

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at Reynolds Tobacco. (TR, CD, HOC)

**Harry T. and Minnie L. Davis House**  
154 Harmon Avenue  
1937

Contributing building

This one-story, Craftsman-style house has a brick foundation, German siding, a hipped roof with exposed rafter ends and a brick chimney rising from the roof ridge. Front-facing gables project from either end of the four-bay façade. One of the gables covers a slightly projecting wing at the south end of the house. The other gable projects from the northwest corner of the house, sheltering a corner entrance porch. A smaller gable, whose south slope aligns with the south slope of the larger gable, projects slightly to emphasize the entrance, which is actually not directly in line with the smaller gable but set on the south side wall of the porch. The porch has capped posts with paneled shafts, and beneath the smaller gable is a segmental-arched opening. Windows are six-over-six sash. Harry and Minnie Davis appear to have been the first owners of the house, purchasing the property in March 1937 and selling it 1944. The longest-term owner was Eugenia Park McNew, who purchased the house in 1948 and lived here until 1991. Her father, Eugene K. McNew, lived with her. He was the principal of Old Town School when it was a high school, and she was a teacher at Mineral Springs High School. (TR, CD, HOC)

**Shed**  
Ca. 1937

Contributing building

Located along the south property line behind the house, a frame shed has a brick foundation, German siding, a shed roof that slopes downward from south to north, and a two-panel door on the west side.

**House**  
155 Harmon Avenue  
1935; ca. 1950; 1980s

Contributing building

Set well back from the street, this two-story frame house is composed of a primary rectangle with two smaller additions. It has asbestos-shingle siding and a broad, side-gable roof whose rear slope is longer than the front slope. The three-bay façade has a glass- and wood-paneled door at the south end, and six-over-six sash windows in the other two bays, with second-story windows aligned above those on the first. A screened porch with a shed roof is attached to the south end of

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the house and abuts the front of a one-and-a-half-story wing – likely a ca. 1950 addition – that extends southward from near the rear of the south side of the two-story main block of the house. A tall gabled wing, attached to the rear of the house, was added more recently, probably in the 1980s. The original owner of the house is not certain. Prior to 1947, the property changed hands many times. Carl and Annie Marshall lived here from 1947 to 1960, when they built the house next door at 147 Harmon Avenue and moved there. Carl Marshall was a foreman at R. J. Reynold Tobacco. (TR, CD, HOC)

### **Garage**

Noncontributing building

Late twentieth century

South of the house is a single-car garage with weatherboard siding, a front-gable roof, a vehicular opening on the north side of the façade, and a one-over-one sash window to its left. A horizontal, two-light window is under the gable peak.

## **IDLEWILDE DRIVE**

### **Henry C. Rosenwald House**

Noncontributing building

110 Idlewilde Drive  
1971

Set back on its wooded lot, the Rosenwald House is a one-of-a-kind dwelling in the Oak Crest neighborhood. The one-story Contemporary-style house has a polygonal form with board-and-batten siding. Three-part windows form a band around the house. The entrance is on the northeast. The polygonal roof has widely overhanging eaves. The first owner and occupant of the house was Henry C. Rosenwald, a draftsman with the Forsyth County Engineering Department. He sold the house in 1984. (TR, CD)

### **G. W. and Lois Nicks House**

Contributing building

111 Idlewilde Drive  
1938; 1950

The Minimal Traditional-style Nicks House is a one-story frame dwelling with a five-bay façade, aluminum siding, and a cross-gable roof. Most windows are six-over-six sash. A picturesque brick chimney near the south end of the façade has randomly positioned stones embedded in the brickwork. According to local tradition, the projecting north-end bay of the house was added

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after 1950 (date unknown). It has a large front gable with a window beneath the peak and a three-part bay window with a sixteen-light center section flanked by six-over-six sash side sections. In the center of the façade is another projecting bay with a smaller front-gable roof. This bay has a triple window and a louvered vent beneath the gable peak. The bay between the two projecting bays has a single window, as does the south-end bay. The entrance is between the central projecting bay and the chimney. It has a six-panel door and a shed-roofed canopy. A small terrace with a metal railing carries from the entrance bay southward to the south end of the house.

G. W. and Lois Nicks purchased this property in 1936 and built the house two years later. At that time it faced Friendship Circle. They sold the house to John and Helen Jones in 1941. In February 1950, DeParx Stimson purchased the house, turned it to face Idlewilde Drive, and reconfigured the lot so that he ended up with additional land to add to his adjacent property at 121 Idlewilde Drive. At the end of 1950, Stimson sold the house to Ruby Davis Moran, but she retained it for less than two years, selling the house in June 1952 to Ronald and Sarah Oatman. Ronald Oatman was a department chief at Western Electric. The Oatmans retained the house until 1961, when they sold it to R. J. Malavasi and his wife. A year later, the Malavasis sold the house to Robert and Fabian Jackson, who retained ownership for twenty-four years. Robert Jackson was a laboratory assistant at Bowman Gray School of Medicine. (TR, CD, HOC)

**Garage**  
Ca. 1990

Noncontributing building

Behind the house and accessed from Friendship Circle is a two-car garage. The frame building has weatherboard siding, a side-gable roof, and a pair of gabled front dormers. The roll-up garage doors are paneled and have four rectangular lights across the top. The present garage replaced a one-car garage.

**Lewis S. and Ethel B. Kanoy House**  
114 Idlewilde Drive  
1941

Contributing building

The one-story Kanoy House is a Minimal Traditional-style dwelling. It is sheathed with vinyl siding and has a side-gable roof. A lower front-gable roof that covers a projecting façade bay intersects the main roof. A chimney rises on the south side of the house. The north-end bay of the façade may be an addition. It has its own side-gable roof that rises to a higher ridge than the main

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roof. An unusual feature is that the house has two front doors. The main entrance appears to be the one in the south-end bay of the five-bay façade. It has a six-panel door with the top two panels glass-filled. The other door is located on the south side of the projecting bay. It has a wood-paneled bottom half and vertical glass panes in the upper half. Adjacent to the primary entrance is a three-sided oriel window. Its center section has an eight-over-eight sash, while the two side sections have four-over-four sash. The window of the projecting bay has eight-over-eight sash, and the other windows have six-over-six sash. At the south end of the house is a sun room with classical corner posts, floor-to-ceiling windows, and a hipped roof. Originally, it may have been an open or screened porch. Lewis and Ethel Kanoy were the first owner-occupants of the house. They lived here for over fifty years, not selling the house until 1993. Lewis Kanoy was the operator of radio station WSJS. (TR, CD)

**Outbuilding**  
Ca. 1941

Contributing building

Northwest of the house is a long, one-story outbuilding of undetermined original use. It may originally have been a garage and more recently a storage building/workshop. The building has German siding and a gable roof whose south gable faces the house. The south façade has a door in the east half with an adjacent window.

**Naff-Stimson House**  
121 Idlewilde Drive  
1938, ca. 1950

Contributing building

The Naff-Stimson House is a one-story, painted-brick-veneered, Colonial Revival-style dwelling. It has a four-bay façade with six-over-six sash windows, a side-gable roof, and a chimney on the north side. A wing with a lower side-gable roof extends northward from the north end of the house, and a two-car garage with a side-gable roof, two dormers, and two paneled doors extends southward from the southeast corner of the house. A rear ell extends eastward from the north end of the house. The center-bay entrance is emphasized by a pronounced Colonial Revival-style porch with Ionic columns and a steep pediment outlined by a band of dentils beneath a band of modillions. This treatment of dentils and modillions continues beneath the eaves of the entire house and garage. Within the triangular pediment of the entrance porch is an applied wreath and ribbon. A sloping metal band at the base of the pediment may be a later alteration intended to deflect water. Sheltered by the porch, the entrance consists of a wood-paneled door with sidelights set between fluted pilasters on each side and a classical entablature above. On the rear

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half of the south side of the house is a three-sided bay window that appears to have been modified on its east side to allow for a glass-and-wood-paneled door to the garage. The house is accompanied by a large lawn surrounded by a brick wall composed of solid brick on the lower half and brick posts and latticework brick on the upper half. There appears to be an outbuilding behind the house, but it could not be seen well enough to be recorded.

S. L. and Nellie Naff purchased the original house lot in March 1938 and proceeded to building the house. Its original appearance is not known. In 1940, DeParx and Ethel Stimson purchased the house. In 1950, DeParx Stimson purchased the adjacent house to the south (111 Idlewilde Drive), turned it ninety degrees to face Idlewilde Drive, and reconfigured the lots on which the house stood to be able to add more land to the house he occupied at 121 Idlewilde Drive. At that time he added the garage. The portico may date from the same time. The brick wall surrounding the house had been added by 1966. DeParx Stimson (1908-1995) was a construction engineer. For a time he was chief sales engineer for the Bahnsen Company, and later established his own firm, DeParx Stimson Engineering. He was president of the North Carolina Engineers and at one time was national secretary of the American Society of Heating and Air Conditioning Engineers. According to Stimson's obituary, he was the inventor of the heat pump. By 1983, Stimson was married to Emily Sparks. The property was sold out of Stimson family ownership in 1997. (TR, CD, HOC, DeParx Stimson Obituary)

**M. M. and Fern Parish House**  
126 Idlewilde Drive  
1938

Contributing building

With its particular cross-gable roof, this is a somewhat unusual Minimal Traditional-style dwelling. The predominantly brick-veneered one-story house has a four-bay façade with the north two bays under a side-gable roof and the south two bays under a front-gable roof. The gable ends are weatherboarded. The entrance bay is at the south end of the house and is part of a recessed corner porch beneath the front-gable roof. Floridly decorated metal posts are at the corners of the porch, which also has a simple metal balustrade. The walls of the porch are weatherboarded. The front door is on the south side wall of the porch. A window on the porch and the other windows of the house are six-over-one sash. A façade chimney with stepped shoulders rises between the two central bays. The north bay, which is under the side-gable roof, projects from the rest of the façade. The original owners of the house appear to have been M. M. and Fern Parish, who purchased the property in 1938. In 1944, they sold it to George and Annie Hill, who lived there until 1951. George Hill was the secretary, treasurer, and manager of Forsyth Farm Machinery. Among other owner-occupants during the 1950s and 1960s were

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WSJS television announcer John Beckman and his wife, June, and Robert R. Moore Jr., who was an accountant at Western Electric, and his wife, Doris. (TR, CD)

### **Spencer N. and Pauline L. Crater House**

Contributing building

127 Idlewilde Drive  
1936

This one-story frame house is a modest example of the Minimal Traditional style. It has a brick foundation, aluminum siding, and a side-gable roof. There are two interior chimneys. Windows are six-over-six sash. The entrance is near the center of the four-bay façade, immediately south of a slightly projecting bay with a front gable. Projecting from the south side of that bay is a small entrance porch with its own gable and square corner posts. It shelters the front door, which has wood-panels in the lower half and two glass panes in the upper half. At the north end of the house, a long side wing has a side-gable roof that is lower than the primary roof. Set back from the façade at the south end of the house is a porch with square corner posts and a side-gable roof. Spencer and Pauline Crater purchased the property from the Buena Vista Company in July 1936. They lived here until selling the house in 1976. Spencer Crater was one of the owners of C & S Grocery and Market on Waughtown Street. (TR, CD)

### **Paul H. and Rachel Kivett House and Kivett's Flower Shop**

Contributing building

134 Idlewilde Drive  
1941; 1950s

The one-story frame Kivett House is set far back from the street on a wooded lot. The original house is located at the south end of the present building. It is a very small, Minimal Traditional-style house with a three-bay façade, weatherboard siding, and a side-gable roof. The center-bay paneled-door entrance is sheltered by a small porch with decorative metal posts and a front gable roof. Windows are six-over-one sash. At the north end of the original house is a shorter, side-gable wing. The land on which the house stands slopes downward from the south to the north, and a long side wing that connects the house with the flower shop has a side-gable roof that is lower than those of the house and its adjacent side wing. The connecting wing has windows across the front. At the north end of the building is the flower shop. It is also weatherboarded and has a gable that faces the street. The gable has a long slope on the north side, and the south-side slope kicks outward to form a broad, shed-roofed section. The east side of the flower shop facing the street has two large windows filled with fifty-six lights each. Rachel Kivett purchased the property in 1937, and several years later, she and her husband, Paul, built the small four-room

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house. Later, perhaps in the early 1950s, the Kivetts built a separate flower shop north of the house that was larger than the house. At some point, the Kivetts built an addition to the rear of their house. The Kivetts lived here and operated their florist shop until 1978, when they sold the property. New owner Martha Martinat added the connecting wing between the house and the shop, probably during the early 1980s. (TR, CD, HOC)

### **Shed**

Contributing building

Ca. 1955

East (in front of) the flower shop is a frame shed with vertical-board siding and a shed roof that is almost flat. The front of the shed has beaded-board siding. The door remains, along with the top of the wall, but the rest of the front wall is missing.

### **Sherman E. and Zelda Reid Taylor House**

Contributing building

135 Idlewilde Drive  
1938

The Taylor House is a brick-veneered Period Cottage-style dwelling. The one-and-a-half-story house has a three-bay façade and a side-gable roof with three smaller front gables of varying sizes. A chimney rises along the north end of the main block of the house. Windows are six-over-six sash with soldier-course brick lintels. Soldier-laid bricks also form a water table low on the exterior walls. Brick steps rise to the center-bay entrance, which has a wood-paneled door with four arched lights across the top. The door is set off by a three-layer corbeled brick surround that rises to a round arch above the door. The whole is capped by a small gable roof. The largest façade gable encompasses both the entrance bay and the north bay with its double window. It has a window under the gable peak. A lower front gable accents the façade's south bay with its double window. A tiny wing with a side-gable roof projects from the rear of the south side of the house. In the same position on the north side of the house is a larger wing with a side-gable roof and a garage with a wood-paneled roll-up door at the basement level. The corner formed by the intersection of that wing and the main block of the house is largely filled by a porch enclosed by floor-to-ceiling jalousie windows. The porch has a flat roof outlined by a metal balustrade.

Zelda Reid Taylor purchased this property in March 1938, and the house was built soon thereafter. It remains in Taylor family ownership and occupancy. Zelda Taylor's husband, Sherman, was part owner of Taylor and Ward, a furniture company. Zelda Taylor's sister, Gladys Reid Dunnagan, built the house at 175 Idlewilde Drive, also in 1938, and she and her husband later moved to 222 Friendship Circle. This house demonstrates both family ties common

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in the Oak Crest neighborhood and the longevity of some families within the neighborhood. (TR, CD, HOC)

### **Garage**

Ca. 1950

Contributing building

Behind the north end of the house is a one-car frame garage. It is sheathed with aluminum siding and has a front-gable roof. The roll-up door has eight wood panels, in the center of which is a rectangular window with eight square lights.

### **Joe F. and Jennie M. Hedrick House**

142 Idlewilde Drive

1938

Contributing building

The Hedrick House is a one-story frame Craftsman-style bungalow. It has a three-bay façade, vinyl German siding, and a front-gable roof with smaller gables on the north front and north side. The house has three interior chimneys. Windows are six-over-one sash and are often paired. The center-bay front entrance features a door with two long panels and a band of four lights across the top. A porch with a gable on the south end extends from the projecting north bay of the façade, across the entrance and the south bay, and wraps around the southeast corner of the house. It has paired square posts, tiny fan-like brackets – presumably added – and a plain balustrade. Southwest of the house stands a metal shed with a low front-gambrel roof and a double-leaf door. Joe and Jennie Hedrick purchased the property in 1937 and built their house the following year. They were both employees of Hanes Knitting. Almost eighty years later, the house remains in Hedrick family ownership. (TR, CD)

### **M. D. and Mae K. Wagner House**

150 Idlewilde Drive

1941

Contributing building

The Wagner House is a one-story frame dwelling with a three-bay façade, vinyl siding, six-over-six sash windows, and a side-gable roof. The house has a façade chimney with two paved shoulders, a projecting central entrance bay with a front-gable roof, and a side-gabled sun room at the south end of the house that is enclosed with fifteen-light floor-to-ceiling panels. The sun room also has a modern three-part triangular window in the gable. Originally, the sun room may have been an open or screened porch. The façade chimney, gabled entrance bay with the north

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roof slope much longer than the south slope, batten door with strap hinges and tiny window, and the small window with diamond muntins to the right of the door all proclaim this to be a Period Cottage-style dwelling. M. D. and Mae K. Wagner were the first owner-occupants of the house, which remained in Wagner family ownership until 1978. Members of the Wagner family were employees of Hanes Knitting. (TR,CD)

**Garage**  
1941

Contributing building

Southwest of the house is a one-car frame garage. It has weatherboard siding, a front-gable roof, and a double-leaf vertical-board door that fills the façade beneath the gable.

**Clewell C. and Belle S. Cox House**  
151 Idlewilde Drive  
1940

Contributing building

The Cox House is a large Period Cottage-style dwelling. The one-and-a-half-story frame house is sheathed with aluminum siding. It has a four-bay façade with an additional one-story bay set back from the façade that extends northward from the north end of the house. Windows are six-over-six sash. The house has a cross-gable roof created by the intersection of a tall front gable with the primary side-gable roof. The front gable covers a slightly projecting bay near the center of the façade that has a pair of windows on the first floor and a smaller window within the gable. The north end bay has a small, single window, and the north wing has a larger single window and a low hipped roof. The entrance bay is sandwiched between the projecting bay on the north and the chimney on the south. It has a wood-paneled door with a round-arched fanlight at the top. A cantilevered canopy shelters the entrance. A bold, brick chimney rises on the façade immediately south of the entrance and has irregularly positioned shoulders – one on the right side and two on the left side – and randomly scattered rocks embedded in the brickwork. It has been painted white. South of the chimney, the south-end bay is only one story in height and has a side-gable roof and a single window. Downhill and south of the house is a narrow lot associated with the Cox House that has been landscaped. Behind the house, the lot expands to the north edge of the property and serves as the back yard for the house. The house may have been built by James B. Perryman, who owned the lot from January to December 1940. But when he sold the property to Clewell and Belle Cox in December 1940, they became its longtime owners and occupants. Clewell Cox was an employee of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco. The Coxes sold the property in 1989. (TR, CD)

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### **Robert W. and Virginia Shively House**

Noncontributing building

160 Idlewilde Drive  
1976

Set far back from the street on its wooded lot, the Shively House is an unusual two-story frame modern house. Its north and south ends are set on the ground, but the land slopes downward between the two so that the center section of the house is off the ground. A small stream runs under the center section. The entrance is below the first floor level at the north end of the house. On the first floor above the entrance, a projecting section has a shed roof. The house is sheathed with narrow vertical-board siding and has a low-pitched side-gable roof. On the first floor of the three-bay façade are two large windows that appear to be side-sliding. Above each of these on the second floor are two comparatively small single-light windows. On the first floor's projecting room and above it on the second floor are horizontal windows. The house has had only two owners. Robert W. Shively and his wife, Virginia, were the original owner-occupants. When the house was built, Robert Shively was an associate professor at Wake Forest University, and later he became Dean of the Babcock School of Management there. In 1992, present owners Jere and Blanche Pearsall purchased the house. (TR, CD)

### **Guy W. and Sarah L. Poindexter House**

Contributing building

161 Idlewilde Drive  
1950

The Poindexter House is a one-story, brick-veneered dwelling with a side-gable roof. It reflects the Minimal Traditional style. The house has a four-bay façade, metal-frame casement windows, and a chimney on the south end. The chimney has an low shoulder on the west side that is composed of bricks stacked to form a stepped pyramid. On the façade, a front-gable near the south end encompasses not only the south end bay but also the adjacent entrance bay. The projecting entrance bay has its own gable, whose north slope is tied to the north slope of the larger front gable but continues much farther toward the ground creating a cat slide roof. The paneled front door is recessed within the entrance bay, and the opening leading to the door has a soldier-course brick lintel. North of the door in the entrance bay is an eight-light rectangular window composed of glass blocks. Set back from the façade at the north end of the house is a side wing that is lower in height than the rest of the house and has a front-gable roof. It is connected to the house by a breezeway with roll-out windows. Guy Poindexter, a foreman at Brown and Williamson Tobacco Company, purchased this lot in April 1950, and the house was constructed soon thereafter. He and his wife, Sarah, made this their home until selling the house

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in 1983 to Thurman G. Binkley. The house remains in Binkley family ownership. (TR, CD)

### **House**

Noncontributing building

163 Idlewilde Drive  
1985

At the end of the driveway on the north side of the Poindexter House (161 Idlewilde Drive) is a separate lot with a house that was built in 1985. Although it is on a separate lot, the house is under the same ownership as the Poindexter House and may have been built as the garage for that house. It so, it was later converted to a rental dwelling. The one-story frame house faces north. Sheathed with wood shingles, it has a four-bay façade and a side-gable roof and reflects the Neo-Colonial Revival style. A rear ell extends northward from the house. (TR)

### **Edward M. and Mary Sue Davis House**

Contributing building

167 Idlewilde Drive  
1939

The Davis House is a one-and-a-half-story Period Cottage-style dwelling. It is sheathed with asbestos shingles and has a three-bay façade, a side-gable roof, and a tapestry-brick chimney on the south end that tapers as it rises to the cap. Windows are six-over-six sash and some are paired. The distinctive center-bay entrance has a round-arched door composed of vertical boards and a small window with diamond muntins. The door has a round-arched brick surround and is set within a projecting tapestry-brick entry with an elliptical-arched opening and a small gable roof. The façade's north bay projects forward from the rest of the façade and has a front gable roof. The north end of the house has a small, one-story rear ell. At the south end of the house, an added deck serves an added door within the south gable end. Edward and Mary Sue Davis were the original owners and occupants of this house. He was a salesman for the Noland Company, and she was a nurse. The house remains in Davis family ownership. (TR, CD)

### **Edwin J. and Edith T. Marshall House**

Noncontributing building

170 Idlewilde Drive  
1947; 2008

The Marshall House is a one-story Minimal Traditional-style dwelling with later alterations. The frame house has a three-bay façade, vinyl siding, an interior chimney, and a side-gable roof. At the north end of the house, a slightly recessed side wing has a side-gable roof that is lower than

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the main roof. The front entrance is near the center of the façade, and windows are six-over-six sash. In 2008, a large screened porch with a broad front-gable roof and a balustrade inside the screen was added. It covers the façade and significantly alters the appearance of the house. Ed and Edith Marshall were the original owner-occupants of the house. Ed Marshall was president and treasurer of Marshall-Futrell Woodworkers. He built a large board-and-batten workshop with a fireplace behind the house in 1950. The workshop remains, but it could not be seen and, thus, recorded. The Marshalls retained the house until 1992. (TR, CD, HOC)

**Playhouse**  
Ca. 1950

Contributing building

Southwest of the house is a one-story frame playhouse. It has German siding and a side-gable roof that extends in front to form a shed roof that encompasses an engaged porch and a small room. The house has windows and a door with two lights at the top and a large panel below. Ed Marshall and his father built the playhouse for the Marshall's two daughters. Though not verified, it is said that the woodwork in the playhouse matches some of that in the main house.

**Frank A. Jr. and Lucy F. Stith House**  
174 Idlewilde Drive  
1939; 1970s-1980s

Noncontributing building

The Stith House has a complex form and likely started as a one-story frame Minimal Traditional-style dwelling with a side-gable roof. It appears to have had several additions over the years, probably during the 1970s and/or 1980s. The south bay of the four-bay façade has a second story, probably added, with a front-gable roof. The second story is wood-shingled, while the rest of the house has weatherboard siding. Adjacent to the two-story section, a shed-roofed garage wing has been added to the south end of the house. It is a recent enlargement of a sunroom that was, itself, probably an addition. The present wing has two garage bays: one on the front and one on the south side toward the rear of the wing. North of the two-story section of the house is a one-story, two-bay section comprised of the wood-paneled front door and, to its right, a twelve-light bow window. A shed roof springs off from the side-gable roof to create a porch for those two bays. The porch has a plain balustrade and slender, turned posts. An interior chimney rises from this section of the house. To the north is another bay with a band of three six-over-six sash windows. It has a side-gable roof that is lower than the roof to its south. On its north side is a secondary entrance sheltered by a small, shed-roofed porch with a turned corner post. The upper

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half of the side-gable roof of this section extends to the north, above a shed-roofed wing at the north end of the house that is set back from the rest of the façade. It is likely an addition. The front of the shed-roofed wing has a triple window with an eight-over-eight center section flanked by two six-over-six sash. An interior chimney rises through the shed roof along the north-end of the side gable to its south. Viola Stith purchased the property in 1938 and may have had the house built for her son, Frank A. Stith Jr., and his wife, Lucy, who purchased the house in January 1940. The younger Stiths lived here until selling the house in 1965 to Edwin F. Shewmaker and his wife. Frank Stith Jr. was a salesman at Frank A. Stith Company, Men's and Boys' Clothing, but by 1954, he had become vice-president of the company. (TR, CD)

### **Joseph E. and Gladys Reid Dunnagan House**

Contributing building

175 Idlewilde Drive  
1938

The one-and-a-half-story frame Dunnagan House is a Period Cottage-style dwelling. The house has a three-bay façade, a steep side-gable roof, and a two-story rear wing at the south end. The house appears to be sheathed in aluminum siding, and its sash windows may be replacements. The entrance is at the center of the façade and has a round-arched door and a porch – possibly newer – with heavy classical posts and a front-gable roof with a board-and-batten-sheathed gable end. Adjacent to the entrance bay on the north is a picturesque brick chimney with a tapering stack and decorative brickwork. At the north end of the house and set back from the façade is a one-story wing with a side-gable roof and a window on the façade. It may be an addition. There appears to be an outbuilding behind the house, but it could not be seen well enough to be photographed and recorded. Joseph and Gladys Reid Dunnagan were the original owners and occupants of the house. Gladys Dunnagan's sister, Zelda Reid Taylor, built a house the same year at 135 Idlewilde Drive. The Dunnagans lived here until selling the house at the end of 1945, after which they built a new house at 222 Friendship Circle. At the time, both streets were dirt. But Idlewilde Drive is very hilly, and when it rained, gullies formed in the road, making it difficult to traverse the hills. Mrs. Dunnagan had become tired of this, prompting their move. In 1946, the house was purchased by Cornelius and Alice Mertes. He was a salesman at United Automotive Service. Cornelius Mertes remained here until 1975, for some of that time with his second wife, Alice, until selling the house. (TR, CD, HOC)

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### **Samuel F. and Ruby G. Davis House**

Contributing building

182 Idlewilde Drive  
1939

The Davis House is a one-and-a-half-story frame Minimal Traditional-style dwelling. The house has a side-gable roof with a much lower, intersecting, front gable roof over the projecting north bay of the three-bay façade. The house is sheathed with vinyl siding, except for the center entrance bay, the south bay, and the south end around to the side chimney, which are brick veneered. Windows are six-over-six sash. The entrance bay is marked by a small gable, and a round-arched band of soldier-laid bricks enframe the vertical-board wood door with its small, rectangular window. A narrow terrace with an added wood railing runs across the entrance and the pair of windows in the south bay. Samuel Davis, an agent with Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and his wife, Ruby, were the first owner-occupants of the house. They purchased the property in August 1938, built their house in 1939, and did not sell it until 1985. (TR, CD)

### **William E. and Louise C. Snyder House**

Contributing building

183 Idlewilde Drive  
1941

The Minimal Traditional-style Snyder House is a one-story frame dwelling with asbestos-shingle siding. Because of the slope of the land, the brick foundation on the south half of the house is above ground and, on the front, includes a garage and a basement room with a glass door and floor-to-ceiling window. The house has a five-bay façade and a cross-gable roof consisting of a primary side-gable roof and a grouping of three front gables that share outer slopes. A chimney rises at the north end of the house. Windows are eight-over-eight sash. The largest front gable encompasses the two smaller ones and has a rectangular louvered vent beneath the peak. A projecting bay above the garage and immediately south of the entrance has a gable whose south slope coincides with the south slope of the larger gable behind it. A flight of brick steps with metal railings rises to the central entrance bay, which is sheltered by a small, projecting gable with a bracket on either side. The south end bay has a side-gable roof that is the same height as the primary roof, but slightly separate, suggesting that this bay may be an addition. A sun room surrounded by one-over-one sash windows and with a lower side-gable roof extends from the north end of the house. The house stands on a deep wooded lot. The original owner-occupants of the house were William and Louise Snyder, who purchased the property in July 1941. William Snyder was a machinist at R. J. Reynolds Tobacco. The Snyders lived here until selling the house in 1955. (TR, CD)

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### **Norman K. and Matilde Johnson House**

Noncontributing building

190 Idlewilde Drive  
1973

The Johnson House is one of three modern dwellings built on Idlewilde Drive in the 1970s. It is a symmetrical, one-story frame dwelling. Including the engaged porches at each corner of the house, it forms a square. The exterior walls have vertical-board siding, both wide and narrow. The inset corners of the house that are sheltered by the porches are composed largely of floor-to-ceiling glass panels. The porches have railings with slender metal balusters and a wide wood handrail. The entrance is at the northeast corner. The house is also vertically symmetrical. The heavily wooded lot on which it stands slopes downward from front to rear, and the house handles the slope creatively. The house has a square foundation that is much smaller than the square of the living area of the house above it. From there, the enclosed underside of the house slants outward on all four sides to the edges of the single floor. For added stability, metal or wood poles rise from the ground to the underside of the porches. The shape of the underside of the house is mirrored by the roof, which is a truncated pyramid. The pedestrian access to the entrance of the house from the road is a narrow wood bridge with railings that match those of the corner porches. The bridge is supported underneath by wood posts. The house may have been constructed by Intrex Systems Inc., who purchased the land in January 1973. Thomas M. Vickers may have been the first owner of the house when he purchased the property a year later. However, in April 1975, Norman and Matilde Johnson purchased the house and made it their home until selling the house to the present owner in 2007. Norman Johnson was the director of the Winston-Salem Symphony Chorale. (TR, CD, HOC)

### **Thomas G. and Annie M. Trivette House**

Contributing building

193 Idlewilde Drive  
1939

The Trivette House is a simple one-story frame Minimal Traditional-style dwelling. It features a symmetrical three-bay façade, German siding, a side-gable roof, and an interior chimney. Windows are six-over-six sash. The center-bay entrance is unusual. A multi-pane door is set off-center on the front of a projecting vestibule with a front-gable roof. A garage is beneath the house on the south side. Annie M. Trivette purchased this property in 1938, and she and her husband, Thomas G. Trivette, made this their home for several decades. Thomas Trivette was a salesman with Brown-Rogers-Dixson Company. The Trivette's owned the house until 1982. (TR, CD)

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### **Frank A. and Viola Stith House**

Contributing building

196 Idlewilde Drive  
1946

Situated on a wedge-shaped lot of 2.98 acres, the Stith House is a one-story Minimal Traditional-style dwelling. The house has a three-bay façade, a side-gable roof, and a rear chimney. The entrance is in the projecting center bay of the house, which is stone-veneered and has a front gable. The door, which has an "X" panel in its lower half and a nine-light window in the upper half, has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and a cornice. The walls of the outer two façade bays appear to be stuccoed. Each of the outer bays has a picture window with a large, single-pane center section flanked by vertical two-light sections. The southwest end of the house is extended by a glassed-in sunporch with a side gable that is lower than the gable of the main roof. Viola Stith purchased the property in 1944, and after the end of World War II, she and her husband, Frank, built the house that became their home for at least two decades. Frank Stith was the president of Frank A. Stith Company, a clothing store for men and boys. When the Stith's son, Frank Stith Jr., and his wife, Lucy, sold their house at 174 Idlewilde Drive in 1965, they purchased his parents' home. Today the house is owned and occupied by David Stith. (TR, CD, HOC)

### **R. Dexter and Ruth H. Tuttle House**

Contributing building

197 Idlewilde Drive  
1940

Set back from the street on its wooded 3.28 acres, the Tuttle House is a Minimal Traditional-style dwelling. The one-and-a-half-story frame house is sheathed with vinyl German siding. It has a four-bay façade, a cross-gable roof, and an stuccoed-brick chimney. The front slope of the primary side-gable roof has a gabled dormer with a six-over-six sash window. The front cross-gable covers the south bay and the adjacent entrance bay and has a six-over-six sash window under the peak. The south bay has a single eight-over-eight sash window. The entrance is enframed by a small porch with paired corner posts, a shallow segmental-arched frieze, and a gabled roof. The bay immediately north of the entrance has a triple window with six-over-six sash. A one-story wing with a single six-over-six sash window and a side gable roof extends from the north end of the house. Dexter Tuttle, a dentist, and his wife, Ruth, were the original owner-occupants of the house. They lived here until selling the house in 1963. (TR, CD)

**Garage**  
Ca. 1980

Noncontributing building

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At the end of the driveway on the north side of the house is a frame garage. It has vinyl German siding, a front-gable roof, and a paneled roll-up door with four fanlights across the top. A pent eave at the base of the front gable shelters the garage door.

### POLO ROAD

#### Paul B. and Ruby P. Hauser Garage and Cottage

1141 Polo Road

Built in 1935, the Hauser House was a bungalow which, over time, was enlarged until it gained the appearance of a Ranch-style dwelling. The house was demolished in 2013 after being damaged by a storm, but a garage and a small cottage remain on the property. Paul Hauser operated a small country store on the site of today's Campus Gas (1225 Polo Road). In the 1960s, he built a number of small, brick, Ranch-style houses in the neighborhood, which he used as rental property. (TR, CD, HOC, UANA Newsletter, September 2013)

**Garage**  
Ca. 1940

Contributing building

A two-car frame garage stands northwest of the house site. It appears to be largely intact. It has a brick foundation, German siding, a front-gable roof with exposed rafter ends, and a pair of large, vertical-board doors, each with two six-light windows. The doors appear to have been of the side-sliding variety originally.

**Cottage**  
Ca. 1948

Contributing building

Northeast of the house site is a small frame cottage. The one-story house has a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, an asymmetrical three-bay façade with a central entrance and six-over-six sash windows, a side-gable roof, and an interior chimney. The Hausers apparently used this as rental property, for beginning in the city directory of 1955, various people were listed as living to the rear of the house.

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### **Kempson E. and T. H. Freeman House**

Contributing building

1145 Polo Road  
1935

This late Craftsman house is a one-and-a-half-story, brick-veneered dwelling with an asymmetrical three-bay façade, a clipped-gable roof, and an interior chimney that pierces the front slope of the roof just forward of the roof ridge. Windows are Craftsman-style six-over-one sash with muntins aligned close to the sides and top of the sash. Of particular interest is the band of five vertically narrow windows in the east bay, which has four-over-one sash with the vertical and horizontal muntins crossing near the top. The band of windows, bordered by brick on the sides and bottom, projects slightly from the façade plane. To the left of the band of windows is the center-bay entrance. Three concrete steps bordered by brick cheek walls rise to the six-panel door. The door has a classical surround with paneled pilasters, a paneled frieze, and a projecting molded cornice. A steep gable above the door highlights it. The center entrance bay and the east bay project approximately four feet in front of the west bay, which has a single window. The east and west sides of the house each have a short extension with a lower side-gable roof. These are asymmetrically balanced, with the east extension being at the front of that side elevation, and the west extension being at the rear of that side elevation. A porte-cochere is on the east side of the house. It is unusually wide and has concrete-capped brick plinths beneath square wood posts – two on the west end closest to the house and four on the east end. The east posts appear to be replacements. A shed roof, which appears to be altered, covers the whole. The porte-cochere is aligned with the front of a garage northeast of the house. Kempson Freeman and his wife appear to have been the first owners of this house. They purchased the property in January 1935 and retained ownership until September 1946, when they sold it to Charles W. Matthews, a supervisor at Western Electric. He and his wife, Florence, lived here until 1955. During their ownership, a two-story frame apartment house was erected on the back half of the property. The plain building had a rubble-stone foundation, pairs of four-light windows, and a side-gable roof. Today, only an older photograph remains of the building, which was demolished a few years ago. Arnold and Betty Rice were later owners of the brick house for more than twenty years, from 1963 until selling the property to Wake Forest University in 1986. They lived here at least part, and perhaps all, of that time. (TR, CD, HOC)

### **Garage**

Noncontributing building

1935; ca. 1990

The garage matches the house with its brickwork walls and roof with clipped side gables. After Wake Forest University purchased the house in 1986, the garage door

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opening was enclosed with wood framing, a six-panel door, and a metal-framed window, converting the garage to an apartment.

### **Clark House**

1157 Polo Road  
1936

Contributing building

This two-story, double-pile, brick-veneered house is large but simple. The house has a brick foundation, a basketweave-brick water table, plain runner-bond brick walls, and a side-gable roof. An interior-end chimney rises at the east end of the house. The three-bay façade has a center-bay entrance with a six-panel door and an entrance porch with a concrete floor, a steep gable roof with vinyl- or aluminum-sided gable, and what appear to be replacement turned-wood posts. A plain metal railing flanks the porch and leads partway down the sloped front walk. The east and west façade bays each have an eight-over-eight sash window on the first floor. All other windows are six-over-six sash. The second-story façade windows align with the fenestration of the first-story. A screened porch with Tuscan columns and a flat roof extends from the east end of the house. An enclosed porch and a wood deck are on the rear. Sallie Clark purchased the property in November 1935, and she and various members of her family owned and occupied the house from the time it was built until the early 1980s. (TR, CD)

### **Edmond F. and Daphne H. Barton House**

1165 Polo Road  
1935

Noncontributing building

Originally, the exterior of this straightforward one-story bungalow was covered with stucco. After Wake Forest University purchased the property in 1994, the house was sheathed with vinyl siding. The stucco remains on the foundation, which has window wells. The house has a three-bay façade, a front-gable roof, and two brick chimneys – one an interior-end chimney on the west side and the other an interior chimney near the rear of the house. Windows are all six-over-one sash. The center-bay entrance is flanked by paired windows on either side. A porch with a wood floor, capped posts, and a side-gable roof shelters the center and west bays of the façade and continues westward to form a porte-cochere. The northwest rear corner of the house features an engaged service porch. Until recent years, a garage stood behind the house. Edmund F. Barton purchased the property directly from the Frieses, the original developers of Oak Crest, in 1924, and later built the house he and his wife, Daphne, called home. They retained ownership of the property until 1987. Edmund Barton was an employee of Frank L. Blum Construction, and Daphne worked at Massey Hosiery. (TR, CD, HOC)

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### **Joel N. and Sallie Hicks Dull House**

Contributing building

1203 Polo Road  
Ca. 1927

This one-and-a-half-story, frame, Craftsman-style house is one of the two oldest in the Oak Crest neighborhood. The two-bay-wide dwelling has a brick foundation with six-light basement windows, weatherboard siding on the first story, and wood-shingled siding on the upper half story. The front-gable roof, which kicks outward on the west side, has widely overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends and triangular brackets on the gable ends. Projecting from the east side of the roof is a gabled dormer with an off-center window. An exterior-end brick chimney rises on the west side of the house. Craftsman-style windows have a single-pane lower sash and a seven-pane upper sash consisting of four small square lights above three vertical lights. The façade has a twelve-light door in the east bay and, in the west bay, a three-part window with the center sash being larger than those on either side of it. A one-story, hip-roofed porch carries across the front of the house. It intersects with a front-gable roof over the entrance bay. The porch has tapered wood support posts set on brick plinths and, on the east and west sides, a railing with plain balusters and a molded handrail. Projecting from the rear of the house is a hip-roofed, weatherboarded room with a door flanked by two narrow windows. Wood steps and a landing provide access to the back door. Although tax records give the date of construction for this little-altered house as 1925, it was more likely built around 1927. Joel and Sallie Dull purchased the property from the Fries brothers, developers of Oak Crest, in September 1927. The Frieses sold lots in their new development, but are not known to have built houses on the lots. By 1947, Joel Dull had died, and in 1956 his widow, Sallie, sold the house to her nephew, Harry E. Russell and his wife, Ila. Harry Russell was a tool maker at Southern Tool Company. The Russells lived in the house until their deaths, and it is now owned by their son, H. Stephen Russell. (TR, CD, HOC)

### **Garage**

Contributing building

Ca. 1935

A single-bay garage stands northwest of the house. It has German siding, a front-gable roof, and an off-center, two-bay vehicular door with beaded boards and short strap hinges. Adjacent to the vehicular door on the south, a single-leaf pedestrian door repeats the features of the larger door.

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### **Isom B. Jr. and Betty M. Swaim House**

Noncontributing building

1210 Polo Road  
1954

The one-story, brick-veneered Swaim House is a Ranch-style dwelling. The house has a six-bay façade and a side-gable roof with low front gables over the east- and west-end bays. A brick chimney rises on the west end of the house forward of the roof ridge. Windows are six-over-six and four-over-four sash, and some are paired. The west front door has a six-light window in the upper half. Originally the house had a two-car garage at the east end of the façade connected by a breezeway with jalousie windows to the house. After Wake Forest University purchased the house for student housing in 1985, they enclosed the breezeway and the garage. They stuccoed that part of the façade, adding a bay window at the east end and a second entrance adjacent to it on the west. That entrance has a fifteen-light door and a porch with clustered posts at each corner and a front-gable roof. Isom Jr. and Betty Swaim were the first owners and occupants of the house. They purchased the property in 1947 and retained ownership until 1985. Isom Swaim Jr. was vice-president of Quality Furniture Company. During the 1960s, Brian Piccolo, who was a Wake Forest student at the time and later played professional football with the Chicago Bears, lived in a basement apartment in the house. (TR, CD, HOC, Kent Strupe email, January 4, 2016)

### **Hauser Rental House**

Contributing building

1219 Polo Road  
1966

This one-story house is a small, Ranch-style dwelling. It has a concrete-block foundation with basement windows. The façade is brick veneered, but asbestos shingles sheathe the other walls. An interior chimney rises on the rear of the house. Windows are one-over-one sash. The low, side-gable roof with widely overhanging eaves extends westward beyond the asymmetrical four-bay façade to cover an engaged carport with four wood support posts. The carport shelters a west-side entrance. Brick steps rise to the off-center entrance, whose six-panel door has glass in the two top panels. To the right of the entrance is a double window and, to the left, are two single windows of different sizes. Beginning in 1944 with Paul and Ruby Hauser, who lived at 1141 Polo Road, this property has remained in Hauser family ownership as a rental house to the present. (TR, CD)

### **William H. and Susan S. Burnett House**

Noncontributing building

1220 Polo Road  
1998

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This one-story Neo-Colonial Revival-style house is a frame dwelling with a brick foundation, weatherboard siding of undetermined material, and a side-gable roof. A slightly higher side-gable roof projects forward to cover a porch across the center three bays of the seven-bay façade. Brick steps with plain wood railings rise to the porch, which has turned wood posts and a plain wood railing. The six-panel entrance door has a long sidelight with a wood panel beneath it on its right side. In addition to the entrance, the porch shelters two six-over-six sash windows to the right of the door. The bays to the east and west of the porch each have a six-over-six sash window. Purchasing the property in June 1997, William and Susan Burnett built the present house to replace a 1930s brick house on the lot that burned in the 1990s. (TR, HOC)

### **Hauser Rental House**

Contributing building

1223 Polo Road  
1967

Except for the lack of a side carport, this one-story Ranch-style house is nearly identical to the adjacent house at 1219 Polo Road. It has a concrete-block foundation with a windowed basement, a brick-veneered four-bay façade with asbestos-shingle siding on the other three elevation, a side-gable roof with widely overhanging eaves, and an interior brick chimney on the rear. Windows are six-over-six sash, paired in the east-end façade bay that is adjacent to the paneled front door. This property has been in the ownership of the Paul and Ruby Hauser family since 1944. The house does not appear on a 1966 aerial map, but it is present on an aerial map of 1968. It is used as a rental house. (TR, CD, 1966 and 1968 aerial photos)

### **Hauser Rental House**

Contributing building

1225 Polo Road  
1966

With the exception of its recessed front entrance and carport roof that is slightly lower than the main roof, this one-story Ranch-style house is the mirror image of the house at 1219 Polo Road. The house has a concrete-block foundation with basement windows, a brick-veneered four-bay façade, and asbestos-sheathed other elevations. The low, side-gable roof has widely overhanging eaves, and a brick interior chimney rises from the rear slope of the roof. Windows are one-over-one sash. The off-center, recessed entrance has a six-panel door with glass in the top two panels. Brick steps rise to the entrance. The east-end carport has plain wood support posts. The house is used as rental property and has been in the ownership of the Paul and Ruby Hauser family from the time it was built until 2002. The Hausers purchased the property in 1944. Early residents

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were Ursula Russell and her son, Leon. Ursula's other son, Harry, lived at 1203 Polo Road. (TR, CD, HOC)

### **J. Aden and Pearl R. Fair House**

Contributing building

1230 Polo Road  
1936

This one-story Period Cottage-style house appears to be largely intact. The house is veneered with tapestry brick with a soldier-course water table. The side-gable primary roof has cornice returns, and there are three smaller front gables of different sizes. The largest of the front gables encompasses the two-bay front porch on the east half of the four-bay façade. Projecting from the porch's west half is a smaller gable defining the entrance bay. Its west slope joins the west slope of the larger porch gable. Like the primary roof, both of these gables have cornice returns. In the west half of the façade, the stack of the front chimney rises through the main roof eaves and breaks the peak of another small gable. The lower half of the chimney has a large section of basketweave-laid bricks. Flanking the chimney are two narrow six-over-one sash windows. The front porch across the east half of the façade, which shelters the front entrance and, to its left, a six-over-one sash window, is especially well detailed. The brick steps that rise to the porch have low brick side walls with brick-paved tops that curve downward. The brick balustrade has narrow open slits in the brickwork and a cast stone top. Brick posts serve as the base for brick arched openings – a round arch on the front of the entrance bay and elliptical arches on the front of the broad east bay and on the sides. A short brick ell extends from the rear of the west side of the house, and a small frame addition is at the southeast corner. Aden and Pearl Fair purchased the property in August 1935, built the house, and lived here until selling it in 1967. Aden Fair was an employee of the Customs Office. (TR, CD)

### **Garage**

Contributing building

1936

Southeast of the house stands a brick garage that appears to have been built at the same time as the house. It has a side-gable roof with exposed rafter ends and two double-leaf wood replacement doors on the front.

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### College 66 Service Station

Contributing building

1231 Polo Road  
1965

The College 66 Service Station has a strikingly modern design. The dominant feature of the one-story, concrete-block building is the soaring winged canopy that shelters the gas tanks. Its long, triangular roof slopes upward from the flat roof of the office behind it. Paired round metal posts with zig-zag metal ties between them support the roof. At the street end of the triangle, three posts set in a triangle with the same zig-zag ties rise through an opening at the tip of the triangle and support the name of the station. Behind the base of the triangular canopy is the office and sales area. On both the front and west side, it has a recessed glass entrance set within glass curtain walls that slant outward from bottom to top and have a concrete base. Behind the office, a shed room originally held the restrooms. East of the office, a room with a large plate-glass window connects the office to the two service bays within a parallelogram-shaped space. The service bays have roll-up doors with projecting walls dividing the two bays and at the two ends. The roof over the service bays slants upward from west to east. From the 1940s through the early 1960s, the gas station's parking lot was the site of Paul Hauser's frame grocery. It was replaced by the College 66 Service Station, which displayed the new style of Phillips 66 gas stations designed by architect Clarence Reinhardt and named the Harlequin. No longer a Phillips 66 station, the gas station has been called Campus Gas and Service for many years. (TR, Heather Fearnbach, "Phillips 66, Part 1")

### House

Contributing building

1234 Polo Road  
1938

This one-story, brick-veneered, Period Cottage-style house has many distinctive features. The primary roof is side-gabled, but there are also three smaller gables on the façade – one over the west-bay entrance of the three-bay façade, one over the west-end porch, and one over the east-end bay. Within the gable peak of the east-end bay is a tiny fanlight, and within the peak of the west-end porch gable is a small, round-arched window divided by muntins into five lights. Both gable windows have a brick round-arched surround. Brick round arches also edge the front entrance and the front and side openings of the porch. The plain wood porch balustrade is likely an addition. Brick steps rise to the front entrance, which is slightly projecting, and the door, itself, is recessed within a round arch. The vertical-board wood door is round-arched and has a small window in the upper third. An exterior brick chimney rises adjacent to the entrance bay on the east. Near the top of its stack, header bricks align to form a square. The windows of the house

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are either paired or tripled. Within the last decade, the original six-over-six sash were replaced with one-over-one sash. An ell with an interior brick chimney extends from the rear of the house. The early history of this house is puzzling. Tax records give the date of construction as 1938, and that date fits the house architecturally. The 1951 aerial map shows what appears to be this house. However, prior to 1959, there are no listings for the house in the city directories. In fact, two of the owners during the 1950s were listed, at separate times, as living at 150 Rosedale Circle, an address that does not currently exist. Cyrus G. and Hazel B. Grubbs, who purchased the property in 1958, were the first to be listed in the city directories – at least from 1959 through 1963 – as living in the house. Cyrus Grubbs was a salesman at Flow Motors. (TR; CD; 1951, 1970, and 1990 aerial maps)

### **Outbuilding/carport**

Ca. 1950; ca. 1985 (carport addition)

Noncontributing building

Behind the house and facing Rosedale Circle is an outbuilding that originally may have been used as a secondary cottage. However, for many years, it has been used as a storage building. It has a brick foundation, vinyl or aluminum German siding, a side-gable roof, a double-leaf paneled door, and six-over-six sash windows. Extending westward from the building is a large carport with square wood support posts and a front-gable roof. The storage building appears on a 1951 aerial map. The carport is not seen on a 1970 aerial map, but it does appear on a 1990 aerial map.

### **House**

1300 Polo Road  
1977

Noncontributing building

This two-story, brick veneered, Neo-Colonial Revival-style house is a split-level dwelling that is more subtly expressed than the more typical split-level houses, such as those at 100 and 104 Rosedale Circle. The house has a three-bay façade, six-over-six sash windows, a low-pitched side-gable roof, and a brick chimney on the west end. The center-bay entrance, with its panel-and-fanlight door, is set between the two floors and is reached a set of brick steps. The door is flanked by two windows whose sills are level with the door sill. They illuminate rooms that are probably partially below grade. Above each of these windows is a second-floor window. Rather than being brick veneered, the second-floor window in the west bay is sheathed with vertical-board siding. A two-story engaged porch with three square posts carries across the center and east bays of the façade. A carport with a low brick skirt, square posts, and a side-gable roof

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extends from the east end of the house. The early history of this house is uncertain. It was probably built by W. L. and Betty A. Vogler, who purchased the property in August 1976. It is not known if they lived in the house. The Voglers sold the house in March 1978 to Margaret H. Hoerner, who owned it for nearly twenty years, until 1996. Again, whether or not she occupied the house has not been verified. What is known is that from 1996 to the present, the house has been used as rental housing. (TR, HOC)

**James H. and Beulah B. Flynn House**  
1304 Polo Road  
1958

Contributing building

The Flynn House is a one-story, brick-veneered, Ranch-style house with an asymmetrical four-bay façade and a low hipped roof with widely overhanging eaves. An interior brick chimney rises from the front slope of the roof. The front entrance, in the second bay from the east end, has a concrete stoop. Windows are ten-over-ten sash. Extending from the east end of the house under a slightly lower hipped roof is a carport (in front) and a screened porch (in back). James and Beulah Flynn may not have built the house, but they purchased the property in September 1958 and lived here until selling the house at the end of 1965. James Flynn was a machine operator at Reynolds Tobacco. (TR, CD, HOC)

**Dolly Rhinehart Welborn House**  
1307 Polo Road  
1935; ca. 1980

Noncontributing building

This one-and-a-half-story, tapestry-brick-veneered house was originally a typical Craftsman bungalow from the 1930s, but its appearance has been significantly altered by the enclosure with wood shakes of its engaged front porch during the 1970s or 1980s. A back porch has also been enclosed with wood shakes, windows have been replaced with one-over-one sash, and a gabled dormer on the front of the house has been sheathed with vinyl siding. The house has a three-bay façade with a central entrance, a side-gable roof, and an exterior chimney near the front of the west elevation. Dolly Welborn appears to have been the first owner of the house, having purchased the property in December 1932 and selling it in 1939. Frank B. Reamy and his wife (and later, widow), Annie, lived here from 1939 until selling the house in 1952. William H. Moore and his family lived here from 1952 until selling the house in 1973 to Frank B. and Martha S. Wood. They occupied the house until selling it in 1989. Martha Wood was an alderman and, later, mayor of Winston-Salem. (TR, CD, HOC)

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**Garage**  
1935

Contributing building

This tapestry-brick garage has a broad, front-gable roof, weatherboarded gable ends, and a side-sliding vehicular door composed of three panels with wood panels in the lower half and four lights per panel in the upper half.

**William C. and Kathleen S. Fox House**  
1317 Polo Road  
1936; ca. 1985

Noncontributing building

The original house is a simple, one-story, brick-veneered, Craftsman bungalow-style dwelling. It is rectangular in shape and has a front-gable roof with a six-over-six sash window beneath the gable peak. The most decorative feature of the exterior is the basketweave brick water table. The house features a three-bay façade with a central entrance flanked by paired six-over-six sash windows. An exterior brick chimney is on the east side of the house. A porch with a brick foundation and a wood floor extends across the center and east bays of the façade and wraps around the southeast corner of the house. The porch has a shed roof across the front that becomes a side-gable roof on the east side. Replacement columns surmount brick plinths to support the roof. The original posts above the plinths were likely tapered wood. A large addition was built to the northeast rear corner of the house, probably during the 1980s. It extends eastward well past the original house footprint, but is set far back from the façade. The addition uses the same type of bricks used on the original house, most of its windows are paired six-over-six sash, and it has a front-gable roof. First occupants William Conrad and Kathleen Fox purchased this property in 1929, though they did not build the house until 1936, perhaps due to the Depression. Conrad Fox was a mechanic. Kathleen Fox was the sister of both Ruth Shore Hudgins, who lived at 1533 Polo Road, and Claudia Shore Kester, who lived at 3830 Freds Road. The Fox family retained ownership of the house until 1983, (TR, CD, HOC)

**Henry A. and Jean E. Hunter House**  
1318 Polo Road  
1958

Contributing building

The Hunter House is a one-story, brick-veneered, Ranch-style house. It has an above-ground basement in the back, a five-bay façade, two-over-two sash windows, and a side-gable roof. A set of wood steps with side balustrades rises to a small wood platform in front of the six-panel door of the center-bay entrance. East and west of the entrance are two windows. A small

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screened porch extends from the east end of the house. Henry and Jean Hunter purchased the property in 1958 and lived here. Henry Hunter was a salesman for B and H Supply. The Hunters sold the house in 1972. (TR, CD)

**Wray T. and Bernice P. Speas House**  
1322 Polo Road  
1955

Contributing building

The Speas House is a one-story, frame, Ranch-style house. It has a concrete-block foundation, asbestos-shingle siding, a five-bay façade, a side-gable roof, and an interior chimney that rises through the roof ridge east of the center of the house. The center-bay entrance is recessed and has a six-panel door. The two bays flanking the entrance have single one-over-one sash windows, while the east and west outer façade bays have paired one-over-one sash windows. The house appears to have been built during the ownership of Wayne U. and Erna H. Matthews in 1955. They sold the house in February 1956 to Wray and Bernice Speas, who became the first occupants. Wray Speas worked with radio and television repairs, and Bernice Speas was the manager of the Varsity Shell Service Station. The Speases lived in the house until their deaths, after which it was owned and, at least some of the time, occupied by their descendants. The house was sold out of the Speas family in 2003, and since then it has been a student rental house. (TR, CD, HOC)

**Flora and Myrtie Kiger House**  
1325 Polo Road  
1955

Contributing building

This simple Minimal Traditional-style house is a one-story, brick-veneered dwelling with a three-bay façade, a side-gable roof, and an east-side exterior chimney with a single shoulder on its south side. The center-bay entrance has a six-panel door with a fanlight instead of the top two panels. Brick steps rise to a small, porch that shelters the entrance. The porch has a concrete floor, replacement slender corner posts (originally decorative metal posts), and a front-gable roof whose gable is sheathed with vinyl shingles. On the east side of the entrance is a three-part window with a large, single-pane center section flanked by narrow one-over-one sash. West of the entrance is a one-over-one sash window. On the east side of the house north of the chimney is a secondary entrance porch with a concrete floor that extends eastward from the porch, posts that match those of the front entrance porch, and a gable roof. Ghost marks on the brickwork reveal that this porch replaced an earlier, larger, gabled porch that was likely screened. Flora Kiger purchased the property in 1946, and she and her sister, Myrtle, both unmarried, occupied

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the house from the time it was built until it was sold in 1983. Flora Kiger was a nurse at North Carolina Baptist Hospital (TR, CD, HOC)

**Thomas C. and O. Victoria Cranfill House**  
1401 Polo Road  
1931

Contributing building

The Cranfill House is a one-story, frame, Craftsman bungalow-style dwelling. It has a brick foundation, aluminum siding, a four-bay façade, one-over-one sash windows, and a gable-on-hip roof. A brick chimney rises on the west side of the house. A full-façade engaged porch has tapered wood posts set on brick plinths and an added plain wood balustrade. Originally, the porch may have wrapped around the southeast corner of the house, but if so, that section is now infilled with a room that has a pair of windows on the façade and a quadruple window on the east side. The front entrance is framed by the second and third porch posts from the west end. A window is in the bays on either side of the door. The first owners and occupants of the house were Thomas and Victoria Cranfill. He was a knitter at Hanes Hosiery. The house remained in Cranfill ownership until being sold in 1994. (TR, CD)

**Garage/Shed**  
Ca. 1960

Contributing building

Behind the house is a large combination garage and shed. It is a frame structure with vertical-board siding and a shed roof. A storage section is in the east half and has a large, roll-up pedestrian door with a one-over-one sash window west of the door and another one-over-one sash window on the east end wall. The garage section is in the west half of the building.

Another outbuilding may stand behind this one toward the rear of the property, but it was difficult to see and was not recorded.

**Snyder-Farthing House**  
1403 Polo Road  
1930; 1952

Contributing building

This one-story, Ranch-style house began life in 1930 as a simple frame bungalow with a gable-on-hip roof and a front porch at the southeast corner. In 1952, the house was enlarged to the west and remodeled to its present Ranch-style appearance. Today, the original bungalow can still be

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seen on the east side of the house, but now it is sheathed with aluminum or vinyl siding. An engaged porch with attenuated Tuscan columns and a front gable roof remains on the east half of the original house. The long west addition is brick veneered and has a side-gable roof with a tiny cupola near its west end. A large brick chimney is at the rear of the house. The room that was part of the west half of the bungalow façade has also been brick veneered and has a pair of six-over-six sash windows. The first bay west of the original house has a three-part picture window with a large center glass pane flanked by narrow one-over-one sash windows. To its west is a pair of small six-over-six sash windows, and in the west end bay is a garage door. Several years ago, the garage was converted to another bedroom and bath. The original house appears to have been built by W. L., J. W., and F. N. Snyder, who owned the property from June 1930 until March 1935. They sold the house to Paul E. and Marie Yow, who lived here until 1945, after which they moved across the street to the house at 1408 Polo Road. In 1951, T. Cline Farthing and his wife, Mary, purchased the bungalow and the lot adjacent to it on the west. Soon thereafter, they enlarged the house to its present form. Cline Farthing was an engineer at Western Electric. The Farthings retained the house until 1994. (TR, CD, HOC)

**Theophilus A. and Myrtle P. Crews House**  
1404 Polo Road  
1935

Contributing building

This one-and-a-half-story Period Cottage-style house is remarkably similar to the house at 1230 Polo Road, suggesting that they had the same builder or were derived from the same plan. The brick-veneered house has a steep side-gable roof with cornice returns and three smaller front gables of different sizes. The four-bay-wide house has a brick porch on the east half of the façade. Marking the entrance bay is a round arch; the other openings have elliptical arches. A round-arched louvered vent is within the peak of the larger porch gable. At the east end of the porch, a new wood railing and walkway lead from the porch to a side deck near the rear of the house. On the façade west of the porch is a refined brick chimney with a tapered stack. It has cast-stone curved shoulders, between which is a tall, exaggerated keystone that heads a brick round-arched panel filled with tapestry header bricks that continues nearly to the ground. Windows are one-over-one sash replacements of the original six-over-six sash. The house was built during the 1933-1946 ownership of Theophilus and Myrtle Crews. The next owners, from 1946 to 1983, were Henly C and Nettie Eunice Ledford. He was a training specialist at the Veterans Administration. After Henly's death in the early 1960s, Nettie Ledford continued to live in the house for a short time before moving away to live with her widower brother. Still, she maintained the house thereafter until she sold it. (TR, CD, HOC)

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**Garage**  
Ca. 1950

Contributing building

Behind the house and facing Harmon Avenue is a frame two-car garage. It features German siding and a front-gable roof. Originally the garage had two side-sliding doors, but they do not remain.

**Robert T. and Nellie M. Caudle House**  
1408 Polo Road  
1934

Contributing building

This one-story, frame, Craftsman-style bungalow retains its original form, but some of its details have changed. Documentary photographs show that originally the house was weatherboarded, but now it is sheathed with asbestos shingles. The house has a hipped roof with lower intersecting side gables where the walls below project outward slightly. A brick chimney rises on the east side of the house. The symmetrical three-bay façade has a center entrance with two wood panels in the lower three quarters and a six-light window in the top quarter. Single windows flank the entrance. These and the other windows of the house are one-over-one sash replacements of the original six-over-six sash. Across the façade is a porch with a front-gable roof. The porch has slender wood posts and a plain balustrade. Originally it featured tapered wood posts set on brick plinths. Later these were removed and a screened porch was installed, and finally (date unknown) the porch took on its present appearance. Robert Caudle, a builder, and his wife, Nellie, owned the property from 1934 to 1944. They lived here until purchasing the adjacent property, at 1414 Polo Road, and building a small house there until they could build their permanent house on the lot. From 1945 to 1985, Paul and Marie Yow occupied the house, having moved here from their earlier home across the street at 1403 Polo Road. Paul Yow was a Greyhound Bus driver and grew a large vegetable garden behind the house. Marie Yow was a seamstress for the Reynolds, Gray, and Hanes families. (TR, CD, HOC)

**Wagner-Strupe House**  
1409 Polo Road  
1952

Contributing building

The exterior of this 1952 Ranch-style house is largely intact. The four-bay-wide dwelling has asbestos-shingle siding with manufactured stone around the entrance, a side-gable roof, and an interior brick chimney. A slightly set-back carport extends eastward from the east side of the house. Windows are two-over-two sash, and east of the entrance is a three-part picture window

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with a single glass pane in the center flanked by narrow two-over-two sash. The entrance bay, just west of center, is recessed and is highlighted by manufactured-stone siding. Within the recessed entrance are two front doors. This unusual characteristic of the house owes to its construction history. When builder Bob Caudle, who lived across the street at 1414 Polo Road, erected the house, he started off building a duplex until learning that current zoning did not allow for that. Thus, in mid-construction, he modified the house to a single-family dwelling. However, he left the two front doors. This turned out to be fortuitous, for two owners in the late 1950s and 1960s rented several rooms in the house, mostly to new employees of nearby Western Electric until they could find permanent homes for their families. W. L. Johnson had Bob Caudle build the house, which he then sold new. The first owners to occupy the house were Richard Wagner and his wife. He was an engineer with the Bahnsen Company. In September 1958, Floyd J. Strupe Jr., a chiropractor, and his wife, Iris, purchased the house, and their family has retained ownership and occupancy of it to the present. Northeast of the house is corrugated metal shed with a side-gable roof. (TR, CD, HOC)

### **Robert T. and Nellie M. Caudle House**

Contributing building

1414 Polo Road  
1940s

This is a large, brick-veneered, Minimal Traditional-style dwelling. The one-and-a-half-story house has a primary side-gable roof and a steep, secondary, front-gable roof above the slightly projecting east bay of the four-bay façade. The front gable has a round, brick-bordered vent beneath the gable peak. The front slope of the main roof has a small gabled dormer. A brick chimney is located between the two windows on the west half of the facade. The entrance is just east of the center of the house. A small porch with decorative metal posts and a roof that flares outward from the main roof provides cover to the paneled front door. The facade has large, metal-frame windows of twelve or sixteen lights with side casement sections. The rest of the windows on the house, including that of the front dormer, are similar metal-frame units. Extending from the west side of the house is screened porch. It is set back from the façade plane, has a side-gable roof, and heavy brick corner posts. Building contractor Robert Caudle and his wife, Nellie, purchased this property in August 1937. At the time, they were living in the bungalow next door at 1408 Polo Road. They first built a small, asbestos-shingled house toward the rear of their new property, and they lived there until they completed building their permanent house. Whether the brick house was erected right before the beginning of America's involvement in World War II and immediately after the war when materials were once again available, is not known. After moving into the present brick house, the Caudles rented out the little house for some years and converted the upper floor of the brick house into an apartment, which they also

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rented. One of the tenants of the upstairs apartment was Ruth M. Pendry, a nurse who was the grandmother of country music singer George Hamilton IV. The Caudles retained ownership of the house until 1992. The little house behind it no longer stands. (TR, CD, HOC)

### **Charles R. and Anne S. Davis House**

Contributing building

1415 Polo Road  
1952

The Davis House is a one-story, brick-veneered, Minimal Traditional-style house. It features a four-bay façade, a side-gable roof, and an interior chimney. Windows are one-over-one sash. The second bay from the west end is framed by a front gable and has a triple window. East of the front-gabled bay, the entrance bay and the east-end bay are recessed beneath the main roof, creating a shallow porch with a brick tile floor and decorative metal posts. The porch continues past the east end of the house, where a lower side-gable roof, whose front slope is a continuation of the front slope of the main roof, shelters a small side porch with features matching those of the front porch. Building contractor Robert Caudle erected this house for Charles and Anne Davis, who had been living at 179 Crepe Myrtle Circle and who had purchased this property in October 1951. The Davises operated Bon-Ton Cleaners on Reynolda Park across from Hanes Park. Anne Snyder Davis's brother, Henry Snyder, lived across the street at 1430 Polo Road. After Charles Davis's death in 1964, Anne Davis continued to occupy the house until the early 1970s, after which the Davis's daughter, occupied the house for a time with her family. Then Anne Davis rented the house for several years and sold it in 1980. (TR, CD, HOC)

### **Hash-Smith House**

Contributing building

1420 Polo Road  
Ca. 1935

This one-story frame dwelling is a typical Minimal Traditional-style house. It has a three-bay façade, is currently sheathed with vinyl or aluminum siding, and has a primary side-gable roof with a peaked louvered vent in each gable. A front cross gable has a narrow, rectangular, louvered vent and encompasses the slightly projecting east bay and off-center entrance bay. A small front gable identifies the entrance, which has a vertical-board door with three small windows in a stepped position. A corrugated-metal canopy shelters the front door. Windows are six-over-one sash. A brick chimney rises at the east end of the house, positioned forward of the roof ridge. At the opposite, west, end of the house, the side-gable roof extends to cover a screened porch. There is a large rear wing. W. N. Hash appears to have been the original owner and occupant of the house. He ran Hash and Moser Shoe Store. In 1945, Edwin T. and Hattie L.

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Smith purchased the house and lived here for a number of years. Edwin Smith was the service manager at Twin City Motors. The house remains in Smith family ownership and occupancy. (TR, CD, HOC)

**Garage**  
Ca. 1935

Contributing building

Southwest of the house is frame garage. Like the house, it has been covered with vinyl or aluminum siding. The garage has a front-gable roof and an off-center, double-leaf door made of vertical boards.

**Pegg-Weston House**  
1425 Polo Road  
1939; ca. 1950

Contributing building

The Pegg-Weston House began as a one-and-a-half-story dwelling with a primary side-gable roof. Around 1950 the house was enlarged and possibly remodeled, and the resulting appearance is what is described in this entry. The main body of the brick-veneered house is three-bays wide, with the center bay a front-gabled wing with quoined corners. Beneath the peak of the front gable is an octagonal window divided by muntins into nine lights. While most of the windows of the house are six-over-six sash, the large, a three-part window on the projecting center bay is composed of a central eight-over-twelve sash flanked by a pair of four-over-six sash. Immediately west of the projecting bay is the entrance bay. The door is paneled and has three arched lights at the top. Heavy scrolled brackets above the door support a kickoff from the main roof that provides immediate cover for the entrance. Rising along the west side of the projecting front wing, a brick chimney abuts the right side of the entrance. To the left of the entrance is a tiny, round-arched window with a batten shutter on either side and a window box below. The biggest change made ca. 1950 was the addition on the west side of the house of a breezeway and a two-car garage. The one-story breezeway has a side-gable roof, a band of four six-over-six sash windows, and a multi-paned French door at the east end where the addition connects to the original house. The garage has a front-gable roof with an octagonal window within the gable peak that matches the gable window in the front wing at the other end of the house. The two roll-up doors each have twenty-four panels, the top row of six being windows and the remaining panels being wood. A six-over-six sash window is on the west side of the garage. J. R. and Ethel M. Pegg were the first owners, purchasing the property in June 1939. However, they retained it only until 1942. In 1946, Joel A. and Juanita Weston made the house their home, and the enlargements came during their ownership, which lasted until 1984. Joel Weston was a vice-

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president of Hanes Dye and Finishing. (TR, CD, HOC)

On the rear of the lot is the original frame garage. It has German siding, a front-gable roof, and a double-leaf door made of narrow vertical boards. However, the garage could not be seen by the surveyor and has not been recorded. Its presence and appearance are known only by a neighbor's photograph and assurance that it still stands.

**Otis H. and Virginia P. Hauser House**  
1426 Polo Road  
1955

Contributing building

This Ranch-style house is typical of many built in the Oak Crest neighborhood during the 1950s and 1960s. It is a one-story, brick-veneered dwelling with a four-bay façade and a broad side-gable roof. An interior chimney is at the east end of the house. The off-center entrance is recessed, and windows are mostly single or double two-over-two sash. In the bay east of the entrance there is a large picture window composed of horizontal panes of glass – four in the large center section flanked by narrow columns of two-over-two sash. Extending westward from the west end of the house is a carport with tapered wood posts set on a brick skirt along the west side. The first owner/occupants of this house were Otis and Virginia Hauser. Otis Hauser was a factory manager at Reynolds Tobacco. The Hausers retained ownership of the house until 1997. (TR, CD, HOC)

**Henry L. and Lucile C. Snyder House**  
1430 Polo Road  
1966

Contributing building

This small, Ranch-style house is a one-story, brick-veneered dwelling with a four-bay façade and a broad, side-gable roof. The entrance is off center, and the two-over-two sash windows, typical of the period, are like those at the adjacent 1426 Polo Road. To the right of the entrance, the picture window repeats, on a smaller scale, the one at 1426 with four horizontal panes in the center section and flanking columns of two-over-two sash. At the east end of the house, the roof extends eastward to cover a carport that is half enclosed on the east side with vertical louvers set on a brick base. Henry and Lucile Snyder were the first owner/occupants of the house. Henry Snyder was a salesman at Snyder's Food Center. The house has remained in family ownership to the present. (TR, CD, HOC)

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**Van D. and Marie S. Matthews House**

Contributing building

1432 Polo Road  
1940

The Matthews House is a one-and-a-half-story, Minimal Traditional-style dwelling. Currently sheathed with vinyl or aluminum siding, the three-bay-wide house has a side-gable roof with a slightly projecting, intersecting front-gable in the east bay and a gabled dormer above the west bay. The front gable has a six-light window within its peak, and the dormer has a six-over-six sash. An exterior brick chimney rises at the west end of the house. The center-bay entrance has a door with three horizontal panels in the lower half and a six-light window in the upper half. To the right of the entrance, the west bay has a three-sided bay window with a one-over-one center sash and four-over-one sash on the sides. A flat-roofed porch on the west end of the house has square posts, a lattice balustrade, and a secondary entrance with a multi-light door. Van and Marie Matthews purchased the property in March 1940 and were the first owners and occupants of the house. Van Matthews was sales manager at American Bakeries. The Matthews family retained ownership of the house until 1976. (TR, CD, HOC)

**Roy S. and Grace F. Patterson House**

Contributing building

1433 Polo Road  
1939

The Patterson House began as a one-story Minimal Traditional-style dwelling. It was three bays wide, had a cross-gable roof, and a rear chimney. The entrance was in the center bay. In the early 1950s, the Pattersons added a breezeway with jalousie windows and a one-car garage to the west side of the house. The breezeway has since been enclosed. The house is currently sheathed with vinyl siding and has one-over-one sash windows. A wood deck with a wood balustrade runs from front entrance of the house westward to the garage. Roy and Grace Patterson purchased the property in May 1939 and were the first owners and occupants of the house. It remained in Patterson family ownership until 1987. Roy Patterson was a foreman at Brown and Williamson Tobacco Company. (TR, CD, Kent Strupe email, January 4, 2016)

**Gilmer C. and Ola L. Whicker House**

Contributing building

1435 Polo Road  
1946

This Minimal Traditional-style house is a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling. It has a symmetrical three-bay façade, vinyl or aluminum siding, and a side-gable roof with two gabled

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dormers on the front slope. The center-bay front entrance has a six-panel door with glass in the two top panels. On either side of the entrance, the east and west bays have a single eight-over-eight sash window. Other windows of the house are six-over-six sash. A remodeled or added porch shelters the façade fenestration. It has a slate floor, Ionic columns, a dentiled frieze, and a flat roof with a plain balustrade. Gilmer and Ola Whicker purchased this property in 1941 and built their house after World War II ended. They retained the property until 1984. In the 1950s, Gilmer Whicker was a sheet metal worker and the owner of Whicker Metal Shop. Later, he owned Whicker Oil Company. (TR, CD, HOC)

**H. L. and Gladys T. Whicker House**  
1500 Polo Road  
1965

Contributing building

The Whicker House is a brick-veneered Ranch-style house. The one-story dwelling has a four-bay primary façade with a low-side-gable roof and an interior chimney near the center of the house. A shed-roofed porch with decorative metal posts shelters the center-bay entrance and the two window bays east of it. The windows are one-over-one sash. In the bay west of the entrance is a three-part picture window with a large center pane flanked by narrow one-over-one sash. At the east end of the house, a breezeway with a jalousie door and windows connects the main body of the house to the two-car garage. The breezeway and the garage are under a slightly lower side-gable roof, and the garage doors open from the gable end. The Whickers purchased the property in August 1964 and were the first occupants of the house. The house remained in Whicker family ownership until 2003. H. L. Whicker was a fixer at Hanes Hosiery. (TR, CD)

**Howard C. and Edith K. Kiger**  
1501 Polo Road  
1949

Contributing building

The one-story, brick-veneered Kiger House is six bays wide and has a side-gable primary roof with an intersecting front gable on the projecting west end of the façade. The front gable has, within its peak, an octagonal window enframed by a circular brick surround. Beneath the eaves of the side-gable roof is a dentiled cornice. An interior chimney with a dentiled cap rises from the roof ridge east of the center of the house. The house has metal casement windows. The front entrance is in the second bay from the east end of the house and is marked by two heavy, quoined pilasters. Between them, the vertical-board door has decorative metal strap hinges and a six-light window in the upper third. To the right of the entrance is a sixteen-light window. West of the entrance are two twelve-light windows. In the two bays framed by the front-gable roof are

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a three-light window and an eight-light window. Well recessed from the east end of the house is a screened porch with brick posts and a basement room beneath. Another screened porch is on the rear of the house. Building contractor Howard Kiger and his wife, Edith, purchased the property in July 1949 and built their house soon thereafter. Presumably, Howard Kiger oversaw the construction of his own house. By 1955, however, the Kigers had moved to a new house at 2630 Reynolda Road. In 1958, the house at 1501 Polo Road was purchased by the Trustees of the Pilot Mountain Baptist Association, and soon the Rev. Lewis E. Ludlum was living there. In 1966, Ludlum and his wife, Charlotte, purchased the house and remained there until 1992. (TR, CD, HOC)

**Shed**  
Ca. 1990

Noncontributing building

Northwest of the house stands a frame shed with a side-gable roof. The roof shelters an engaged porch on the front, a double-leaf paneled door, and two small four-over-four sash windows. The shed is sheathed with vinyl German siding.

**J. Hugh and Mable Hauser White House**  
1510 Polo Road  
1966

Contributing building

The White House is a brick-veneered Ranch-style house. The one-story dwelling has a symmetrical seven-bay façade and a broad side-gable roof with an interior brick chimney near the center. The center-bay entrance has a six-panel door. Windows are six-over-six sash. The defining feature of the house is the classical front porch that shelters the entrance and the two flanking windows. It has Ionic columns, a dentiled frieze, and a pedimented gable roof with dentiled rake boards and a central round, louvered vent. A secondary entrance, with its own little porch, is at the west end of the house by the driveway. Hugh and Mabel White purchased this property in 1954, but did not build their house until Hugh White had retired from being principal at Mineral Springs High School. The White family retained ownership of the house until 1991. Their daughter, Dorcus, and her husband, Kenneth, built their house at about the same time at 145 Crepe Myrtle Circle, almost directly behind the Whites. The two houses are very similar. (TR, CD, HOC)

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### **H. Clifford and Sadie Hauser Hunt House**

Contributing building

1518 Polo Road  
1936

One of the most distinctive features of this Minimal Traditional-style house is the symmetry of all its parts. The one-and-a-half-story dwelling is veneered with tapestry brick that has a band of basketweave bricks at both water table and cornice levels. The house has a side-gable roof with two front gabled dormers and a shed-roofed extension across the rear. All gables have cornice returns. A brick chimney rises through the roof ridge at the center of the house. The focal point of the three-bay façade is the central entrance. Concrete steps with brick side walls rise to the entrance, which has a two-panel door with four slender arched windows across the top. The door is framed and sheltered by a brick entrance porch. It has round-arched openings on the two sides and a segmental-arched opening on the front. The steep front-gable roof has a segmental-arched soffit. Windows are six-over-six sash and are doubled on the front of the house. Set back from the façade on the west end of the house is a sun room with a side-gable roof, German siding, and a multitude of windows. Recessed from the façade at the east end of the house is an open porch with a side-gable roof and replacement wood posts (until a few years ago they were Tuscan columns) and an added wood balustrade. A detached garage with an apartment once stood behind the house, but it is gone. Clifford and Sadie Hauser Hunt purchased the property in 1934 and built their house two years later. It remained in their family until 1994. Clifford Hunt was a foreman at Reynolds Tobacco. Typical of the Oak Crest neighborhood, family members lived close by. Sadie Hunt's mother, Bertha Hauser, had owned the lot next door at 1510 Polo Road, but later sold it to her other daughter, Mabel Hauser White, and her husband, Clifford. The Whites' daughter, Dorcas W. Hauser (married into a different Hauser family), and her husband owned the house at 145 Crepe Myrtle Circle, which was built on a lot that had been owned by H. C. and Sadie Hunt and which backs up to the Hunt House. (TR, CD, HOC)

### **James F. and Frances Hudgins Rhodes House**

Contributing building

1519 Polo Road  
1938

This Colonial Revival-influenced Period Cottage is striking because of its unusually steep side-gable roof with two tall gabled dormers on the front slope. The tapestry brick-veneered, one-and-a-half-story house has an asymmetrical three-bay façade. The entrance bay and the adjacent east bay are set back within a deeply engaged porch with a brick corner post and turned posts and balustrades. Canvas canopies on the front and side of the porch shade it. Windows are six-over-six sash. A one-story frame ell on the rear of the house is sheathed in vinyl siding and is probably

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an addition. A wood deck runs along the east side of the ell. The house was probably built by Irvin A. and Ruth Hudgins, who lived next door at 1533 Polo Road, for their daughter, Frances, and her husband, James F. Rhodes, who then purchased the property in August 1941. James Rhodes was a pharmacist at City Hospital. The house is now owned and occupied by the Rhodes's daughter, Janice. (TR, CD, Kent Strupe email, October 19, 2015)

### **Elmer E. and Sarah M. Woosley House**

Contributing building

1526 Polo Road  
1935

The Woosley House is a one-story Craftsman bungalow-style dwelling. The exterior walls are veneered with tapestry brick, and a row of headers marks the water table. The house has a front-gable roof with a smaller front gable over the projecting west bay and an intersecting side gable that extends beyond the east bay of the house to shelter a porch. The gables, themselves, are covered with rough stucco. A chimney rises on the east side of the house, and an interior flue is near the back of the house. Windows are single or double six-over-one sash, and the front entrance is in the slightly off-center bay of the three-bay facade. The porch that carries across the center and east bays of the façade and part of the east elevation has decorative metal posts set on brick plinths with concrete caps. The most distinctive feature of the porch is the brick balustrade in which the brick balusters are laid in alternating narrow and wide sections to give much the same feeling as heavily turned wood balusters. The first owners and occupants of the house were Elmer and Sarah Woosley, who retained ownership of the property until the 1990s. Elmer Woosley was a foreman at Reynolds Tobacco. (TR, CD, HOC)

### **Garage/storage building**

Contributing building

Ca. 1940

At the end of the driveway southeast of the house is a tall frame garage and storage building. It has weatherboard siding, a front-gable roof, and doors that are composed of vertical boards and cross and diagonal stabilizing boards.

### **Irvin A. and Ruth S. Hudgins House**

Contributing building

1533 Polo Road  
1925

The Hudgins House is the oldest house in the Oak Crest neighborhood. The two-story, Craftsman-style dwelling is sheathed with weatherboards on the first story and wood shingles on

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the second story and on the gable ends. The house has a front-gable roof with widely overhanging eaves with curvilinear wood braces on the front and rear and exposed rafter ends on the sides. An unusual take on a Palladian window is found in the front gable. The center is a louvered vent with a segmental-arched head. It is flanked on both sides by nine-light windows. Instead of the modified Palladian window, the rear gable has a pair of four-light windows. The house has a three-bay façade, a one-shouldered chimney on the east side, and four-over-one sash windows. The entrance is off-center and has a door with a single wood panel in the lower third and glass in the upper third. Muntins divide the glass into three vertical panels, the center one wider than the outer ones, and each with a horizontal muntin – near the top in the center panel and somewhat lower on the outer panels. The whole comprises a distinctive Craftsman design. The two bays flanking the entrance have large windows with sixteen lights in the upper fourth and a single light in the lower three fourths. A one-story porch that carries across the façade is a classic Craftsman design. It has tapered wood posts set on brick plinths and a plain wood balustrade. The side slopes of the broad porch roof parallel those of the primary roof. Like the main roof gable, the porch gable is wood-shingled and has curvilinear braces. On the west side of the house is a secondary entrance with a gabled hood supported by sawnwork braces. On the rear of the house is a one-story, off-center, projecting room with a hipped roof. A wood deck has been added to the rear of the projecting room. At the rear of the property is a corrugated-metal storage building with a front-gable roof. Irvin Hudgins, who was an accountant with the Winston-Salem Southbound Railroad, purchased several lots that originally composed this property between 1923 and 1925. He and his wife, Ruth Shore Hudgins, were the first occupants of the house and retained ownership of the property until 1962. The property changed hands several times in the 1960s and 1970s, until the present owner purchased it in December 1976. Ruth Shore Hudgins was the sister of both Claudia Shore Kester, who lived on Freds Road, and Kathleen Shore Fox, who lived at 1317 Polo Road. The Hudgins daughters, Frances Rhodes and Anna Fouts, lived on either side of the house where they grew up, at 1519 and 1537 Polo Road, respectively. (TR, CD, HOC, Kent Strupe email, October 19, 2015)

**Garage**  
Ca. 1930

Contributing building

Northwest of the rear of the house is a frame garage with weatherboard siding, a hipped roof sheathed with standing-seam metal, and vertical-board doors with diagonal wood braces in the lower half.

**Barn/storage building**  
Ca. 1930

Contributing building

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Farther back on the lot north of the house is a frame barn/storage building. It features German siding and a front-gambrel roof sheathed with standing-seam metal. It has an off-center batten door flanked by four-over-four sash windows. Within the front gambrel is a loading door made of narrow vertical boards and four-light windows that flank it.

**Playhouse**  
Ca. 1980

Noncontributing building

Northeast of the house stands a small playhouse with half-log walls and a front-gable roof. It has four-light windows and a narrow five-panel door on the gable end. The playhouse was moved to its present location from a house in another part of Winston-Salem.

**Jacob A. Jr. and Anna Hudgins Fouts House**  
1537 Polo Road  
1955

Contributing building

The Fouts House is a one-story, frame, Ranch-style dwelling. The house has asbestos-shingle siding, a side-gable roof, and a rear chimney. Windows are modern two-over-two sash. The paneled-door entrance is in the west-end bay of the four-bay façade. Next to it on the right is a three-part picture window partially hidden by a fabric awning. The east-end bay has a double window, and the bay to its left has a single window. Beneath the picture window is a low brick planter. At the east end of the planter, a brick-veneered half wall beneath the single and double windows carries across the remainder of the façade. A short, recessed wing extends westward from the west end of the house. Jacob and Anna Fouts were the first occupants of the house and retained ownership of it until the present. Jacob Fouts was a machinist at Reynolds Tobacco. Anna Fouts was the daughter of Irvin and Ruth Hudgins, who lived next door at 1533 Polo Road, and the sister of Frances Rhodes, who lived at 1519 Polo Road. (TR, CD, HOC, Kent Strupe email, October 19, 2015)

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### ROSEDALE CIRCLE

**House**

Noncontributing building

100 Rosedale Circle  
1984

This house and the house at 104 Rosedale Circle are nearly identical Split Level-style dwellings except for being mirror images of each other. The four-bay-wide house has a side-gable roof and a brick chimney on the south end. The one-story main level is brick veneered, as is the lower level of the split-level section. The upper level is sheathed with vinyl German siding and projects forward from the lower level like a Garrison-style house. Most windows are one-over-one sash. The one-story section of the house encompasses the south two bays, with an entrance adjacent to the split-level section and a slightly bowed window with twelve lights to its left. Brick steps lead to an engaged front porch with plain wood support posts across the one-story section. Town and Country Builders of Mount Airy appear to have been the contractors for the house. The first owners were Steven and Rebecca Hunter, who purchased the house in February 1984, but sold it the following year to David and Deborah Rice. The Rices owned the house until 1991. (TR, CD)

**House**

Noncontributing building

104 Rosedale Circle  
1984

This house and the house at 100 Rosedale Circle are nearly identical Split Level-style dwellings except for being mirror images of each other. The four-bay-wide house has a side-gable roof and a brick chimney on the north end. The one-story main level is brick veneered, as is the lower level of the split-level section. The upper level is sheathed with vinyl German siding and projects forward from the lower level like a Garrison-style house. Most windows are six-over-six sash. The one-story section of the house encompasses the north two bays, with an entrance adjacent to the split-level section and a slightly bowed window with twelve lights to its right. Brick steps lead to an engaged front porch with plain wood support posts across the one-story section. As with 100 Rosedale Circle, Town and Country Builders of Mount Airy appear to have been the contractors for the house. Dorothy Jean Carter Seeman was the first owner, purchasing the house in 1984 and selling it in 1993. However, she was not listed at this address in the 1986 City Directory, so she may have used it as rental property. However, the 1993 purchaser and current owner, Noel Hunter, still lives there. (TR, CD)

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### **Shed**

Noncontributing building

Late twentieth century

Behind the house is a small shed with vertical-board siding, a front-gambrel roof, and a door on the gambrel end.

### **House**

Two noncontributing buildings

109-111 Rosedale Circle  
1937

In 1937, one-story frame, Minimal Traditional-style houses were built at 109 and 111 Rosedale Circle. Both had side-gable roofs and an interior brick chimney. Originally, 109 had a gabled front wing with a bay window. Eileen Lackey Sharpe was the first owner of 109, and she and her husband, R. Y. Sharpe, lived there from 1938 to 1951. R. Y. Sharpe was president of Pilot Freight Carriers. Originally, 111 had a three-bay façade with a central entrance, an entrance porch with classical columns, a gabled roof, and a round-arched frieze, and a porch on the north side. The first owner of 111 may have been Harold W. Thompson and his wife. However, in 1941 Fair L. and Mary Swaim purchased 111 and lived there until 1955. He was an auditor at Western Electric. In 1987, Wake Forest University purchased 111 and the following year, 109. Wake Forest joined the two houses via a lower gabled section between the two with a side-gable roof, central door, and gabled entrance porch, and converted the whole to student housing. The present building is vinyl sided and has six-over-six sash windows. (TR, CD, ca. 1954 photograph)

### **Robah L. and Pearl B. Snyder House**

Contributing building

110 Rosedale Circle  
1936

This one-and-a-half-story, brick-veneered bungalow has a front-gable roof with a window in the gable, a brick chimney on the north side, and a three-bay facade. All the windows are one-over-one sash and are probably replacements. With panels in the lower half and tall, narrow, round-arched lights in the upper half, the center-bay door is also a replacement. A pair of windows flanks the entrance on either side. A shed-roofed porch carries across the façade and extends past the house on the north. Its form is probably original, but its turned posts and plain balustrade are likely replacements. Seven brick steps with wood side railings rise to the porch. Robah and Pearl Snyder were the first owners of the house, purchasing the property in March 1935. They lived

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here until 1952, when they sold the house. Robah Snyder operated Honeycutt and Snyder Service Station on North Liberty Street. (TR, CD)

**Garage**  
Ca. 1980

Noncontributing building

This vinyl-sided garage has a front-gable roof and a roll-up door on the gable end.

**G. L. Collins House**  
112 Rosedale Circle  
1930

Contributing building

The Collins House is a one-and-a-half-story frame Minimal Traditional-style dwelling. It has asbestos-shingle siding, a four-bay façade, and a side-gable roof. Two gabled dormers with six-over-six sash windows project from the front roof slope, and a brick chimney rises along the front slope of the roof on the south side of the house. The near-center, recessed entrance consists of a door with nine lights in the upper half and wood panels below, flanked by narrow, Craftsman-style sidelights. A gabled wing projects from the facade in the south bay. It has a three-sided bay window with a sixteen-light center section and six-over-six sash windows on the sides. The bay window is topped by a three-sided roof and, between the roof and the gable peak is a wood louvered vent. The two bays of the north half of the facade have eight-over-eight sash windows. The northernmost bay is part of a one-story side wing with a side-gable roof. G. L. Collins, who purchased the property in March 1927 and held it until 1938, appears to have been the first owner. William and Bernice Davidson lived in the house from 1948 until selling it to Joe and Annie Echols in 1958. William Davidson operated the Hampton and Davidson Jumbo Super Market, and Joe Echols was an engineer at Western Electric. (TR, CD)

**Garage**  
Ca. 1950

Contributing building

Northwest of the house is a single-car garage. It has weatherboard siding, a front-gable roof, and both a vehicular and a pedestrian door.

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### **Obie L. and Hortense Ziglar House**

Contributing building

113 Rosedale Circle  
1936

The one-story, Tudor Revival-influenced Period Cottage-style house has replacement aluminum (or vinyl) siding, a three-bay façade, and a cross-gable roof. The center bay of the façade projects a little in front of the south bay, and the north bay projects a little in front of the center bay. The north bay features a double window with six-over-six sash. Above the window and beneath the front gable is a louvered vent with a peaked head. The most distinctive features of the house are found in the center bay. The south slope of the north-bay gable roof flares outward to intersect with the north slope of the small center-bay gable. The front door fits within the center-bay gable, whose south slope swoops downward almost to the ground. From behind the south slope of the center-bay roof emerges a brick chimney with a broad south shoulder edged with rocks. Above the shoulder, another rock – roughly triangular in shape – is embedded in the center of the stack. The south bay features a large picture window with a single pane of glass. A small, side-gable-roofed carport extends from the south end of the house. Obie and Hortense Ziglar purchased this property in July 1936, and immediately built the house that has been their family home for forty years. He was the district agent for a theatrical company and was the projectionist at the State Theatre on Liberty Street. (TR, CD, Jean Ziglar Interview)

### **Garage**

Contributing building

Ca. 1940

At the end of the driveway south of the house, a single-car garage has German siding and a front-gable roof. At the rear of the garage is a square four-light window.

### **John W. and Pauline Wooten House**

Contributing building

114 Rosedale Circle  
1945

This one-and-a-half-story, Minimal Traditional-style house is brick veneered and has a cross-gable roof and a four-bay façade. Windows are one-over-one sash. Beneath each gable is a window. Within the façade's south bay is a double window. The near-center front entrance features a paneled door with a fanlight and a small, gabled, entrance porch with decorative metal posts and railing. North of the entrance, a brick chimney with a shoulder that slopes downward to

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the front rises between two windows. On the north side of the house is a secondary entrance with a shed-roofed hood. Beginning in 1944, this property changed hands three times before it was purchased in November 1945 by John and Pauline Wooten. The house remained in their ownership until 2009. John Wooten was a partner in Swaim and Wooten Grocery on North Cherry Street. (TR, CD)

**Garage**  
Ca. 1950

Contributing building

Northwest of the house is a frame garage with weatherboard siding, a front-gable roof, and a side-sliding front door.

**W. R. and Mittie Clifton House**  
115 Rosedale Circle  
Ca. 1940

Contributing building

The Clifton House is a one-and-a-half-story Minimal Traditional-style house with a brick foundation, asbestos-shingle siding, a three-bay façade, and a cross-gable roof. It is nearly identical to the house at 124 Rosedale Circle, except that the other house is brick-veneered. They were likely constructed by the same builder or utilized the same plan. A brick chimney rises on the south side of the house toward the front. To the rear of the chimney, three gabled dormers project from the south slope of the front-gable roof. Windows are one-over-one sash, paired on the center and north bays of the façade. The south bay has a replacement door with an oval window. Wrapping around the southwest corner of the house is a screened porch with a side-gable roof. The property changed hands several times in 1940 and 1941. But when W. R. and Mittie Clifton purchased the house in February 1943, their family retained ownership until 1992. Willie Clifton was an assistant foreman at R. J. Reynolds Tobacco. (TR, CD)

**William Y. Stewart House**  
116 Rosedale Circle  
1931

Contributing building

The Stewart House is a two-story Dutch Colonial Revival-style dwelling. The painted-brick house has a three-bay façade and a gambrel roof. A shed dormer with three windows projects from the front slope of the roof. Brick chimneys rise from the center of the house and from the south end. Windows are six-over-one sash, and on the two outer bays of the façade's first story,

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they are paired. The center-bay entrance has a vertical-board door with a rectangular window near the top. A round-arched bonnet projects from the roof eave to shelter the door. A vinyl-sided, one-story wing at the south end of the house was probably originally a porch. It has a door on the front and windows on the side. Additions have been made to the rear of the house, including a single-car garage at the north end. A rock retaining wall runs along the south side of the front yard and curves around to the front. William Stewart, a minister, purchased the house in October 1931 and sold it in 1945. Several later owners were associated with the medical profession. William Giles and his wife, Zora, owned the house from 1946 to 1956. He was a technician at Bowman Gray School of Medicine, and she was a nurse. Also a nurse was Mozella Hauser, who owned the house from 1956 to 1982. (TR, CD)

### **Robert L. and Gertrude Sprinkle House**

Contributing building

118 Rosedale Circle  
1954

The one-story, brick-veneered, Ranch-style dwelling has a five-bay façade and long, side-gable roof. The south gable is brick, but the north gable is vinyl-sided. A front-gabled wing projects from the façade's south-end bay. A brick chimney rises from the center of the house. The recessed entrance is just north of the front wing and consists of a door with a column of rectangular sidelights on only the north side. At the approximate center of the façade is a three-part picture window with a large, center pane flanked by four-over-four sash. Other windows of the brick body of the house are six-over-six sash. At the northeast corner of the house is a sunroom, with vinyl siding and four-over-four sash windows – three on the front and two on the north side. The room may originally have been a recessed porch. Robert and Gertrude Sprinkle purchased the property in May 1953 and lived here until selling the house in 1978. Robert Sprinkle was a clerk for the Veterans Administration. (TR, CD)

### **R. Dewey and E. J. Miller House**

Contributing building

119 Rosedale Circle  
1937

The one-story, Minimal Traditional-style Miller House is sheathed with asbestos-shingle siding and has a three-bay façade and a cross-gable roof. Small, gabled projecting bays are located at the center of the façade and on the rear half of the north elevation. Windows are six-over-six sash and are paired on the two outer bays of the façade. In the façade's center bay, the front door has strap hinges and a small rectangular window near the top. A metal canopy across the bay shelters

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the entrance. Immediately left of the projecting entrance bay is a brick chimney with a single shoulder that forms a long curve from the upper stack to the wider base. Dewey Miller and his wife purchased the property in August 1936 and sold the house in 1943 to Reade and Helen Johnson. They occupied it until 1957. Thereafter, it was used, at least for a time, as rental property. (TR, CD)

**Garage**  
Ca. 1950

Contributing building

Behind the house is a frame garage with German siding, a front-gable roof, and a side-sliding door made of narrow vertical boards.

**G. O. and Winnie B. Stinson House**  
120 Rosedale Circle  
1935

Contributing building

This one-story, frame, Minimal Traditional-style house has a brick foundation, a cross-gable roof, and a brick chimney on the south side. The house is sheathed with vinyl wood shingles, except for the center and north bays of the three-bay façade, which are sheathed with manufactured stone. The entrance is in the center bay, which protrudes slightly from the rest of the façade and has its own gable, the north slope of which is aligned with the north slope of the primary south front gable. A metal canopy shelters the front door. Left of the door is a picture window composed of a large, center, glass pane bordered on the sides and top by small, rectangular lights. To the right (north) of the entrance is a six-over-six sash window. G. O. and Winnie Stinson appear to have been the first owners of the house, having purchased the property in March 1934. In 1943, they sold the house to Robert and Ila Hunter, who resided here until 1989. Robert Hunter was an employee of Western Electric. (TR, CD)

**Shed**  
Ca. 1990

Noncontributing building

Northwest of the house is a small shed with vinyl German siding, a broad, front-gable roof with overhanging eaves, and a double-leaf, vinyl German-sided door on the front.

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### House

Noncontributing building

121 Rosedale Circle  
1937; ca. 2010

This one-to-two-story, frame, Minimal Traditional-style house has a three-bay façade, a side-gable roof, and a brick chimney on the south end near the front of the house. The center-bay front entrance is sheltered by a gabled entrance porch with paired, capped support posts and a round-arched soffit beneath the gable. In the bays on either side of the entrance is a pair of one-over-one sash windows. At the south end of the façade is a side-gable-roofed screened porch. Within the last decade, the house has undergone numerous changes. Vinyl siding has replaced the earlier weatherboard or shingle siding, the front door is a replacement, the present one-over-one sash windows have replaced bungalow-style sash windows, the bottom half of the screened porch has been sided, a front gable above the south bay of the façade has been added to the side-gable roof, and a second story has been added to the rear of the original, one-story house by continuing the front slope of the roof to a higher ridge on the south half of the house. Ella W. Page may have been the original occupant of the house, having purchased it in November 1937, but during the 1950s and 1960s it was used as rental property. During that time, a supervisor at International Building Machines and an assistant engineer at Western Electric occupied the house. (TR, CD, HOC)

### Garage

Noncontributing building

Ca. 1990

Southeast of the house is a two-car garage with vinyl siding, a roll-up door, and a front gable roof.

### Harry F. and Geneva Bailey House

Contributing building

122 Rosedale Circle  
1937

The Bailey House is a one-and-a-half-story, brick-veneered, Period Cottage-style dwelling. The house has many distinctive features, among which are the clipped-gable primary roof and the steep front gable encompassing the south two bays of the four-bay façade. The front gable has a round-arched window under the peak and its north roof slope swoops downward to the side of the chimney. The front chimney is decorated with rusticated-stone inserts and terra cotta chimney pots. The front entrance is immediately north of the chimney and is accentuated by a

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steep gable above it. Two rusticated stone blocks are at the base of the gable, and above the door is a round-arched fanlight. A band of header bricks outlines the door and its fanlight. Immediately adjacent to the entrance on the right is an engaged porch with heavy brick posts. Concrete steps with brick side walls access the entrance and a relatively narrow terrace that carries across the façade from the porch southward to the north end of the south bay. Windows are one-over-one sash; the small, horizontal window south of the chimney likely was filled originally with diamond muntins. The small weatherboarded front dormer with broad gable roof and side-sliding window may be an addition. At the rear of the house is a brick-veneered garage with a front-gable roof that was likely built at the same time as the house. However, a tall picket prevented a full view of the garage, so that it could not be recorded and evaluated. Harry and Geneva Bailey purchased the property in February 1934 and held on to the house until 1995. Harry Bailey was an employee at R. J. Reynolds Tobacco. (TR, CD)

**Paul J. Futrell House**  
123 Rosedale Circle  
1938; ca. 1970

Contributing building

This Minimal Traditional-style house has a brick foundation, aluminum siding, a three-bay façade (original), a side-gable roof, and a brick chimney at the south end of the house. Brick steps rise to the center-bay entrance, which has a door with a fanlight near the top and a sheltering entry porch with metal posts and railing and a gable roof with a round-arched soffit. Windows are six-over-six sash. A porch with a side gable and jalousie windows extends southward from the south end of the house. A brick-veneered wing with a side-gable roof and a small, six-over-six sash window on the front was added to the north end of the house ca. 1970. Paul Futrell and his wife appear to have been the original owners and occupants of the house. They purchased the property in May 1937 and sold it to Lee N. and Mildred H. Shamel in the 1943. The Shamels resided here until 1993. Lee Shamel was a foreman at R. J. Reynolds Tobacco. (TR, CD)

**Garage/shed**  
Ca. 1985

Noncontributing building

Northeast of the house is a frame garage/shed with vertical-board siding, a broad, front-gable roof, and an opening on the front gable end.

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### **E. R. and M. V. Chatman House**

Contributing building

124 Rosedale Circle  
1936

This one-story, Minimal Traditional-style house is nearly identical to the house at 115 Rosedale Circle, except that the other house is frame. They were likely constructed by the same builder or used the same plan. The house at 124 Rosedale Circle is brick-veneered and has brick soldier courses at water table and cornice heights. The house has a cross-gable roof and a brick chimney on the north side. Windows are six-over-six sash, paired on the three-bay façade. The entrance is in the façade's north end bay and has a paneled door with a fanlight near the top. Sheltering the entrance and extending beyond the north end of the house to encompass the base of the chimney and the window between the chimney and the façade is a side-gable porch with a broken terra cotta floor and decorative metal posts. A side dormer is in the middle of the north slope of the roof. E. R. Chatman and his wife appear to have been the first owners of the house, purchasing the property in March 1936 and retaining it until August 1939. The house changed hands numerous times thereafter. From the mid-1940s through the early 1950s, Harry D. and Elsie Cooke owned and occupied the house. He was a foreman at Hanes Knitting. From 1954 to 1963, Edgar V. and Eunice Doub were the owners and occupants. He was a clerk at Western Electric. (TR, CD)

### **Shed**

Noncontributing building

Ca. 1990

Standing northwest of the house, this small frame shed is sheathed with vertical-board siding, has a front-gable roof, and has a center-front door of vertical boards with a small window in the upper half.

### **William C. and Elizabeth F. Chaffin House**

Contributing building

125 Rosedale Circle  
1940

This Minimal Traditional-style house is a frame, one-and-a-half story dwelling with a symmetrical three-bay façade. It has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and a steep side-gable roof with a pair of gabled dormers on the front slope of the roof. A brick chimney rises at the south end of the house. Windows are six-over-six sash and paired on the façade. The center-bay entrance has a paneled door with a fanlight window at the top. An entrance porch with a steep

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gable and decorative metal posts shelters the door. Extending southward from the south end of the house is a screened porch with a side-gable roof. This house and the house at 175 Crepe Myrtle Circle were probably constructed by the same contractor or utilized the same plan. William and Elizabeth Chaffin were the original and longtime owners and occupants of the house. They purchased the property in May 1937 and resided here until 1986. William Chaffin was an office worker at Arden Farms Packing. (TR, CD)

**Foy and Minnie Cartwright House**  
126 Rosedale Circle  
Ca. 1945

Contributing building

This Minimal Traditional-style house is a one-and-a-half story frame dwelling with a brick foundation, aluminum siding, a three-bay façade, and a side-gable roof. The slightly projecting center entrance bay has a front-gable roof with slopes of different lengths, a tiny window beneath the gable peak, a small four-light window left of the entrance, and a door with stepped windows in the upper half. Adjacent to the entrance bay on the right is a brick chimney with a single shoulder high on the stack. The two outer bays of the façade have a six-over-six sash window, and most of the house's other windows are also six-over-six sash. Expanding northward from the façade is a side porch with a side-gable roof and replacement wood posts. The porch shelters a side entrance and a window. A one-story rear ell extends from the north side of the house. Although tax records give a construction date of 1940 for this house, it may have been erected several years later. The Buena Vista Company, who acquired the property in 1928, did not sell it until 1944, and between January 1944 and May 1947, the property changed hands five times. Due to the wartime scarcity of materials, it is unlikely that the house was built during World War II. In 1947, however, Foy and Minnie Cartwright purchased the property and resided here until selling the house in 1962. Foy Cartwright was an employee of Western Electric. He was the brother of Howard Cartwright, who lived at 129 and later at 131 Rosedale Circle, and the son of Walter and Sallie Cartwright, who lived at 116 Harmon Avenue. (TR, CD)

**Thomas A. and Adrienna Dillon House**  
127 Rosedale Circle  
1947; ca. 1960

Contributing building

This one-story, Minimal Traditional-style house is brick-veneered, has a three-bay façade, and a side-gable roof with a gabled dormer on the front slope. A brick chimney rises on the south side of the house. A projecting wing with a front-gable roof encompasses the center and north bays of

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the façade. Both the front gable and the dormer on the primary roof are sheathed with vinyl siding. Originally, the north bay was a garage, but the garage door was replaced ca. 1960 with a large picture window with a twenty-light center section flanked by narrow four-over-four sash windows. To its right, the center-bay entrance is recessed. The door is paneled and has a fanlight window at the top. The façade's south bay has another picture window, this one with a sixteen-light center section flanked by narrow four-over-four sash windows. The original owners and occupants of the house were Thomas A. and Adrienna Dillon, who purchased the property in October 1946 and sold it in 1955. He was a supervisor at Western Electric. In 1957, Thane E. and Marie McDonald purchased the house, and they occupied it until 1979. He was Director of Music at Wake Forest College. (TR, CD, ca. 1954 photograph)

### **Ralph F. and H. M. Bobo House**

Contributing building

129 Rosedale Circle  
1936

This simple Period Cottage-style house is a one-story frame dwelling with asbestos-shingle siding, a three-bay façade, and a cross-gable roof. The south end bay of the façade is framed within the front gable that abuts the center gable to its left and intersects the primary side-gable roof. Both the south bay and the north bay have a modern, replacement, casement window with a pair of vertical lights and a horizontal light across the top. The slightly projecting center bay is framed by a gable roof whose north slope is longer than the south slope. In its center is the front entrance, which has a vertical-board door with a small, vertical, six-light window near the top. A brick chimney with randomly placed rusticated stones rises on the façade between the primary plane of the façade and the north slope of the center bay. It has a broad shoulder which, for a short way, parallels the center-bay roof's north slope before curving downward to the ground. Ralph Bobo and his wife appear to have been the first owners of the house. They purchased the property in January 1936 and retained ownership until November 1948, when they sold the house to Howard and Edna Cartwright, who lived here until selling the house in 1959. In 1951 Howard Cartwright was a mechanic at Piedmont Aviation, but later he became Vice-President of Maintenance and Operations at Piedmont Airlines. He was the brother of Foy Cartwright, who lived at 126 Rosedale Circle and the son of Walter and Sallie Cartwright, who lived at 116 Harmon Avenue. (TR, CD, Kent Strupe email, February 2, 2016)

**Garage**  
Ca. 1940

Contributing building

Northeast of the house is a single-car, German-sided garage with a front gable roof

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and a replacement roll-up door.

### **William J. McClendon House**

Contributing building

131 Rosedale Circle  
1939; ca. 1975

The McClendon House is a one-and-a-half-story, brick-veneered, Colonial Revival-style dwelling. It features a steep, side-gable roof with two gabled dormers on the front slope, a brick chimney at the south end of the house, and a symmetrical, three-bay façade. The center entrance has a paneled door with a classical surround. In the bays on either side of the entrance are eight-over-eight sash windows with paneled shutters, each with a cut-out crescent moon. A full-façade porch has square, capped posts and a flat roof. Until sometime in the last decade, a decorative balustrade bordered the roof deck. A three-bay brick garage extends northward from the north end of the house. Because of a vertical seam in the brick post between the south bay and the middle bay, it is likely that only the bay that abuts the house is original. Like the main roof of the house, it has a gabled dormer with weatherboard siding and a six-over-six sash window. The center and north bays, which were probably added ca. 1975, do not have a brick post between them, though the north-end wall is brick. The vehicular bays have roll-up doors with a band of windows, four windows per bay, and those of the south bay next to the house are smaller than those in the other two bays. Straddling the roof ridge between the center and north bays is a square vent with louvers and a bell-cast roof. Frame additions have been built to the rear of the house – a shed-roofed addition behind the north end of the main body of the house, and a gabled addition behind the south garage bay. A rubble-stone retaining wall runs along the south side of the property, separating its higher-level yard from the lower yard of 133 Rosedale Circle. William McClendon and his wife appear to have been the first owners and occupants of the house. They purchased the property in 1936 and sold it in 1947. Howard and Edna Cartwright lived next door at 129 Rosedale Circle from 1948 until they purchased this house in 1959. They remained here until 1983. (TR, CD)

### **Culbreth-Hunt House**

Contributing building

133 Rosedale Circle  
1939

This one-and-a-half-story, simple Minimal Traditional-style house is a frame dwelling with a brick foundation, a four-bay façade, aluminum siding, and a steep, side-gable roof. At the approximate center of the house, a short gabled wing projects from the rest of the façade. It

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encompasses a pair of six-over-six sash windows and a smaller six-over-six sash window beneath the gable peak. The entrance is in the bay immediately north of the projecting bay. The door has a shield-shaped window near the top and a round-arched head. The door has a molded surround, and a row of header bricks outlines the round arch. A shed-roofed hood supported by heavy decorative brackets shelters the entrance. The entrance is set against a brick wall that flows into the brick chimney to the north. Randomly placed rusticated stones are inserted into the brick of the chimney and the wall surrounding the entrance. Rusticated stone is also placed diagonally across the base of the chimney, caps a shoulder high on the stack, and tops the chimney. The façade's north-end bay is only one-story in height and has a side-gable roof and a six-over-six sash window. The south-end bay has a six-over-six sash window that, several years ago, replaced an eight-over-eight sash window. A secondary entrance at the south end of the house is sheltered by a shed-roofed hood, but also by a larger metal canopy that covers both the entrance and the steps leading to it. A shed room runs along the rear of the house. M. T. and Mildred Culbreth were probably the first owner-occupants of the house. They purchased the property in May 1940 and sold it to William Alden and Margaret Hunt in 1948. The Hunts owned the house for the next forty years, not selling it until 1988. William Alden Hunt was an employee at Western Electric.

Perhaps of most importance to the neighborhood, Margaret Hunt operated a kindergarten in the finished attic of their home during the 1950s and 1960s. The door on the south side of the house was where parents left and picked up their children. Classes were half days Monday through Friday. Activities included story time, art, music, playtime, and outings to neighboring Wake Forest College. Several children who attended Mrs. Hunt's kindergarten still live in the neighborhood. (TR, CD, HOC)

### **William H. and Annabelle A. Montgomery House**

Contributing building

135 Rosedale Circle  
1958

This one-story Ranch house is brick-veneered below window height and sheathed with vinyl German siding above that. It has a side-gable roof, with a broad front gable low on the roof above the center and south bays of the façade. The side-gable roof of the two-bay garage at the north end of the house is approximately two feet lower than the roof over the living areas of the house. The garage bays have roll-up doors. A brick chimney rises, forward of the roof ridge, between the house and the garage. The house entrance is at the center of the three-bay house façade. To its right is a one-over-one sash window. To its left is a three-part picture window with a large center pane and a narrow one-over one sash on either side. A decade ago, the center pane

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had sixteen lights.

The lot on which this house stands was originally part of an eleven-acre tract that extended southward from the south end of Rosedale Circle. That tract was sub-divided several times, until the mid-1950s, when the lot associated with 135 Rosedale Circle acquired its present size. It was on this lot that the present house was built in 1958. It was the home of Annabelle Aaron Montgomery and her husband, William, who was a salesman at Motor Parts. Annabelle was the daughter of W. C. and Rosa Anna Aaron, who lived on a larger, adjacent, section of the tract before its final subdivision. (TR, CD, HOC)

### **Charles S. and Erma O. Cline House**

Contributing building

136 Rosedale Circle  
1946

Built at the end of World War II, the Cline House is a one-story, frame, Minimal Traditional-style house with a classical front porch. It has a stuccoed foundation, wood-shingled siding, and a stepped, side-gable roof with a broad front cross gable. Windows are six-over-one sash. Broad wood steps lead to the pedimented porch that carries across the north three bays of the six-bay façade. The porch has Tuscan columns, a plain frieze, and a weatherboarded tympanum. The front entrance forms the center bay of the three sheltered by the porch. It features a six-panel door with glass in the top two panels, a sidelight column on the left side, and a classical surround. At the north end of the house, a door opens to a side-gabled, screened porch. At the south end of the house, a roll-up door opens to a basement garage. Charles and Erma Cline were the original owners and occupants of the house. Erma Cline had had an association with the property since April 1944, but it was not until December 1946, probably when the house had been completed, that she and her husband, Charlie, were both listed on a quit-claim deed. Charles Cline was a driver for Pilot Freight Carriers. The Clines lived here until 1954. Among other owners in the 1950s and early 1960s were, with their wives, Paul Simos, manager of the locally famous Simos Barbeque Inn, Herman Hickman, a sports reporter for Piedmont Publishing, and James Wright, a mechanical specialist at Piedmont Aviation. (TR, CD)

### **Shed**

Noncontributing building

Early twenty-first century

Southwest of the house is a frame shed. It has wood-shingled siding and a front-gable roof. The right half of the façade has a double-leaf paneled door sheltered by

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a front-gabled porch with square corner posts. A tall, single-light window is to the left of the door.

### **Virgil H. and Bessie Jenkins House**

Contributing building

137 Rosedale Circle  
1938

The Jenkins House is a one-and-a-half-story, frame, Minimal-Traditional-style dwelling with a brick foundation, vinyl siding, a four-bay façade, and a cross-gable roof. Windows are six-over-six sash, paired on the façade. The central entrance bay projects forward from the rest of the façade and is crowned by a small, front-facing gable. The door, itself, is made of vertical boards and has three stepped lights in the upper half. A brick façade chimney rises immediately to the left of the entrance. It has a single curved shoulder on the left side, with header bricks bordering the curve. The north-end bay is only one story in height, and it has a side-gable roof and a multi-light front door. This section may originally have been a porch. Bessie Jenkins purchased the property in August 1937, and she and her husband, Virgil, lived here for forty years, selling it to its present owner in 1980. Virgil Jenkins was a building contractor, and it is likely that he built the house. (TR, CD)

### **Young House**

Contributing building

139 Rosedale Circle  
1940

Set back from the street on a large lot, this simple Colonial Revival-style dwelling is a two-story frame house with a brick foundation, weatherboard siding, a side-gable roof, and a near-center interior brick chimney. The land slopes downward from west to east, so that the foundation is much taller on the east than on the west. In addition, stone retaining walls curve around the front of the house and the driveway at the rear. The three-bay façade has a central entrance bay which projects in front of the rest of the façade. It is marked by a front-gable roof. The six-panel door has glass in the two upper panels. A five-light transom surmounts the door, and the whole has a classical surround. Façade windows are eight-over-eight sash, except for the small window over the entrance, which is four-over-four sash. Other windows are six-over-six sash. On the east side of the house is a one-story screened porch with a side-gable roof. A two-story rear ell extending from the east side of the house may be an addition. The house changed hands frequently over the years, but it appears that A. C. and Georgia Young and their family were the original owners and occupants. They purchased four lots here in 1939 and 1940 and sold the house in November

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1945 to Julius and Margaret Newell. Julius Newell was the director of safety and personnel at Pilot Freight Carriers. The Newells sold the house in 1952 to Willard and Ann Gilbert. Willard Gilbert was an engineer at Western Electric. When Lowell and Anne Tillett purchased the house in 1956, they lived here until 1968. Both were teachers at Wake Forest College. (TR, CD)

### **Harold K. and Edith Saunders House**

Contributing building

140 Rosedale Circle  
1946

The one-and-a-half-story Saunders House is a Minimal Traditional-style dwelling with a brick foundation, vinyl-shingle siding, and a side-gable roof with two gabled dormers with six-over-six sash windows on the front slope. The house has an asymmetrical three-bay façade. The near-center entrance features a door with wood panels in the lower half and twelve lights in the upper half. The fluted pilasters and cornice of the door surround suggest the influence of the earlier twentieth-century Colonial Revival tradition. In the bay to the right of the entrance is a pair of six-over-six sash windows. In the northwest bay to the left of the entrance is a picture window with a large center pane flanked by narrow eight-light windows that are probably casements. A side entrance is on the southeast end of the house. It has an entrance porch with square corner posts, a balustrade, and a shed roof. A brick chimney with a single, curved shoulder rises on the northwest end of the house in front of the center roof ridge. North of the house stands a small, pre-fabricated, metal shed with a front-gable roof and a paneled, double-leaf door that consumes the façade. Erma Cline and her associates may have built this house, but the first owner-occupants appear to have been Harold K. and Edith Saunders, who purchased the house in February 1947 and lived here until 1955. In 1951, Harold Saunders was listed in the city directory as chief pilot at Piedmont Aviation, but by 1954, he was vice-president for operations at the company. In 1955, F. Preston and Emily Lincoln purchased the house, and they lived here for some years. In 1956, Preston Lincoln was listed as director of tariffs and schedules at Piedmont Aviation. He remained in this position through at least 1963. (TR, CD)

### **E. T. Brightwell House**

Contributing building

141 Rosedale Circle  
1935

The Rustic Revival-style Brightwell House is one of the most unusual in the Oak Crest neighborhood. The one-story, H-shaped dwelling is constructed of saddle-notched round logs with mortar chinking painted white. The logs protrude in each direction at the corners of the house and lengthen toward the base. The façade is three bays wide, with the end bays forming

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wings that project forward from the center section of the house. Both wings have front-gable roofs. The gables are sheathed with vertical boards, and a louvered vent is under each gable peak. The roof of the center section of the house is side-gabled, but tees into the gabled side wings. Each of the front wings has an unusual pair of windows with five lights – three rectangular lights across the top and two much larger lights across the bottom. The recessed center bay contains the entrance, which is composed of a paneled door with four small lights across the top flanked by three-light sidelights above wood panels. Above the center-roof eaves over the entrance is a small gable holding an eight-light window with four small, square lights across the top and four larger vertical lights underneath. Running across the front of the house is a terra cotta tile terrace. The terrace is bordered across the front by stone walls interrupted by log railings with horizontal top and bottom rails and vertical balusters. Stone steps aligned with the entrance provide access to the terrace. A stuccoed, interior chimney rises from the back slope of the center roof ridge. Edgar T. Brightwell purchased this property in full in 1935. He owned it until 1972. However, whether he ever occupied the house is not known. Although it does not look like a house built for rental purposes, at least during the 1950s and 1960s, it was occupied by various tenants, not Brightwell. (TR, CD)

### **Garage**

Ca. 1940

Contributing building

Just beyond the southwest corner of the house is a single-car frame garage. It has a brick foundation, German siding, a front-gable roof, and a pair of vertical-board doors that swing open on strap hinges.

### **James A. Jr. and Doris L. Roddick House**

142 Rosedale Circle

1954

Contributing building

This one-and-a-half story, Ranch-style house is predominantly brick veneered, but the north half of the three-bay façade is sheathed with vinyl siding. The house has a broad, side-gable roof with a shed dormer across the rear and a brick chimney that rises at the north end just forward of the roof ridge line. The front slope of the roof extends slightly more over the right two bays than over the left bay to accommodate that part of the façade's slight projection. The center-bay entrance is recessed, with splayed walls on either side of the wood-paneled door. The south bay is marked by a pair of two-over-two sash windows. The north bay features a broad picture window with a twelve-light center section flanked by two narrow two-over-two sash. Projecting

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from the center of the north end of the house is a screened porch with a shed roof. A one-story wing with a deck extends from the north half of the rear of the house. James and Doris Roddick were the original occupants of the house. They owned it from 1953 to 1968. James Roddick was the assistant manager of Motor Parts. (TR, CD)

### **Sharp-Brewer House**

Contributing building

143 Rosedale Circle  
1940

This Ranch-style house is a one-story frame dwelling notable for its length and the projecting and receding planes of its six-bay façade. The house is predominantly sheathed with asbestos shingles, with the exception of the entrance bay and the bays immediately to either side of it, which are stone-veneered. Side gables cover most of the house, but at the east end, the roof is intersected by a front-gabled wing. The center of the house has a higher roof than do the other sections, and a stone chimney rises from its roof ridge. The windows of the projecting bays are eight-over-eight sash, while those of the other bays are six-over-six sash. The entrance, with its vertical-board door, is marked by a small porch with a shed roof, square posts, and a plain balustrade. Jack B. and Ellen Sharp purchased Lots 80 and 81 in 1937 and Lot 79 in November 1939, after which they built the house. They retained ownership until 1947. From 1947 to 1951, Thomas F. and Marianne Southgate lived here. He was assistant sales manager at Hanes Knitting. When Royce E. and Rebecca Brewer purchased the house in 1951, they made it their home for more than five decades. Royce Brewer was a salesman. (TR, CD)

### **George D. and Laetitia Smothers House**

Contributing building

145 Rosedale Circle  
1940

The Smothers House is a one-story, frame, Ranch-style dwelling. It is sheathed with asbestos shingles, has a six-bay façade, and a side-gable center roof with front-gabled wings at either end of the house. An interior brick chimney rises from the front slope of the side-gable roof near the center of the house. Windows are six-over-six sash. The entrance is located in the second bay from the northwest end of the house, and a shed-roofed porch with plain posts and a frieze scalloped with shallow segmental arches extends southeastward from the northwest end bay to shelter the entrance and the two window bays adjacent to it to the southeast. Beyond the porch, a bay with a window and a lower roof is recessed and bridges the space between the porch-sheltered bays and the projecting bay at the southeast end of the house. George and Laetitia

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Smothers were the first owners of the house, purchasing the property in November 1939. They resided here until selling the house in 1961. George Smothers was a driver for Greyhound Bus, and was related to the Smothers Brothers of the entertainment world, whose father, Major Thomas B. Smothers Jr., was reared in Winston-Salem. (TR, CD, Kent Strupe email, February 2, 2016)

### **David R. and Julia Lounsbury House**

Contributing building

146 Rosedale Circle  
Ca.1965

This one-story-with-basement Ranch-style house is brick-veneered and has a side-gable roof. The center bay of the five-bay façade projects slightly from the rest of the façade and has a front-gable roof. The entrance is immediately south (to the right) of the projecting bay, and its door with stepped lights in the upper half is reached by a set of four brick and concrete steps with metal side railings. To the right of the entrance, the south-end bay has a picture with a large, single pane in the center flanked by narrow one-over-one sash. Other windows of the house are one-over-one sash. Because of the slope of the land, an above-ground basement is at the south end of the house. Geneva and H. F. Bailey owned the property from 1937 to 1964, but although tax records give the house's date of construction as 1963, it was not listed in the city directories until 1967, when David R. and Julia Lounsbury of Lounsbury Realty were residing here. They owned the property from 1965 to 1970. (TR, CD)

### **Hendricks-Smith House**

Contributing building

147 Rosedale Circle  
1934

The combination of steep gables, front chimney, rough stucco siding with slate accents, and diamond-shaped façade features make this picturesque house one of the best examples of the Period Cottage-style in the Oak Crest neighborhood. The one-and-a-half-story dwelling is coated with rough stucco and has a cross-gable roof with a diamond-shaped louvered vent in the front gable. The front entrance is in the center bay of the three-bay façade beneath the front gable. The vertical-board door has a diamond-shaped window in the upper half. Surrounding the doorway are slabs of irregularly sized and cut slate. To the right of the entrance is a rough-stucco-coated chimney that tapers toward the top. The two outer façade bays have double-leaf casement windows. A one-story wing extends from the rear of the house. A stone retaining wall runs along the front of the property separating it from the sidewalk. The original owner of the house is uncertain. Daphne Hartness purchased the property in 1928, but whom she sold it to, and when,

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are not known, due to the illegible name and date in the tax records. The first known occupants were Harvey A. and Lillie Hendricks, who purchased the house in 1943 and lived here until 1957. He was a foreman at Hanes Knitting. They sold the house to D. A. Flynt and his wife, but within a year, the Flynts sold the house to widow Cora Lee Cole Smith. The house remained in her family until 1981. (TR, CD)

**Garage**  
Ca. 1940

Contributing building

Behind the house is a rough-stuccoed garage with a front-gable roof and two bays separated by a heavy wood post. The one visible door on the south side has strap hinges and a band of four lights across the top.

**Gilbert L. and Charlotte H. Shermer House**  
149 Rosedale Circle  
1939

Contributing building

The Shermer House is a one-and-a-half-story brick-veneered dwelling in the Colonial Revival style. The house has a side-gable roof with three gabled dormers across the front, each with a six-over-six sash window, and a brick chimney at the south end of the house. The dormers and the gable ends are sheathed with vinyl (or aluminum) siding. The off-center front door is paneled and is surmounted by a four-light transom. Windows are six-over-six sash. Above the front door and all the windows are brick flat arches, a refinement not often seen in the Oak Crest neighborhood. Set well back from the façade at each end of the house is a short, one-story, side-gabled wing to which is attached a tiny, side-gabled room. This gives the house a series of graduated side gables on the north and south ends. However, breaking with the symmetry that this presents, a one-bay-wide room, the north end bay of the façade, fills the space between the façade and the side wing. It has a hipped roof and a side entrance. In two separate transactions in November 1938, Charlotte Hammer Shermer purchased four lots at this location. The following July, she bought two more lots between what she already owned and Rosedale Street (now Hobart Street). She and her husband, Gilbert L. Shermer, lived here for years, not selling the property until 1993. Gilbert Shermer was Secretary of Robinson Paint Company.

It was in the back yard of the Shermer House, on July 8, 1948, that a group of area residents first met to consider the interest for a Baptist mission in the area. This was the beginning of the organization and development of what was to become College Park Baptist Church, located at the corner of Polo Road and Ransom Road. Interest grew as Thursday night prayer meetings

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continued to be held at the Shermers – either in the back yard or in the house, depending on the weather –until the people assembled became too many for the space. After Labor Day, the group met until the following Memorial Day in the pavilion of nearby Crystal Lake, which was closed for the winter. In late May and early June of 1949, the group of worshippers again met at the Shermers until a temporary building on the new church site could be completed. The Shermers and many others in the Oak Crest neighborhood became active members of the new church. (TR, CD, College Park Baptist Church history)

**Barbeque Pit**  
Ca. 1950

Contributing structure

In the back yard is a stone barbeque pit, very similar to the one owned by the Nisbet family on Freds Road. Its form is that of an overstuffed chair, with thick rubble-stone side arms topped with slate and a high, rubble stone back.

**J. Harris and Ruth H. Fitzgerald House**  
151 Rosedale Circle  
1941; ca. 1950

Contributing building

The one-and-one-half story Fitzgerald House is a Minimal Traditional-style dwelling. The main body of the house is brick-veneered and has a cross-gable roof with one front gabled dormer. The front cross gable is on the south side of the three-bay façade and has a six-over-six sash window beneath the gable peak. Brick chimneys rise at the north and south ends of the main block of the house and are positioned forward of the side-gable roof ridge. A long concrete front walk with three sets of two steps leads to the front entrance, which is reached by a flight of eight brick steps with stepped brick side walls and a metal handrail on either side. The entrance bay projects in front of the rest of the façade and is crowned by its own gable for emphasis. On either side of the six-panel door is a small, rectangular window with diamond-shaped muntins. North and south of the entrance bay are paired eight-over-eight sash windows. A one-story brick ell extends behind the house. At the south end of the brick section of the house, a one-story, two-bay-wide frame wing extends southward. Like the rest of the house, it has a brick foundation. It is sheathed with aluminum or vinyl siding and has a side-gable roof. On the wing's facade is a pair of six-over-six sash windows and a smaller six-over-six sash window. The frame section of the house appears to be an addition, probably dating from ca. 1950. It appears on a 1951 aerial map. Attached to the south end of the frame section is a shed-roofed carport of unknown date. In June 1941, J. Harris and Ruth Fitzgerald amassed four lots on Rosedale Circle and proceeded to

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build their house. Harris Fitzgerald was an employee of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco. The house remained with the Fitzgerald family until 2000, nearly sixty years after it was built. (TR, CD, 1951 Aerial Map)

**James L. and Marie Chambers House**  
152 Rosedale Circle  
Ca. 1938

Contributing building

This one-and-a-half-story Craftsman-style bungalow is brick veneered, has a three-bay façade, a wraparound porch, and a front gable roof. In the front gable is a one-over-one sash window with a triangular glass pane between the top of the window and the gable peak. It appears to be a late alteration. The projecting south bay features a pair of four-over-one sash windows and a lower front gable with cornice returns. The entrance is in the center bay of the façade. It has a replacement glass and wood-paneled door. To the left of the door, the façade's north bay has a three-part window with four-over-one sash in the center and narrow two-over-one sash on the sides. A brick chimney rises on the north side of the house. Paired four-over-one sash windows are on the south side of the house. Above all the windows is a brick soldier-course lintel. Stretching across the north two bays of the façade and wrapping around two bays on the north side of the house is a porch with a concrete floor at ground level and tapered wood posts set on brick plinths. Prior to 1938, the property was owned by the Buena Vista Company. Although tax records give the date of construction as 1935, it may, instead, have been built around 1938. In two separate transactions in July and August of that year, James and Marie Chambers assembled three lots on Rosedale Circle, and the house may have been built at that time. By 1951, Marie Chambers, a music teacher, was a widow. She retained ownership of the house and presumably lived here until 1974 (TR, CD)

**Garage**  
Ca. 1938

Contributing building

Northeast of the house is a brick single-car garage. It has a front-gable roof with cornice returns, asphalt roofing shingles in the gable, and a replacement roll-up door.

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### **Thomas F. and Mary J. Hauser House**

Contributing building

153 Rosedale Circle  
1947

This one-story Minimal Traditional-style house is brick veneered, has a side-gable roof, and a chimney at the south end. The house has a three-bay façade. The two north bays are sheltered by a porch with a front-gable roof and decorative metal posts. The porch gable is vinyl-sheathed. In the south bay, a three-part picture window originally had a large center window flanked by narrow columns of four lights each. The window has been remodeled, making the center window square rather than rectangular and the side windows, now filled with detachable muntins, wider. In the façade's center bay, the door is paneled and has four arched lights at the top. The façade's north bay has a six-over-six sash window, but a front-gable-roofed carport with tall brick corner posts – which match the brick of the rest of the house – and a frame-enclosed north side projects in front of it. The vinyl sheathing in the gable of the carport extends several feet down beyond the bottom of the gable. Although the carport is an unusual front appendage, the 1951 aerial map shows a projection of this size and location at the front of the house. Thomas and Mary Hauser purchased the property in November 1945, built the house, and lived here for some years.

Thomas Hauser was an employee of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco. In 1961, the city directory listed Mary Hauser as a widow and teacher at Old Town School. The house was sold out of the Hauser family in 2014. (TR, CD)

### **Matthews-Wilson House**

Contributing building

154 Rosedale Circle  
1947

This one-and-a-half-story, Minimal Traditional-style house has a brick foundation, asbestos-shingle siding, and a side-gable roof. A one-story front wing on the south side of the house has a front gable roof and a brick chimney in the center flanked by six-over-six sash windows. The center bay of the four-bay façade consists of a recessed porch between the front wing on the south side and the projecting garage on the north side. The shed roof of the porch extends northward to cover the front part of the garage. The porch has a decorative metal railing and shelters a pair of six-over-six sash windows and two doors – the main entrance on the north wall of the front wing and a door to the garage on the south wall of the garage. The garage has a side-gable roof lower than the main roof. On the front is a roll-up door with sixteen panels, the second row from the top having windows instead of wood panels. Gordon J. and Patty Matthews appear to have been the first owners of the house, having purchased the property in October 1946. He was a clerk at Summit Street Pharmacy. They sold the house in 1952, and it changed hands

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several times until 1965, when Robert G. and Etta Wilson purchased it. Bob Wilson operated the College 66 Service Station at 1231 Polo Road. Fifty years later, Etta Wilson still owns the house. (TR, CD)

### **Raymond E. and Carrie M. Vaughn House**

Contributing building

155 Rosedale Circle  
1940

The Vaughn House is a one-story, brick-veneered, Minimal Tradition-style dwelling with a cross-gable roof and an interior brick chimney at the south gable end. Windows are six-over-six sash. Of the four-bay façade, the front cross gable encompasses the north three bays, but only the north end bay projects in front of the rest of the façade. It has a pair of windows. A front-gable porch spans the two center bays. The south roof slope of the vinyl-sheathed gable ties in with the south roof slope of the front cross gable. The porch, which has decorative metal posts and a plain metal railing, shelters the entrance and a single window to its left. The wood-paneled door has glass in its two top panels. The façade's south bay has a single window. This bay has its own side-gable roof, which is shorter than the primary roof. A secondary entrance is on the north side of the house. It has a shed-roofed hood with decorative wood support brackets. At the end of the driveway on the north side of the house is a single-car brick garage attached to the house. It has a front gable roof and a roll-up door. A stone-in-concrete retaining wall wraps around the front yard and down the south side of the property. A small outbuilding stands southwest of the house, but it could not be seen well enough to be recorded. Raymond and Carrie Vaughn purchased this property in August 1936, though apparently it was several years before they built their house. Raymond Vaughn was a conductor with the Norfolk and Western Railway. The Vaughns lived here until selling the property to Billy G. and Dorothy Brown in 1973. As the son of Gurney and Bessie Brown (157 Rosedale Circle), Billy Brown grew up next door. Billy and Dorothy Brown owned this house until 2014. (TR, CD)

### **J. Frank and Dorothy H. Groat House**

Contributing building

156 Rosedale Circle  
1940; ca. 1960

This simple, one-story, Minimal Traditional-style house has a brick foundation, aluminum siding, and a side-gable roof. Originally the house had a three-bay facade and a brick chimney at the north end forward of the roof ridge. Windows on the original part of the house are six-over-six sash. Brick steps rise to the center-bay entrance, which has a paneled door with a segmental-

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arched light at the top. An entrance porch with square posts, a front-gable roof, and a segmental-arched frieze shelters the door. Flanking the door are two single windows. Prior to 1966, a hyphen wing on the north side of the house was built to connect it with a single-car garage. Whether it originally was open or enclosed is not known. The hyphen has a roof that is lower than those of the house and the garage and a three-sided bay window, probably dating from the late twentieth century, with a one-over-one sash in the center and single lights on either side. The garage has a side-gable roof lower than that of the house and a twelve-panel, roll-up door with lights in the upper panels. A small outbuilding is behind the house, but it could not be seen well enough to be recorded. J. C. Carter purchased the property in April 1940 and may have built the house between then and when he sold it the following April to Frank and Dorothy Groat. The Groats lived here until selling the house in 1957. Frank Groat was a laboratory technician at Reynolds Tobacco. After the Groats, the house changed hands frequently and was used some of the time, and certainly after 1997, as rental property (TR, CD, Aerial Photos –1951, 1966)

### **Gurney G. and Bessie Brown House**

Contributing building

157 Rosedale Circle  
1936

The Brown House is a Minimal Traditional-style dwelling with some features, such as the front entrance, that reflect traditions from America's colonial past. The house has a brick foundation, asbestos-shingle siding, a three-bay façade, and a side-gable roof. At each end of the house a louvered vent with a peaked top fits within the peak of the gable. An interior brick chimney rises through the roof ridge in the north third of the house. The front entrance is in the center bay. The door has vertical-board siding, a window with nine small lights in the upper half, and a classical surround with fluted pilasters. The bays on either side of the door have a single window with six-over-six sash. A shed-roofed extension to the rear of the house is found behind the south end. Gurney and Bessie Brown purchased the property in January 1936 and made this house their home for years. Gurney Brown was president of Sappho Chemical Company. Apparently he had died by January 1982, for at that time the house was listed only in Bessie's name. Since 2001, the house has been in the ownership of the Browns' daughter, Jean Brown Muse, though she uses it as rental property. (TR, CD)

**Shed**  
Ca. 1990

Noncontributing building

Behind the house is a frame shed with vinyl German siding, a low, side-gable roof, a double-leaf paneled door in the façade's center bay, and two flanking four-over-

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four sash windows.

**W. F. and I. S. Hargrove House**  
159 Rosedale Circle  
1936

Contributing building

This one-story, frame, Craftsman-style bungalow has a brick foundation, vinyl or aluminum siding, a three-bay façade, and a front-gable roof. Actually, the house has multiple gables. In addition to the main roof's front gable are: a lower front-gable roof over the projecting south bay, the front-gable roof of the porch that shelters the center and north bays, and a side-gable roof that extends northward behind the porch roof and to which the exterior brick chimney is centered. The center-bay entrance has a six-panel door, and the north bay to its right holds a pair of six-over-one Craftsman-style windows. The porch that shelters these two bays has square posts and a plain balustrade. In the south bay to the left of the entrance is a single six-over-one sash window. W. F. Hargrove and his wife acquired this property in 1936 and likely built the house. They sold the house in 1941 to James T. and Doris Gant, and it changed hands frequently thereafter. (TR, CD)

**Garage**  
Ca. 1940

Contributing building

Behind the house is a frame garage with undetermined siding type. It has a front-gable roof and a sixteen-panel door with windows in the next-to-the-top row.

**Wayne U. and Erna Matthews House**  
160 Rosedale Circle  
Ca. 1951

Contributing building

This Minimal Traditional-style house has a brick foundation, aluminum siding, a three-bay façade, and a side-gable roof with an interior chimney just left of center that has a stepped cap. The paneled-door entrance is in the center bay of the façade, and it is covered by a gabled entrance porch with decorative metal posts. In the bays to either side of the entrance are paired six-over-six sash windows. A side-gabled wing extends northward from the rear half of the north end of the house. It has six-over-six sash windows and a shed room on the rear. In June and August 1951, Wayne U. Matthews and his son, Gordon J., purchased the property on which to build this house. In December of that year, Wayne and his wife, Erna, became sole owners of the

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property. Before moving to this house, Wayne and Erna lived across the street at 161 Rosedale Circle. By 1953, however, they were listed in the city directory as living here. They remained here through the 1950s and early 1960s. Wayne Matthews was a bus operator at D. P. Company. Erna Matthews was a saleswoman at Huntley's. Wayne died in April 1963, and in 1964, Erna sold the property. (TR, CD, archives.com.)

**Garage**  
Ca. 1960

Contributing building

Northeast of the house stands a concrete-block, two-bay garage with a side-gable roof and a tiny, center gable just above the eaves. The garage doors are sixteen-panel roll-up doors.

**Gordon J. and Patty Matthews House**  
161 Rosedale Circle  
1947

Contributing building

This one-and-a-half-story, Minimal Traditional-style house has a brick foundation, vinyl German siding, a three-bay façade, and a side-gable roof with two front gables of different sizes. A brick chimney on the north end of the house is located far down the front slope of the side-gable roof. The larger of the two front gables encompasses the south and center bays. A small, four-over-four sash window is under the gable peak. The smaller of the two front gables enframes the projecting center, entrance bay, and its north roof slope coincides with that of the larger gable. Four concrete steps with a concrete platform at the top and decorative metal railings rise to the entrance. The door has four panels and a half-circle fanlight at the top as well as a classical surround with fluted pilasters, a scalloped frieze, and a molded cornice. In the bays flanking the entrance are pairs of six-over-six sash windows. A shed-roofed extension carries across the rear of the house. A small outbuilding with a gable roof stands southwest of the house, but it could not be seen well enough to be recorded. Wayne U. and Erna Matthews probably built the house. They purchased the property in August 1947 and were listed in the 1951 and 1952 city directories as living here. However, they soon built themselves another house, across the street at 160 Rosedale Circle, and when it was completed, they moved there. In January 1952, they sold the house at 161 Rosedale Circle to their son and his wife, Gordon J. and Patty Matthews, who prior to that had lived at 154 Rosedale Circle. Gordon Matthews was a clerk at Summit Street Pharmacy. Gordon and Patty Matthews lived here for ten years, selling the house in 1962 to James M. and Anne Nicholson. The Nicholsons owned the house until 1985. (TR, CD, ancestry.com)

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**Garage**  
Ca. 1960

Contributing building

Northwest of the house is a frame garage with vinyl German siding and a broad, front-gable roof. The garage has no doors.

**House**

162 Rosedale Circle  
1930; ca. 1970

Noncontributing building

Old photographs (date unknown) of this one-story house show that originally it was much like the Rustic Revival-style log house at 141 Rosedale Circle, with one of the main differences being that the other house has a gabled roof, while this house has a hipped roof. Log construction was used for the main body of the house, the one-and-a-half-story north-side wing, and the garage at the south end. All sections were originally and are now attached. At some point in time, possibly ca. 1970, the logs were covered with weatherboard siding, which changed its character. The only place the logs remain exposed is on the interior of the one-and-a-half-story section. The core of the house is symmetrical and has a three-bay façade. The center bay has a recessed entrance porch with the door flanked on north and south by six-over-six sash windows. The porch has a stone floor, plain posts, and a plain balustrade. The north and south projecting bays each have a pair of six-over-six sash windows. Each of the three bays has its own hipped roof. This section of the house has an interior chimney. North of the core of the house, a recessed "hyphen" connects it with the one-and-a-half-story north wing. The wing has a side-gable roof and a large stone chimney on the front. At the south end of the house, another hyphen connects the core with a single-car garage. The garage has a front-gable roof and a roll-up door with sixteen panels, those in the next to the top row filled with glass. Unseen from the street is a long rear ell at the south end of the house. It is an addition, date unknown. Bordering the front yard and the driveway is a stone retaining wall. The early history of this house is confusing, and it is not clear who built it and first occupied it. During some of its years, it seems to have been used as rental property. Emmett Willard and Shirley Hamrick purchased the house in October 1954, but they were not listed in the city directories at this location until 1957. They continued living here until at least 1965, and probably much longer. Available tax records (some are missing for this block) do not indicate when they sold the house. Willard Hamrick was a professor at Wake Forest College. Robert and Mary Jo Plemmons purchased the house in 1990, and they continue to own and occupy it. Robert Plemmons is a professor at Wake Forest University (TR, CD)

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**Shed**

Noncontributing building

Ca. 1985

Southeast of the house is a frame shed with vertical-board siding and a side-gable roof.

**Shed**

Noncontributing building

Ca. 1985

Southeast of the house and farther back on the lot is a smaller frame shed with board-and-batten siding, a side-gable roof with a north-side roof overhang supported by curved side walls, and a six-light window on the west-gable wall.

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### SIGNIFICANCE

#### Architect/Builder, cont'd.

Caudle, Robert T. – builder

#### Summary

During the 1910s and 1920s, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, experienced phenomenal population growth due to the success of its tobacco and other industries. This growth necessitated the construction of countless houses and, aided by the rise in automobile usage, suburban neighborhoods began to develop in all sections of the city. After the 1917 completion of Reynolda, the home of tobacco magnate R. J. Reynolds and his wife, Katharine, and the building of a concrete road from the center of town northwestward to their estate and beyond, subdivisions, especially for the city's more affluent citizens, began to take shape in that area of town. At the same time, there was also a need for new middle- and working-class neighborhoods in Winston-Salem and, as it developed, Oak Crest addressed that need.

In the midst of this overall residential expansion, prominent entrepreneurial brothers John W., Francis H., and Henry E. Fries in 1923 commissioned civil engineer J. E. Ellerbe to plat a subdivision on the approximately 150 acres they owned in the country northwest of the Reynolda Estate. They called it Oak-Crest.<sup>6</sup> At first, there were only two streets in the lushly wooded development – the already-present road bisecting the development in an east-west direction that was initially called Oak-Crest Drive (now Polo Road) and Friendship Circle that formed a broad arc north of Oak-Crest Drive. Twenty-seven lots, ranging in size from one acre to just over sixteen, were laid out on either side of Oak-Crest Drive. Promotional literature suggested that Oak-Crest was the place for those who enjoyed the spaciousness of life in the country but also enjoyed having nearby neighbors. According to the advertisements for Oak-Crest, the range in lot sizes catered both to those who simply wanted to build a house on a lot of ample proportions and to those who not only wanted to build a house but also wanted the space to grow their own vegetables and perhaps keep livestock on their property. Over time, lots were subdivided and streets with such idyllic names as Rosedale Circle, Crepe Myrtle Circle, and Idlewilde Drive were added. By 1937, when the Nading Addition added Crepe Myrtle Circle to the southwest quadrant of Oak-Crest, this middle-class suburban development had largely acquired its present configuration with smallish, middle-sized, and expansive lots that allowed for the variety the Fries brothers had envisioned.

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<sup>6</sup> Initially, the name Oak Crest was hyphenated, but for most of its history, it has not been.

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Oak Crest's houses were built most heavily during the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s, with some construction before and after. The neighborhood's houses and one 1965 automobile service station reflect the decades in which they were built by exhibiting a range of architectural styles popular in Winston-Salem and North Carolina during those years. Particularly well represented are the Craftsman, Period Cottage, Colonial Revival, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch styles which, due to the middle-class economic status of most residents, are relatively modest in size and stylistic expression. The College 66 Service Station epitomizes the distinctive modern designs often employed by petroleum companies – this one Phillips 66 – to grab the attention of motorists. Remarkably few Oak Crest buildings have been lost, so that the neighborhood continues to reflect its appearance during its period of significance.

The Oak Crest Historic District meets National Register Criterion C for its local architectural significance, because it possesses a strong collection of middle-income houses and one gasoline station that span five decades and exhibit architectural styles popular in Winston-Salem and North Carolina from the 1920s through the 1960s. The district's period of significance spans the years from 1925, when the first house was built, to 1968, two years after the general fifty-year requirement. The district meets Criterion Consideration G, because the three houses built in 1967 and 1968 continue a pattern of design characteristics seen in a group of small Ranch-style houses built in the district in 1966. After 1970, house construction in the district diminished significantly, and those houses that were built adopted new approaches to design, making 1968 an appropriate end to the period of significance.

### Historical Background

*Note: Plat maps related to Oak Crest's development are noted in the text and copies can be found at the end of the nomination.*

In 1849, Forsyth County was created from the southern half of Stokes County. That same year, the Moravians of Salem sold fifty-one acres immediately north of their congregation town to Forsyth County for a seat of government. In 1851, the newly established town was named Winston, and by the early twentieth century, it had eclipsed its neighbor in population and wealth. Initially, however, Winston's growth was slow until, in 1873, a spur line of the North Western North Carolina Railroad connected Winston with Greensboro. This and other rail lines that followed enabled Winston to successfully follow industrial pursuits.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Heather Fearnbach, *Forsyth County Phase III Survey Report* (Winston-Salem: Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission and City-County Planning Board, 2009), 4-5.

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The result was an upsurge of industrial endeavors, initially centered on tobacco. In 1875 R. J. Reynolds built his first factory, and by the late 1890s, Winston had approximately thirty-five tobacco factories and warehouses. In 1900, the Hanes family sold their tobacco interests and turned to textiles, and just after the turn of the twentieth century, they established both a hosiery mill and a knitting mill. All these, along with other industries and the banks to support them, began to make Winston a wealthy place.<sup>8</sup>

Although some working- and middle-class residential development occurred around the factories in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, most houses were built west of the commercial and industrial center. Numerous impressive houses were constructed during the last two decades of the nineteenth century, especially along South Cherry Street and West Fifth Street, but the arrival of electric streetcars in 1890 began the long push toward suburban development. First came the so-called streetcar suburbs, most notably the West End (NR, 1986) west of town in 1890 and Washington Park (NR, 1992) south of Salem in 1892. West End was the first residential subdivision in North Carolina designed in the picturesque style of Frederick Law Olmsted with curvilinear streets in a naturalistic setting that took advantage of the neighborhood's hilly topography. The streetcar, along with industry, also enabled growth in southeastern Winston-Salem during the 1890s and early twentieth century of the older, nineteenth-century communities of Centerville (NR, 2008) and Waughtown (NR, 2005), as well as the more recent developments of Sunnyside and Central Terrace (NR, 2008) and the African American community of Belview (NR, 2005).<sup>9</sup>

In 1913, the towns of Winston and Salem made official what had been functionally true for more than a decade by joining to create the city of Winston-Salem. What followed was a decade of phenomenal growth that culminated with Winston-Salem attaining the rank of largest and most prosperous city in the state, a position it held until being surpassed by Charlotte in 1930.<sup>10</sup>

The influx of thousands of people to work in the factories, businesses and professions in Winston-Salem during the first three decades of the twentieth century called for the construction of more and more houses for the working, middle, and upper classes alike. In addition to the population explosion, there were other influences on the development of new suburbs around the city. As land in the streetcar suburbs began to fill up in the 1920s, and as automobile ownership became more common, many residents began building houses in suburban neighborhoods that

<sup>8</sup> Fearnbach, *Phase III Report*, 6-7.

<sup>9</sup> Fearnbach, *Phase III Report*, 7; Sherry Joines Wyatt, "Centerville Historic District" National Register of Historic Places nomination (2008), 19; Wyatt, "Sunnyside-Central Terrace Historic District" NRHP nomination (2008), 71; Wyatt, "Waughtown-Belview Historic District" NRHP nomination (2005), 8-1.

<sup>10</sup> Catherine W. Bishir and Michael T. Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 2003), 367.

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developed in all directions from the center of town. Sectors of the city began to take on more distinct qualities. Both African American and white middle- and working-class neighborhoods developed to the north and east, such as Reynoldstown (NR, 2008). The working- and middle-class neighborhoods on the south side of town continued to flourish. Southwest of downtown, Ardmore (NR, 2004), the city's first automobile suburb and largest early-twentieth-century development, began in 1910 as several separately platted developments that gradually coalesced to form a single, large, middle-class neighborhood. To the west and northwest of the city center, exclusive upper-class suburbs, as well as middle-class neighborhoods, developed.<sup>11</sup>

One of the earliest suburbs west of the city center took shape across Peters Creek from the West End. Textile industrialist Pleasant Henderson Hanes began developing West Highlands in 1912 as a picturesque suburb with curving streets and naturalistic landscaping. The following year, the city limits were expanded to include the new development. West Highland's first phase was followed by seven more platted between 1923 and 1960.<sup>12</sup>

The move of R. J. and Katharine Reynolds from their large Queen Anne-style residence on West Fifth Street to their new country house in 1917 was an event of great consequence to suburban development west and northwest of downtown Winston-Salem. Between 1912 and 1917, Katharine Smith Reynolds, wife of tobacco magnate R. J. Reynolds, amassed more than 1,000 acres three miles northwest of downtown. There the Reynoldses established an estate called Reynolda that centered on a sixty-four-room "informal bungalow" designed by Philadelphia architect Charles Barton Keen. The estate included a formal garden, a lake, a variety of recreational amenities, a model farm, and a workers' village. Leading from the city center to the estate and beyond was a sixteen-foot-wide concrete road. Known initially as the Bethania Highway and later as Reynolda Road, it was completed in November 1915, enabling easy automobile travel to and from town.<sup>13</sup>

Other leaders of Winston-Salem's commerce and industry soon followed suit. A few built estates of their own, such as Bowman Gray's opulent Norman Revival-style Graylyn with its English-style grounds (NR, 1978), built from 1927 to 1932 across the concrete road from Reynolda, and Egbert Davis's Sunnynoll, located farther northwest on the concrete road near the

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<sup>11</sup> Bishir and Southern, 367, 370; Langdon Edmunds Oppermann, "Reynoldstown Historic District" NRHP nomination (2008), 58; Wyatt, "Ardmore Historic District" NRHP nomination (2004), 8-1.

<sup>12</sup> Fearnbach, "Northwestern Winston-Salem Neighborhoods," Forsyth County Architectural Survey – Phase III (2009), 11-14.

<sup>13</sup> Bishir and Southern, 392-393; Fearnbach, *Winston-Salem's Architectural Heritage* (Winston-Salem: Forsyth County Historic Resources Commission and City of Winston-Salem, 2015), 302-307; Molly Grogan Rawls, "November 16, 1915: Bethania Highway Completed," *Winston-Salem Time Traveler*, November 16, 2014. <http://winstonsalemtimetraveler.com/2014/11/16/november-161915-bethania-highway-completed/>. Accessed March 15, 2015.

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Oak Crest subdivision. Completed in 1925, Sunnynoll's expansive Mediterranean-style house and garage survive, though the estate's tennis courts, gardens, pergolas, ornamental pond, lake, and farm do not. Estates aside, however, most of Winston-Salem's leaders built houses in the largely affluent suburbs that began developing during the 1910s and 1920s.<sup>14</sup>

In 1915, the Buena Vista Company was organized to handle the sale of the estate of Henry W. Fries, who had owned a substantial amount of land west of the Bethania Road. Buena Vista was first platted in 1919 and, like West Highlands, it was laid out in the picturesque manner popular at the time. Buena Vista Annex was added in 1922, and by the following year, Buena Vista Annex, Inc. was operating a bus system from 6:30 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. to transport residents to and from downtown. The neighborhood's houses, often designed by prominent architects, were built largely in the 1920s and 1930s, although a substantial number were also erected following World War II.<sup>15</sup>

In the early 1920s, Katharine Reynolds subdivided approximately sixty-five acres at the southeastern edge of her Reynolda estate to create Reynolda Park, a small, but elite, subdivision of expansive lots that, more than any other residential development of the period, expressed Winston-Salem's 1920s wealth. She hired Philadelphia landscape architect Thomas W. Sears, who had designed Reynolda Gardens, to lay out the streets and lots, which ranged in size from approximately two to six acres. In 1925, civil engineer J. E. Ellerbe surveyed the subdivision's three sections, and upper-level employees of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, relatives of the Reynoldses, and other members of the city's upper class soon populated impressive, architect-designed houses on lushly landscaped lots.<sup>16</sup>

On the southwest side of Reynolda Road closer to town, the Meadowbrook Hills subdivision was platted in 1920 by J. E. Ellerbe. However, most houses were not constructed until the late 1930s. Somewhat more modest than the other residential developments of the period in this area of town, Meadowbrook Hills still expressed the park-like setting favored for early-twentieth-century subdivisions. In this case, however, the neighborhood actually was centered on a small, wooded park with stone steps, arched bridges over a small stream, and stone benches. Houses reflected styles popular during the second quarter of the twentieth century, including Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Period Cottage, and Minimal Traditional designs.<sup>17</sup>

In the midst of this suburban development, brothers John W. (1846-1927), Francis H. (1855-1931), and Henry E. (1857-1949) Fries – the successful sons of successful father Henry W. Fries – began the development of approximately 150 acres they owned northwest of the

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<sup>14</sup> Fearnbach, Phase III Report, 8; H. McKelden Smith, "Graylyn" NRHP nomination (1978), Section 8; Fearnbach, *Winston-Salem's Architectural Heritage*, 299.

<sup>15</sup> Fearnbach, "Northwestern Winston-Salem Neighborhoods," 1-2.

<sup>16</sup> Fearnbach, *Winston-Salem's Architectural Heritage*, 256.

<sup>17</sup> Fearnbach, "Northwestern Winston-Salem Neighborhoods," 8.

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Reynolda estate. The Fries brothers, individually and collectively, had an enormous impact on the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century development of Salem, Winston, and then Winston-Salem. They were all industrialists and entrepreneurs, but two were also railroad builders and politicians, John was also an inventor and Moravian church leader, and Francis was also a banker.<sup>18</sup>

In 1923, the Frieses commissioned civil engineer J. E. Ellerbe to survey their 150 acres and draft a plan for a subdivision they called Oak-Crest (later spelled without the hyphen). The proposed development was well beyond (northwest of) the cluster of other 1920s subdivisions sprouting in the vicinity of Reynolda Road, largely because of the northwestern extent of the Reynolda estate, which it abutted on the southeast. When Oak Crest began, it truly was a subdivision in the country and had no city services. It was not annexed by the city until the 1950s. Dated June 1923, Ellerbe's plat for Oak Crest displayed twenty-seven lots ranging in size from one acre to just over sixteen acres. (Map 1) Oak-Crest Drive, later known as Polo Road, ran roughly east-west through the development. Three hundred and fifty yards to the west, Oak-Crest Drive connected to the concrete road, and to the east it continued to what were then the Old Town, Rural Hall, and Walkertown roads. Ellerbe's plat laid out only one other street, Friendship Circle. It formed a broad arc on the north side of Oak-Crest Drive. Twenty-three lots were arranged north of Oak-Crest Drive. Of those, the largest lots – ranging from just over eight acres to sixteen acres – fanned out northward from the north side of Friendship Circle. The subdivision's remaining four lots, ranging from just over six acres to a little more than sixteen acres, ran in a north-south orientation along the south side of Oak-Crest Drive. The plat shows that four small streams crossed parts of several of the larger lots.<sup>19</sup>

On consecutive Sundays in August 1923, two months after the platting of Oak Crest, the *Winston-Salem Journal* carried a full-page advertisement proclaiming the merits of the new suburb and offering lots for sale. Much can be learned about the development – or at least about the Fries brothers' intentions for it – from the amenities touted. According to the ad, every lot had a variety of trees that would provide both abundant shade and accessible firewood for years to come. The value of the five lots that had running water, that is, natural streams, was seen as an advantage for anyone wanting to keep cows, pigs, or poultry. The ad referred to the numerous developments along the concrete highway westward from downtown as being evidence of the value placed on the area by investors, a suggestion that investors as well as individuals might want to buy lots. The nearby location of the concrete road, along with the sand clay Oak-Crest

<sup>18</sup> Richard Starbuck (archivist of the Moravian Archives, Southern Province), conversation with author, March 18, 2016; "John W. Fries," *NCpedia*, <http://ncpedia.org/print/5355>, accessed March 18, 2016; "Francis H. Fries," *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography*, [http://docsouth.unc.edu/browse/bios/pn0000547\\_bio.html](http://docsouth.unc.edu/browse/bios/pn0000547_bio.html), accessed March 18, 2016; "Henry Elias Fries," *NCpedia*, <http://ncpedia.org/print/5354>, accessed March 18, 2016.

<sup>19</sup> J. E. Ellerbe, Map of Oak-Crest, June 1923, Plat Book 3, p. 71.

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Drive through the subdivision, would allow owners to reach Oak Crest from the courthouse in just fifteen minutes. Oak Crest's location in relationship to the Reynolda estate and its connection to the concrete road to the west and other roads to the east was stressed as an advantage. According to the ad, Oak Crest provided the best of all worlds for those who loved the country yet enjoyed having nearby neighbors. The choice of the name Friendship Circle for the subdivision's only street other than Oak-Crest Drive was designed to suggest that this would be a community of friends. The range in lot sizes was intended to cater to everyone – those who simply desired a house lot of ample proportions and those who wished to grow their own vegetables and keep livestock. Lot prices started at \$700. As an incentive, the Frieses offered to donate a Delco Lighting Machine – suggesting the absence of publicly available electricity – capable of furnishing fifty-four sixteen-candle-power lamps to owners of nine adjacent lots, provided the owners agreed in writing that one among them would operate the machine and that they would pay all expenses for its installation and for the necessary wiring to each house or lot. Whether any property owners took advantage of the offer is not known.<sup>20</sup>

As with many suburbs, it was not long before some of the original Oak Crest lots were subdivided. In May 1924, J. E. Ellerbe drew a plat for the south side of Oak-Crest Drive that divided the approximately thirty-two acres that made up three original lots into twenty lots arranged around a new street, Rosedale Circle. It formed a long "U" with two entrances from Oak-Crest Drive. (Map 2) In anticipation of the eventual subdivision of the fourth large lot on the south side of Oak-Crest Drive, Rosedale Street – a short lane – was built westward from Rosedale Circle. In fact, within several years, Rosedale Street connected with the newly platted Harmon Avenue. Still generously proportioned, the subdivided lots of Rosedale Circle ranged in size from approximately one acre to approximately two acres, except for lot "T" at the southeast curve that formed a long north-south "tail" of approximately eleven acres.<sup>21</sup> In 1927, the Fries brothers once again had J. E. Ellerbe revise the plat for Rosedale Circle, this time creating sixty-eight narrow lots from seventeen larger ones, while leaving the three other lots in their larger form.<sup>22</sup> (Map 3) The subdivision of larger lots into numerous narrow lots was a common practice whose purpose was to make it easier for prospective property owners to purchase as many or as few lots as they needed for the setting of their new home.

It was not until 1936 that lot "T" at the southeast curve of Rosedale Circle was subdivided. Owners S. C. and T. L. Ogburn had civil engineer C. M. Miller draw a plat turning the one lot into seven.<sup>23</sup> (Map 4) In 1943, then-owners W. C. and Rosa Anna Aaron purchased

<sup>20</sup> "In the Shadow of the City," *The Winston-Salem Journal*, August 12, 19, and 26, 1923.

<sup>21</sup> Ellerbe, Plat, Subdivision of Parcels 24, 25, and 26 of Oakcrest, May 1924.

<sup>22</sup> Ellerbe, Map Showing Resubdivision of Lots A-B-C-D-E-F-G-H-I-J-K-L-M-N-O-P-Q-R-S and T, Revised Map of Oak-Crest, Plat Book 7, page 13, October 1927.

<sup>23</sup> C. M. Miller, Map of Subdivision of Lot No. 137 ½, Oak Crest, Plat Book 11, page 68, April 1936.

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the property and had the seven lots subdivided into twelve. In the late 1950s, after Wake Forest College had moved its campus to former Reynolda lands in Winston-Salem, lot twelve was subdivided and the William H. and Annabelle A. Montgomery House at 135 Rosedale Circle was built. At the same time, the remaining lots were aligned around newly created Aaron Lane and Belle Vista Court just west of the campus. The new streets were then accessed from Allen Easley Street on the Wake Forest campus rather than from Rosedale Circle.<sup>24</sup> Because of this, the south half of Oak Crest's original lot twenty-four from the 1923 plat (lot "T" from the 1924 subdivision plat) is no longer associated with the neighborhood and is not part of the historic district.

One of the twenty lots delineated in the 1924 first plat of Rosedale Circle retains its original, generously proportioned size. That is lot "P," which today is 149 Rosedale Circle. In addition to that house, forty-four other houses line Rosedale Circle. Although the lots are reasonably sized when compared to lots in many neighborhoods, they are, overall, among the smallest in the Oak Crest Historic District.

In 1926, J. E. Ellerbe drafted another revised map of Oak-Crest for the Fries brothers. This one subdivided original lots five and six on the north side of Friendship Circle into sixteen lots that flanked a new north-south, slightly curved street named Freds Road. (Map 2) By far, that street has remained the least developed of all those in Oak Crest. Only the two lots at the north end of the east side of the road were built upon as they were originally laid out. They are 3861 and 3867 Freds Road. Thirteen of the remaining fourteen lots have been in the ownership of Kester-Nisbet family since they were first purchased between 1932 and 1938. The family's original house, built in the early 1930s, was replaced by the current house (3830 Freds Road) in 1959. (Photo 11) It is accompanied by two outbuildings and several landscape features, and the land remains largely wooded.<sup>25</sup>

In 1927, N. C. Hines Inc. purchased the original Oak-Crest lot twenty-seven on the south side of Oak-Crest Drive from the Fries brothers and in July of the same year had the firm of Hinshaw and Marshall draw a single-street subdivision plat. The plat was divided into forty-seven narrow lots. Twelve faced Oak-Crest Drive and the remaining thirty-five were in a north-south alignment on either side of the newly created Harmon Avenue. (Map 5) The plat showed the west half of Rosedale Street, which ran between Rosedale Circle and Harmon Avenue, and also the subdivided lots on the west half of Rosedale Circle.<sup>26</sup> Harmon Avenue originally was a boulevard with a central median of grass and trees. After Winston-Salem annexed Oak Crest in the 1950s, the city undertook to pave the neighborhood streets. The city agreed to pave only one

<sup>24</sup> Forsyth County Tax Map for Block 1871, Oak-Crest.

<sup>25</sup> Ellerbe, Revised Map of Oak-Crest, Plat Book 7, page 12, April 1926; Forsyth County Tax Records.

<sup>26</sup> Hinshaw and Marshall, Map Showing the Sub-division of Lots 27, A, B, H, G, I, J, P, O, Q, and R of Oak-Crest Revised, Plat Book 4, page 199, July 1927.

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street for Harmon Avenue and, with the median, they considered Harmon Avenue to be two streets. Thus, the median was removed. At the same time, the name of Rosedale Street was changed to Hobart Street.<sup>27</sup> Today, eleven houses line Harmon Avenue.

Auction realtor N. C. Hines determined that the best way to sell his lots on Harmon Avenue and Oak-Crest Drive was to offer them at a public auction. Accordingly, he posted at least two large notices in the *Winston-Salem Journal* in September 1927 advertising the auction on September 24. Although the notice said that fifty residential lots were being auctioned, it is assumed, because of the proximity of time between the creation of the plat and the sale notice that the number was actually a rounding up of the forty-seven lots Hines owned. The ads stressed the beauty of the setting and noted that Oak Crest was surrounded by Reynolda, the Nading property, the E. L. Davis estate (Sunnyknoll), and the Fries estate. In the ad, Oak Crest was spelled without the hyphen, the concrete road was called Reynolda Road, and the road to which Oak-Crest Drive connected on the east was called Cherry Street Extension. The lots were advertised as being large and roomy with plenty of space for children to play. They were also said to be free from noise, smoke, and dust – those things that drew people to the suburbs from the city and its manufacturing environment. With great optimism, the advertisement claimed that the courthouse was only ten minutes away, whereas only four years earlier, it was said to be fifteen minutes from Oak Crest.<sup>28</sup>

In 1928, the Buena Vista Company purchased much of the unsold Oak Crest property. The Frieses had a significant interest in that company, which developed the large Buena Vista neighborhood closer to town. In 1936, the Buena Vista Company contracted with civil engineer C. M. Miller to subdivide and plat original Oak Crest lots eight and nine. Miller laid out a straight street that ran northeast from Friendship Circle and culminated in a circular turnaround at its end. Originally called Idlewild Street, it has been called Idlewilde Drive for many years. Miller converted the two original lots to twenty-six – four that faced Friendship Circle, eighteen that flanked Idlewild Street, and four at the north end that were arranged around Idlewild Circle. (Map 6) The majority of these lots have retained their original sizes. However, in 1982, Idlewilde Associates purchased lot sixteen of the 1936 plat near the northeast end of Idlewilde Drive as well as the northeast end of original Oak Crest lot ten. They subdivided lot sixteen into three lots along the northeast side of a narrow street called Idlewilde Court and continued the street with a dogleg into original Oak Crest lot ten. The company built and sold eight A-Frame houses along the street.<sup>29</sup> Because of the 1980s development of Idlewilde Court with A-frame houses, this

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<sup>27</sup> Kent Strupe, "Weekly Acorns," *Historic Oak Crest*, May 31, 2008.

<http://historicoakcrest.com/wordpress/?m=200805>, accessed December 22, 2015.

<sup>28</sup> *Winston-Salem Journal*, September 18, 1927, page 8D; *Winston-Salem Journal*, September 21, 1927, page 16.

<sup>29</sup> Miller, Revised Map of Lots Nos. 8 & 9 on Map of Oak Crest, Plat Book 9, page 102, May 30, 1936; Forsyth County Tax Records.

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area has been excluded from the historic district. In 1985, B.M.W. Developers purchased lot thirteen at the northeast end of the 1936 plat of Idlewild Street and Idlewild Circle and subdivided it, along with some other land, to create a new development called Idlewilde Heath. Thus, that lot does not remain in the historic district.<sup>30</sup>

The only addition to the original Oak Crest plat of 1923 came with the 1937 Nading Addition in the southwest quadrant of the historic district. Brothers J. A. and H. A. Nading owned land south of Polo Road, formerly Oak-Crest Drive, and west of Harmon Avenue. In 1937, C. M. Miller platted a subdivision of the Nadings' property that included seventy-four lots centered on a new street, Crape (now Crepe) Myrtle Circle. The street is an elongated oval oriented north-south with a straight section at the north end connecting it with Polo Road. (Map 7) Of the seventy-four lots, ten faced Polo Road and the remaining sixty-four faced Crepe Myrtle Circle.<sup>31</sup> While some lots have been combined to create larger lots, many retain their original sizes, the rectangular lots being approximately 60 feet by 100 to 150 feet. Today, forty-six houses stand on the land encompassed by the Nading Addition to Oak Crest.

From looking at the 1923 Oak Crest plat and the current map of the historic district, it is evident that there have been other subdivisions of lots, joining of lots, and reconfigurations of lots over time, most of which have occurred within the district's 1925-1968 period of significance. The Frieses anticipated that the original lots might be subdivided or enlarged in various ways, and they were amenable to those changes if it meant that owners would have the amount of land they desired. They foresaw Oak Crest as having lot sizes to suit everyone, and that is exactly what happened.<sup>32</sup>

Houses have been built on almost all the lots in Oak Crest. However, several of the larger properties continue to reflect one of the uses originally anticipated by the developers – that some owners would keep livestock and maintain vegetable gardens. The Alexander-Davis property off Freds Road (originally tied to Friendship Circle) retains a large open pasture, a pond, a barn, and an equipment shed. (Photo 14) Across Freds Road, along with its house, the Kester-Nisbet property retains a pond, a barn, a workshop, and acres of woods. The Irvin A. and Ruth S. Hudgins House at 1533 Polo Road retains a barn, and the wooded tract behind the William O. and Nellie B. Reynolds House at 127 Friendship Circle was once part of the Reynolds farm.

Although the development of Oak Crest began with the original plat in 1923, and although several subdivisions of lots followed between 1924 and 1928, the actual construction of houses was slow to commence.<sup>33</sup> Only three houses were erected in the 1920s – the Irvin A. and Ruth S. Hudgins House at 1533 Polo Road (Photo 7), the Joel N. and Sallie Hicks Dull House at

<sup>30</sup> Forsyth County Tax Records.

<sup>31</sup> Miller, Nading Additions to Oak Crest, Plat Book 8, page 201, April 8, 1937.

<sup>32</sup> "In the Shadow of the City," *The Winston-Salem Journal*, August 12, 19, and 26, 1923.

<sup>33</sup> The slowness of housing starts was the likely cause of the re-platting.

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1203 Polo Road (Photo 1), and the Jasper W. and Maude Smothers House at 327 Friendship Circle. Instead, more than three quarters of the houses in Oak Crest were built during the decades of the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s. Despite the Great Depression, the 1930s was the decade of heaviest construction in the district, accounting for thirty-seven percent of Oak Crest's houses. Of the houses erected in the 1930s, just over two thirds were built between 1936 and 1939 as the economy slowly began to recover. The heaviest concentrations of 1930s houses can be found on Rosedale Circle, Polo Road, Harmon Avenue, and Idlewilde Drive. Even though minimal construction occurred during the years of World War II, the 1940s represent the second highest decade of house building in Oak Crest. Forty-one houses were built during the decade, and they are clustered on Idlewilde Drive, Rosedale Circle, and Crepe Myrtle Circle. Construction lessened somewhat during the 1950s, when thirty-four houses were built. Many of these are found on Crepe Myrtle Circle, Polo Road, and Friendship Circle. The 1960s, up through 1968, brought the construction of twenty-one additional houses. Most of these were built along Crepe Myrtle Circle and Polo Road. In the years following 1970, Oak Crest saw significantly fewer houses constructed. In each decade from the 1970s through the 2000s, only from one to five percent of the district's houses were built. They are scattered throughout the neighborhood.

While some houses are larger and/or more architecturally impressive than others, Oak Crest has always been a solidly middle-class neighborhood. City directories did not record all of Oak Crest until 1951, around the time when the neighborhood officially became a part of Winston-Salem. Still, the directories provide valuable information from the 1950s and 1960s on the make-up of Oak Crest's residents during that period. And, in many cases, where ownership did not change from the earlier years of Oak Crest's history until at least the 1950s, the directories suggest, through extrapolation, the nature of the district's population in earlier years.

One is struck by the frequency of listings in the city directories from the late 1940s through the 1960s for residents who worked at area industries. These were rarely executives as were found in such neighborhoods as Reynolda Park and Buena Vista. Rather, they were employees in a variety of middle-management and lower positions. At least twenty-two residents worked at R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company in such positions as machine operator, clerical worker, lab technician, foreman, and factory manager. At least thirteen worked at one of the Hanes textile mills as machine operator, knitter, fixer, foreman, and sales manager. At the same time, Joel Weston, who lived at 1425 Polo Road, was a vice-president at Hanes Dye and Finishing Company. Several truckers lived in Oak Crest, and it is particularly noteworthy that the president, the director of safety and personnel, and a driver at Pilot Freight Carriers all lived here. Several proprietors of small businesses resided in the neighborhood along with the owners of somewhat larger concerns, such as the Frank A. Stith Company, a clothing store for men and boys, and Kester Machinery Company. Bank employees, a physician, a dentist, a theater projectionist, a construction engineer, accountants, nurses, seamstresses, florists, teachers and

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principals, professors, and beauticians all called Oak Crest home. During the 1950s and 1960s, at least twenty employees of Western Electric lived here. Western Electric had had a presence in Winston-Salem since 1946, but in 1960 the company built a new plant on Reynolda Road not far from Oak Crest. Most of these employees were engineers, but there were also clerks, supervisors, accountants, and a department chief.<sup>34</sup>

The relocation of Wake Forest College (now University) in 1956 to its present campus on donated Reynolda Estate land has had an impact on the Oak Crest neighborhood. After the move, Oak Crest gained new attractiveness for its closeness to the college. Some faculty members and other college employees proceeded to buy or build new houses in the neighborhood. In more recent years, the university has purchased and rehabilitated houses, particularly in the southeastern section of the neighborhood, for use as student housing. This has brought an influx of young adults and their cars to Oak Crest, but Wake Forest has, for the most part, carefully overseen and maintained its properties.

Some neighborhood houses are now used as rental property and, indeed, after the arrival of Wake Forest, some were built with that purpose in mind. Nevertheless, well over half of the houses in Oak Crest remain owner-occupied. And while some residents are renters, there are others who have lived their entire lives in the neighborhood. Not only that, but there have always been homeowners who are related to the owners of other houses in Oak Crest. These family connections have added to the sense of continuity in the historic district.

### ARCHITECTURE CONTEXT

The Oak Crest Historic District is distinctive because it constitutes a middle-class historic neighborhood whose houses span five decades – from 1925-1968 – and exhibit architectural styles popular in Winston-Salem and throughout North Carolina during those years. Knowledge of the styles employed, along with their relative prominence in the neighborhood, provides a strong visual sense of Oak Crest's development. In keeping with the economic status of Oak Crest's residents, most of the houses are modest in size and stylistic expression.

The earliest houses built in Oak Crest reflect the Craftsman, both in its smaller bungalow form and in its larger two-story form. Introduced in America during the first decade of the twentieth century, the Craftsman style was a reaction to the overindulgence of the earlier Queen Anne style and the classical symmetry of the pre-1905 Colonial Revival style. Its primary proponent, craftsman Gustav Stickley, promoted the values of the English Arts and Crafts movement, and a variety of books and magazines soon spread the new ideas across America. The Craftsman style utilized a variety of natural materials, asymmetry of design, and increased

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<sup>34</sup> Forsyth County Tax Records; Fearnbach, *Winston-Salem's Architectural Heritage*, 298.

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informality in plan. The style typically made use of broad gables with widely overhanging braced eaves, offset porches with tapered posts set on brick plinths, and double-hung sash windows with multiple panes of various configurations in the upper sash and a single pane in the lower sash.

The three houses erected during the 1920s in Oak Crest all express the Craftsman style. The first, the 1925 Irvin A. and Ruth S. Hudgins House at 1533 Polo Road (Photo 7), is the largest of the three houses. It is a two-story dwelling that features many typical characteristics of the style, including weatherboards on the first story and square-cut wood shingles on the second, widely overhanging braced eaves on its broad front-gable roof and front porch gable, tapered wood porch posts set on brick plinths, and windows with multi-light upper sash. However, the eaves braces have a curvilinear profile atypical of the style, the front gable has a classically inspired Palladian window, and the façade is symmetrical, except for the off-center front door. The ca. 1927 Joel N. and Sallie Hicks Dull House at 1203 Polo Road (Photo 1) is a one-and-a-half-story house that utilizes the same mix of materials, overhanging braced eaves, porch posts, and Craftsman-format windows as the Hudgins house. However, its design is much more asymmetrical with a broad kick-off on the west slope of the front-gable roof, balanced by a large gabled dormer on the east elevation and an off-center entrance bay on the front porch. The 1928 Jasper W. and Maude Smothers House at 327 Friendship Circle is a small Craftsman bungalow with German siding, a clipped side-gable roof and a clipped front-porch gable.

The Craftsman building tradition continued during the 1930s in Oak Crest with the construction of nearly twenty more houses in the style. Mostly bungalows, these tended to be smaller and more modest than the two-story Hudgins House and the one-and-a-half-story Dull House of the 1920s. Coming out of the same Arts and Crafts tradition that shaped Craftsman houses and bungalows were two Rustic Revival houses built in Oak Crest during the 1930s. Houses in this style utilized rustic materials and, especially, exaggerated log construction. However, they tended to be larger and certainly more involved, from a design standpoint, than any log house constructed by American settlers. The 1935 E. T. Brightwell House at 141 Rosedale Circle (Photo 10) is a fine example of the Rustic Revival style. It is an H-shaped dwelling that uses round logs of varying diameters and wide chinking between the logs. At the corners, the logs overlap in a saddle notch and, moving from top to bottom, they protrude in each direction at the corners of the house and gradually lengthen toward the base. The log construction is coupled with a stone terrace with rustic wood railings across the front of the house. A very similar rustic log house was built at 162 Rosedale Circle, but it was later sheathed with weatherboards.

Period Cottages also appeared during the 1930s in Oak Crest. They were associated with the various stylistic revivals popular during the period in North Carolina but were built as smaller, more modest versions of the full-blown revival styles. Period Cottages most often reflect

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Tudor Revival stylistic traits, but they often exhibit classical design elements associated with the Colonial Revival. Typical features of these one- and one-and-a-half-story dwellings are irregular massing, steeply pitched gable roofs, asymmetrical façade gables that are also steeply pitched, a picturesque façade chimney, often with stone details on brick, and vertical-board front doors with round-arched heads. The Allie F. and Mary F. Craven House, built in 1937 at 321 Friendship Circle (Photo 8), exhibits these features but also others, such as the use of tapestry brickwork, a narrow, three-light vertical window in the front gable, and slightly recessed, stuccoed panels that hold lanterns on either side of the front entrance. The brick house at 1234 Polo Road (Photo 9) was built in 1938 and features three small front gables and a façade chimney with a brick-outlined panel near the top. Brick-bordered round arches form the central design theme of the house and are used in tiny gable windows, the front entrance, and to define the bays of the side porch. The defining features of the 1937 Harry F. and Geneva Bailey House at 122 Rosedale Circle are its clipped side-gable roof, a steep front gable whose north slope swoops downward in a curve until it meets the façade chimney, and the chimney, itself, which has rusticated stone accents and a pair of terra cotta chimneypots at the top. Another good example of the Period Cottage style is the Hendricks-Smith House at 147 Rosedale Circle. Built in 1934, the rough-stuccoed house has slabs of irregularly sized and cut slate surrounding the vertical-board door and, to the right of the entrance, a stuccoed chimney that tapers toward the top.

Houses in the Minimal Traditional-style were built in Oak Crest primarily during the 1940s and 1950s, and approximately one third of the houses in the historic district exhibit the style. Introduced prior to World War II, but becoming especially popular after the war, these houses were small-to-medium-sized dwellings of traditional form with a side-gable primary roof – often with a secondary façade gable – and limited ornamentation. During the transition period from the years when earlier styles were popular to the time when the Minimal Traditional style was commonly used, houses in Oak Crest were often built utilizing the simple Minimal Traditional form while retaining simple period revival details. One such example is the Moser-Drummond House at 157 Crepe Myrtle Circle. Constructed in 1941, the frame house retains the use of a picturesque façade chimney and a Colonial Revival-style paneled front door with a round-arched fanlight window along with a traditional side-gable roof and an off-center front gable. The most basic of Minimal Traditional-style houses is illustrated by the Thomas G. and Annie M. Trivette House, built in 1939 at 193 Idlewilde Drive. The box-like house has a symmetrical three-bay façade, German siding, a side-gable roof, and an interior chimney. The front entrance is set within a small projecting entrance bay whose south gable-roof slope is longer than the north slope. The 1947 Kate B. Brinkley House at 261 Crepe Myrtle Circle and the 1951 Felix C. and Celeste Abernethy House at 264 Crepe Myrtle Circle have similar characteristics and are typical of many of the Minimal Traditional-style houses in Oak Crest.

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While the Brinkley House is brick-veneered and the Abernethy House is sheathed with asbestos shingles, both have a side-gable roof, a broad, off-center front gable, a near-center entrance with a shed-roofed entrance porch, a three-part picture window in the bay to the left of the entrance, and a single, six-over-six sash window in the bay to the right of the entrance. Both have a side screened porch.

The Colonial Revival style harkened back to classically influenced American Colonial architecture in both form and detail but often with a reinterpreted expression of those early American buildings. Although fewer than ten houses in Oak Crest clearly represent the style, it was used in the historic district over a longer period of time than any other style – from the 1930s through the 1950s. Four houses, in particular, strongly illustrate various expressions of the style. Built in 1931 at 116 Rosedale Circle, the William Y. Stewart House (Photo 4) typifies the Dutch Colonial branch of the style. Notable features include a side-gambrel roof with a long, shed-roofed front dormer, stuccoed brick walls, and a round-arched hood over the center-bay entrance. The William O. and Nellie B. Reynolds House was built at 127 Friendship Circle in 1937 and exhibits a common Colonial Revival-style form. The two-story, German-sided frame house has a symmetrical three-bay façade with eight-over-eight sash windows, and its side-gable roof is punctuated on the front by a pair of small gabled dormers with six-over-six sash windows. The center-bay entrance is flanked by sidelights, and a solid paneled fanlight crowns the door and sidelights. The arch of the fanlight is echoed by the arched soffit of the gabled entrance porch. Constructed in 1945, the Glenn H. and Helen H. Irvin House at 269 Crepe Myrtle Circle is typical of many smaller Colonial Revival-style houses. The one-and-a-half-story Irvin House is brick veneered. It has a steep, side-gable roof, two tall front dormers, and a central brick chimney. Like the Reynolds House, it has a symmetrical three-bay façade. The stylistic focal point of the façade is the center-bay entrance, which has a classical surround with fluted pilasters and a full entablature that includes a dentiled, broken-pediment cornice. The entrance is further emphasized by the small brick gable surmounting it. The most fully articulated and historically accurate of the Colonial Revival-style houses in the Oak Crest Historic District is the John L. and Rebecca Kester Nisbet House at 3830 Freds Road (Photo 11). With its 1959 date of construction, it is also the last good example of the style built within the district's 1925-1968 period of significance. The one-and-a-half-story, Flemish-bond brickwork house possesses a wealth of Colonial Revival-style details. Among these are a symmetrical five-bay façade, nine-over-nine sash windows set beneath elliptical brick arches with bricks alternating in size within the arch spandrel – like many from the late eighteenth century in Salem – and a tight dentiled cornice beneath the eaves. The steep, side-gable roof has three gabled dormers with six-over-nine sash windows across the front slope. The front entrance is particularly impressive with its door surrounded by sidelights and transom and its pedimented porch with slender Tuscan columns and a full classical entablature whose pedimented cornice is outlined with a fine dentil course.

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As the 1950s turned into the 1960s, houses with a more modern feeling became popular in Oak Crest, as elsewhere. With nearly one third of the district's construction activity taking place during the 1950s and 1960s, Ranch-style houses began to predominate. Approximately one quarter of Oak Crest houses exhibit the style. The Ranch style began in the 1930s in California, when architects such as William W. Wurster, Cliff May, and H. Roy Kelley began adapting the traditional housing of Southwest ranches to a suburban house type well-suited, particularly, for middle-income families. The Ranch style could be expressed in many ways, but the basic features of these one-story houses include a long, rectangular form, a lower-pitched roof with widely overhanging eaves, and an open, efficient floor plan. Among other common features are picture windows, broad chimneys, and horizontally oriented windows.<sup>35</sup> Both the 1956 Claude P. and Frances C. Mackie House at 226 Friendship Circle and the ca. 1960 Paul C. and Freda C. Whitson House at 274 Crepe Myrtle Circle have a long, five- or six-bay façade, small, horizontally oriented windows that are high on the wall, a low-pitched, side-gable roof, and an interior chimney. At the brick-veneered Mackie House, the windows are side-sliding, and there is a broad, slightly recessed entry. The frame Whitson House has a brick-veneered knee wall beneath the façade windows, a feature frequently seen in Oak Crest. It also has a three-part picture window adjacent to the front door. The projecting north-end façade bay appears to have been a single-car garage originally that was later infilled. The most intriguing feature of the Whitson House is the roof, whose overhang extends farther from the gable ends as it rises from the front and rear eaves to the roof ridge. The brick-veneered Waldo J. and Mable Billings House at 256 Crepe Myrtle Circle and Charles R. Harlow House at 300 Friendship Circle were both built in 1963. They are similar in that each has a low hipped roof with widely overhanging eaves and incorporates a carport at one end. At the Billings House, the carport is open on three sides, but at the Harlow House, it is enclosed across the front and part of the side, increasing the façade length and giving it a more integrated appearance.

Although many of the Ranch-style houses in Oak Crest are relatively large and have long facades, another group is much smaller. The 1966 Hauser Rental House at 1219 Polo Road (Photo 1) is typical of these, which represent the Ranch style in its simplest form. It is sheathed with asbestos-shingle siding except for the façade, which is brick-veneered. The house has a fairly compressed four-bay façade with an off-center entrance and a low-pitched side-gable roof with widely overhanging eaves. As at the Billings House, the roof extends beyond one end of the house to cover an open carport. Other Ranch-style houses of this type, including the houses at 1223 and 1225 Polo Road, were also built in the mid-1960s. Two additional houses of the type,

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<sup>35</sup> Fearnbach, Phase III Report, 63; David L. Ames and Linda Flint McClelland, *Historic Residential Suburbs* (Washington: U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, 2002), 66.

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built in 1968, are located at 110 and 120 Friendship Circle (Photo 5), immediately behind 1219 Polo Road. All five houses were built by the same owners as rental property.

Two modern houses of note were built in the Oak Crest neighborhood during the period of significance. Although they are located next to each other at the wooded south curve of Crepe Myrtle Circle, they were built a decade apart and differ in their designs. The first, the Gustave J. and Martha V. Sather House at 154 Crepe Myrtle Circle (Photo 12), was constructed by the owners, beginning in 1950, with later additions continuing the original design.<sup>36</sup> The low, one-story, German-sided frame house has an asymmetrical form. The defining feature of the house is its very low-pitched, broad gable roof with widely overhanging eaves. The roof's right slope covers a wing set back from the rest of the house, while the left roof slope covers the part of the house, including the entrance, that is forward of the wing. The tall, narrow entrance features a plain door with a column of four small rectangular panels. To the right of the entrance is a large, four-part window. Windows on the set-back side wing include a narrow horizontal window high on the wall and, to its left, a column of three horizontal windows. A broad, shoulderless chimney rises on the right side of the house just forward of the side wing. A carport to the left of the entrance was later enclosed, and a new carport with a shed roof was added in front of it.

Immediately west of the Sather house on a large, pie-shaped lot with a small stream bed is the other notable modern dwelling. Built in 1962, the Fred P. and Carolyn Nading House at 190 Crepe Myrtle Circle takes advantage of the strong downward slope of the land so that the rear of the one-story house is high above ground level and has a wraparound wood deck supported by slender poles. Typical of many modern houses, the broad gable roof has widely overhanging, sheltering eaves. To increase the enjoyment of its wooded lot, the south end of the board-and-batten frame house, including the gable end, is filled with windows.

A third modern building in Oak Crest, the College 66 Service Station at 1231 Polo Road (Photo 13), is not only the single non-residential primary resource in the historic district, but is also the most architecturally distinctive of the district's 1960s buildings. From the 1940s to the early 1960s, Paul Hauser's frame grocery store stood on the site. He and his wife, Ruby, lived at 1141 Polo Road and, in the mid-1960s, built the group of small Ranch-style rental houses at 1219, 1223, and 1225 Polo Road and behind those houses at 110 and 120 Friendship Circle. Constructed in 1965, the College 66 Service Station has a strikingly modern design. The dominant feature of the one-story, concrete-block building is the soaring winged canopy that shelters the gas tanks. Its long triangular roof slants upward from the flat roof of the office behind it. At the street end of the triangle, three posts set in a triangle with zig-zag ties rise through an opening in the apex of the triangle to support the station's business sign. At the low

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<sup>36</sup> According to neighborhood history, the Sathers chose the street number 154 for their house at a time when there were few houses on Crepe Myrtle Circle, especially at the south end. Today, it is out of sequence with the other street numbers, such that it stands between 190 and 256 Crepe Myrtle Circle.

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end of the triangular canopy, the office and sales area has glass curtain walls on the front and west side that slant outward from bottom to top above a concrete base. East the office and sales area, the roof of the service bays slants upward from west to east. The College 66 Service Station epitomizes one of the distinctive modern designs employed by petroleum companies – this one Phillips 66 – to grab the attention of motorists in the ever more competitive decades of the mid-twentieth-century. Drivers came to associate the design of a station with the brand of gasoline they liked and, even if they did not, they at least were often attracted enough by the modern design of a station to pull off the road for gas. In the early 1960s, Phillips 66 introduced their “New Look,” also known as the “Harlequin” service station designed by architect Clarence Reinhardt. The design, which was used for the station at 1231 Polo Road, became ubiquitous around suburban America. Nevertheless, in the same way that automobile designs kept changing, designs for gasoline service stations also were revised frequently to keep the driving public’s attention. In 1968, only three years after the College 66 Service Station was built, Phillips 66 began testing new designs. No longer a Phillips 66 station, this station has been the Campus Gas and Service for many years.<sup>37</sup>

During the last three-and-a-half decades, architectural surveys have been conducted in Winston-Salem and Forsyth County under the auspices of North Carolina’s Historic Preservation Office. Historians conducting these surveys identified neighborhoods platted prior to 1930 but developed up through the 1960s, as well as a larger number of neighborhoods developed between 1930 and 1969, all of which retain a high density of intact historic buildings and definable subdivision boundaries. Eight potential residential historic districts have been evaluated as being of historic and/or architectural significance. The Oak Crest Historic District is among these.

Five of the potential historic districts are located west and northwest of the center city and feature primarily the larger and more sophisticated houses of Winston-Salem’s upper-income residents. These houses tend to be larger and better-finished representatives of popular styles of the period, especially the Colonial Revival and the Tudor Revival styles, than the houses in other neighborhoods. Many are architect-designed. The houses also tend to be on larger lots than in other neighborhoods, and some possess landscaping designed by nationally known landscape architects. The oldest of these neighborhoods, West Highlands, developed largely between 1912 and the 1950s. Most of the houses in Buena Vista date from 1919 through the 1950s. The development of Reynolda Park, the most affluent neighborhood among the group, spanned the years between the 1920s and the 1950s. Westview dates predominantly from 1923 through the 1950s. Meadowbrook Hills is a smaller-scale subdivision and, more than the others,

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<sup>37</sup> Toby Weiss, “Phillips 66, Part 1,” *The Built Environment in Laymen’s Terms*, <http://www.beltstl.com/2006/02/phillips-66-part-1/>, accessed February 11, 2016.

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contains a mix of upper-class and middle-class housing. Its houses date mainly from 1931 through the 1950s. All of these neighborhoods followed picturesque design principles for suburbs with curvilinear streets and lush landscaping.<sup>38</sup>

Two of the evaluated residential subdivisions date exclusively from after World War II. Ferrell Place, located northwest of Buena Vista, is a small but densely built middle-income subdivision established in 1947. Built using a variety of materials, most of the neighborhood's houses had been erected by 1960 and represent primarily the Minimal Traditional, Cape Cod, and Ranch architectural styles. The houses of Castle Heights, located northeast of the center city, were built in 1958 and 1959 and are modest, brick and frame, Ranch or Split-Level style houses. The Castle Heights subdivision provided affordable housing for African Americans who had been displaced by the demolition of early-twentieth-century downtown neighborhoods.<sup>39</sup>

Oak Crest holds a particular niche among all these potential residential historic districts as a solidly middle-income neighborhood. While a few of the larger houses in Oak Crest would be at home in the more affluent subdivisions, overall most houses are smaller and more modest than most of those in the five upper-middle- and upper-class neighborhoods. Like the affluent subdivisions, Oak Crest possesses the curvilinear streets and lush natural environment associated with picturesque suburbs. However, neither professional landscape architects nor architects are known to have contributed to the neighborhood's overall design or the design of individual houses, as was true in the more elite neighborhoods. During its period of significance, Oak Crest's houses were the residences of a range of middle-income people – workers in factories and a variety of businesses, small business owners and entrepreneurs, and a few professionals. Initially developed in 1923 with several sub-divisions and one addition of land during the following decade and a half, the Oak Crest Historic District possesses houses built over a span of five decades, from 1925 through 1968. Its houses present a modestly expressed, but strong collection of architectural styles popular in Winston-Salem and throughout North Carolina during those years. Like the other subdivisions, the well-preserved Oak Crest Historic District possesses ample physical and historical integrity.

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<sup>38</sup> Fearnbach, Study List Presentation, 2-5.

<sup>39</sup> Fearnbach, *Winston-Salem's Architectural Heritage*, 294, 410.

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### GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

#### Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

1. Latitude: 36.83443	Longitude: -80.171780
2. Latitude: 36.83995	Longitude: -80.17135
3. Latitude: 36.83794	Longitude: -80.165640
4. Latitude: 36.83254	Longitude: -80.165128
5. Latitude: 36.82133	Longitude: -80.165075
6. Latitude: 36.8822	Longitude: -80.165743
7. Latitude: 36.8729	Longitude: -80.165973
8. Latitude: 36.8383	Longitude: -80.171377
9. Latitude: 36.8335	Longitude: -80.171602
10. Latitude: 36.8275	Longitude: -80.172068
11. Latitude: 36.8283	Longitude: -80.172289
12. Latitude: 36.82009	Longitude: -80.172708
13. Latitude: 36.83033	Longitude: -80.172127

#### Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Oak Crest Historic District is delineated by the heavy black line on the accompanying district map, drawn to a scale of 1 inch = 200 feet.

#### Boundary Justification

The boundary of the Oak Crest Historic District encompasses the original 1923 Oak Crest development and the 1937 Nading Addition, with the exception of several small areas on the edge of the platted area that have lost their integrity due to post-1970 development. Despite these losses, the district boundary defines a cohesive and intact historic platted neighborhood.

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### PHOTOGRAPHS

*The following information for #1, 2, 3, and 5 applies to all nomination photographs. Number 4 gives the dates the views were photographed.*

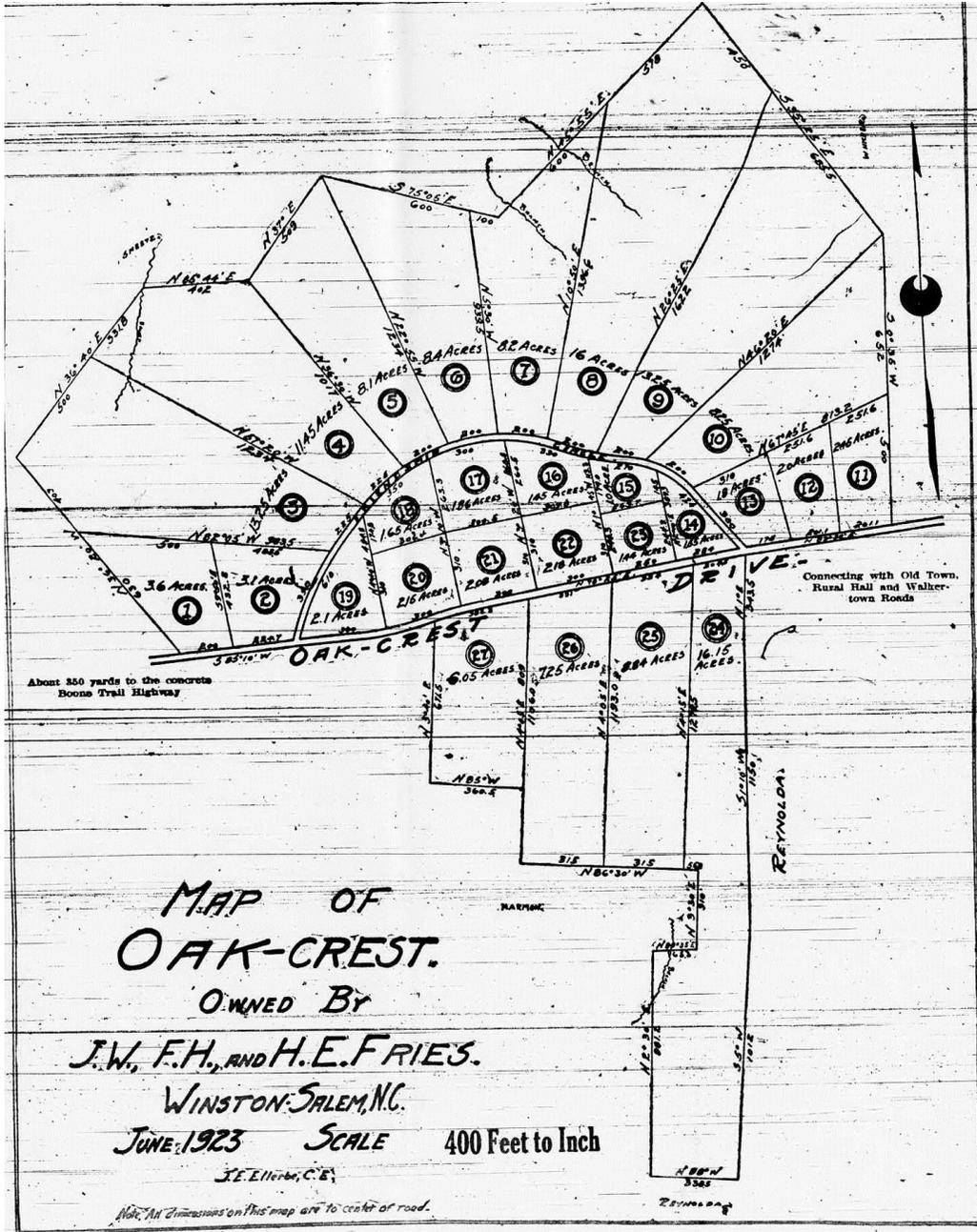
- 1) Oak Crest Historic District
- 2) Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, North Carolina
- 3) Laura A. W. Phillips
- 4) October 2015: Photos 1, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, and 14.  
March 2016: Photos 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, and 12.
- 5) CD: NCHPO, Raleigh, NC
- 6-7)
  1. North side 1200 block Polo Road, view to west featuring 1203-1223 Polo Road.
  2. North side 1500 block Polo Road, view to northwest featuring 1501-1533 Polo Road.
  3. West side 100 block Crepe Myrtle Circle, view to northwest featuring 179-171 Crepe Myrtle Circle.
  4. West side 100 block Rosedale Circle, view to northwest featuring 116-112 Rosedale Circle.
  5. South side 100-200 blocks Friendship Circle, view to west featuring 110-120 Friendship Circle.
  6. West side 100 block Idlewilde Drive, view to north featuring 142-150 Idlewilde Drive.
  7. Irvin A. and Ruth S. Hudgins House, 1533 Polo Road, view to north.
  8. Allie F. and Mary F. Craven House, 321 Friendship Circle, view to northwest.
  9. House, 1234 Polo Road, view to southeast.
  10. E. T. Brightwell House, 141 Rosedale Circle, view to southwest.
  11. John L. and Rebecca Kester Nisbet House, 3830 Freds Road, view to northwest.
  12. Gustave J. and Martha V. Sather House, 154 Crepe Myrtle Circle, view to northwest.
  13. College 66 Service Station, 1231 Polo Road, view to northwest.
  14. Alexander-Davis Property, East side Freds Road, entrance south of 3861 Freds Road, view to north.
  15. Robert W. and Virginia Shively House, 160 Idlewilde Drive, view to northwest

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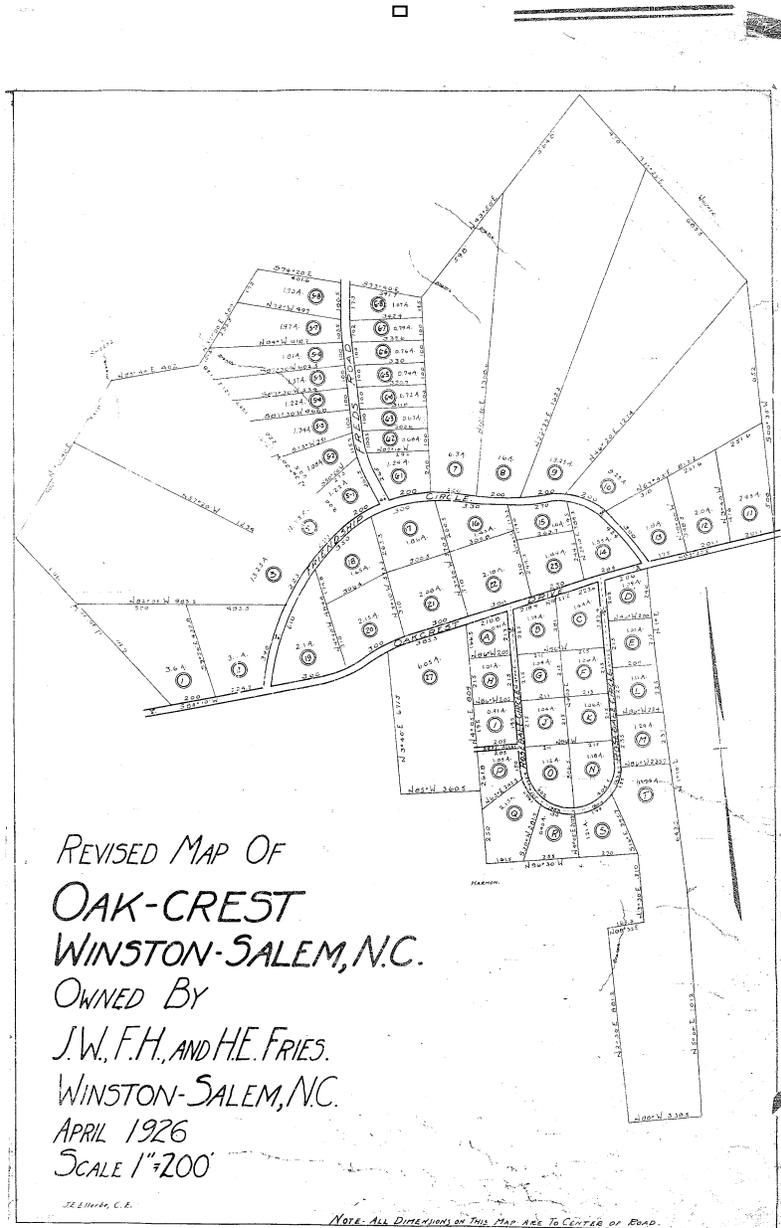
Map 1

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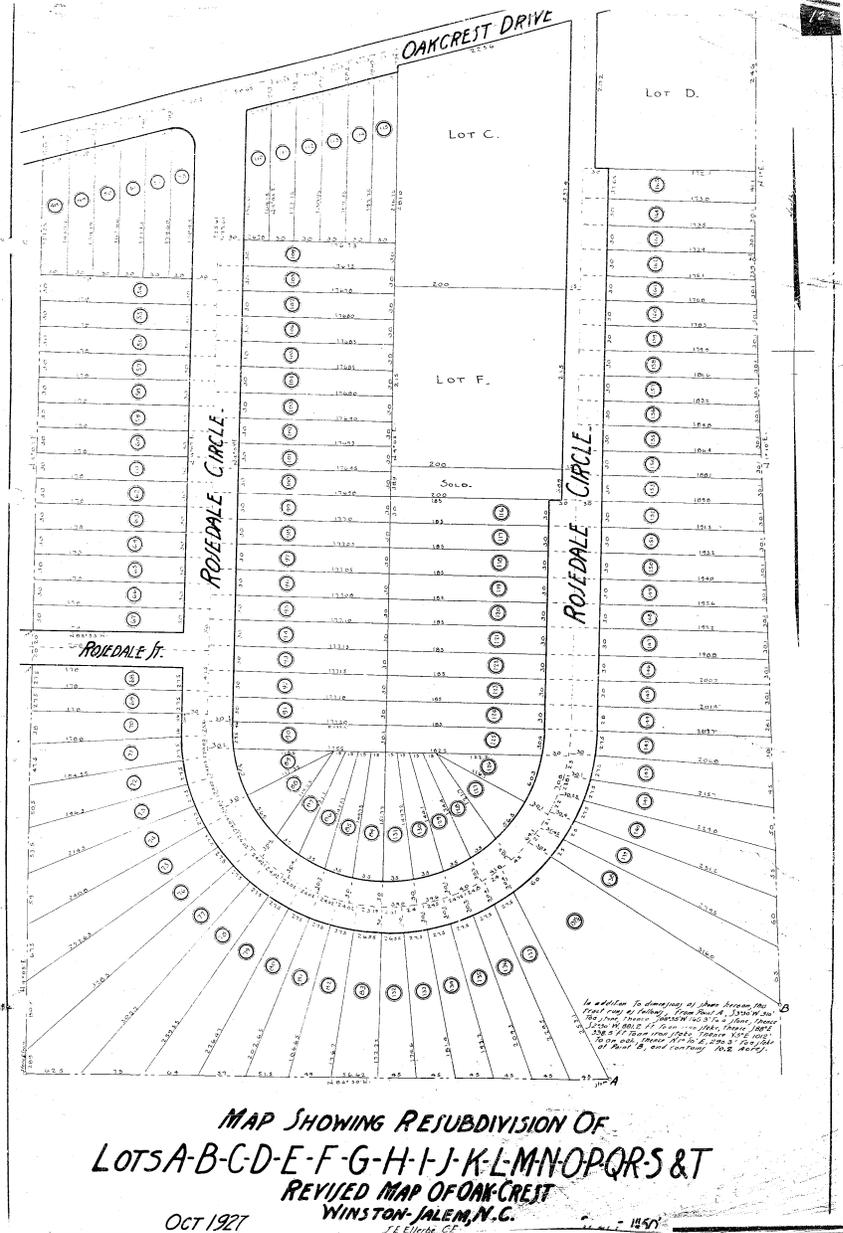
Map 2

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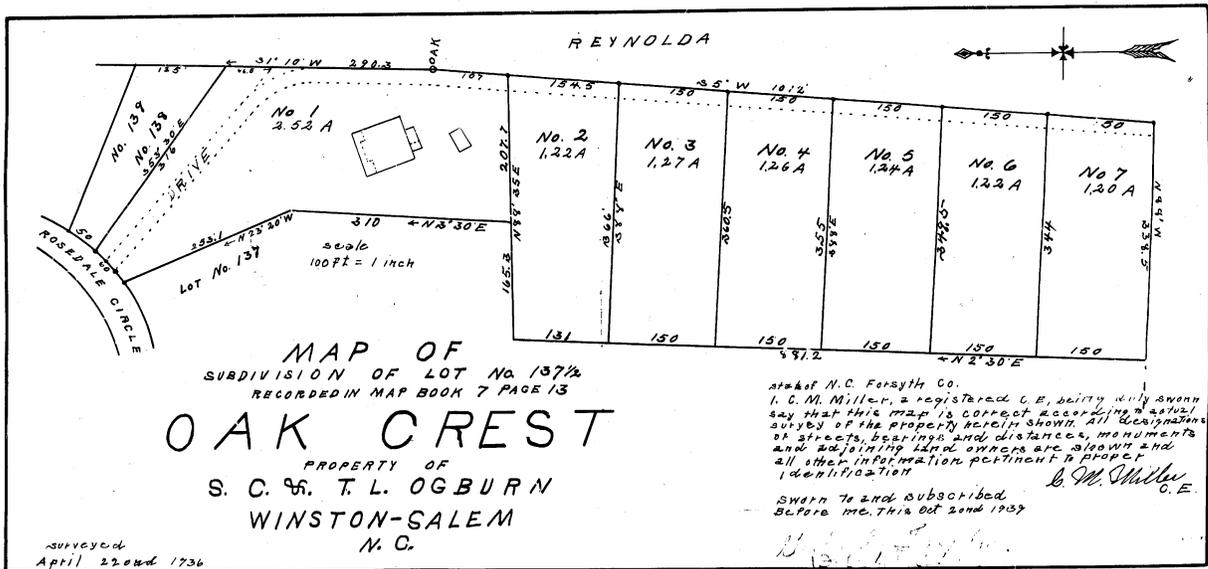
Map 3

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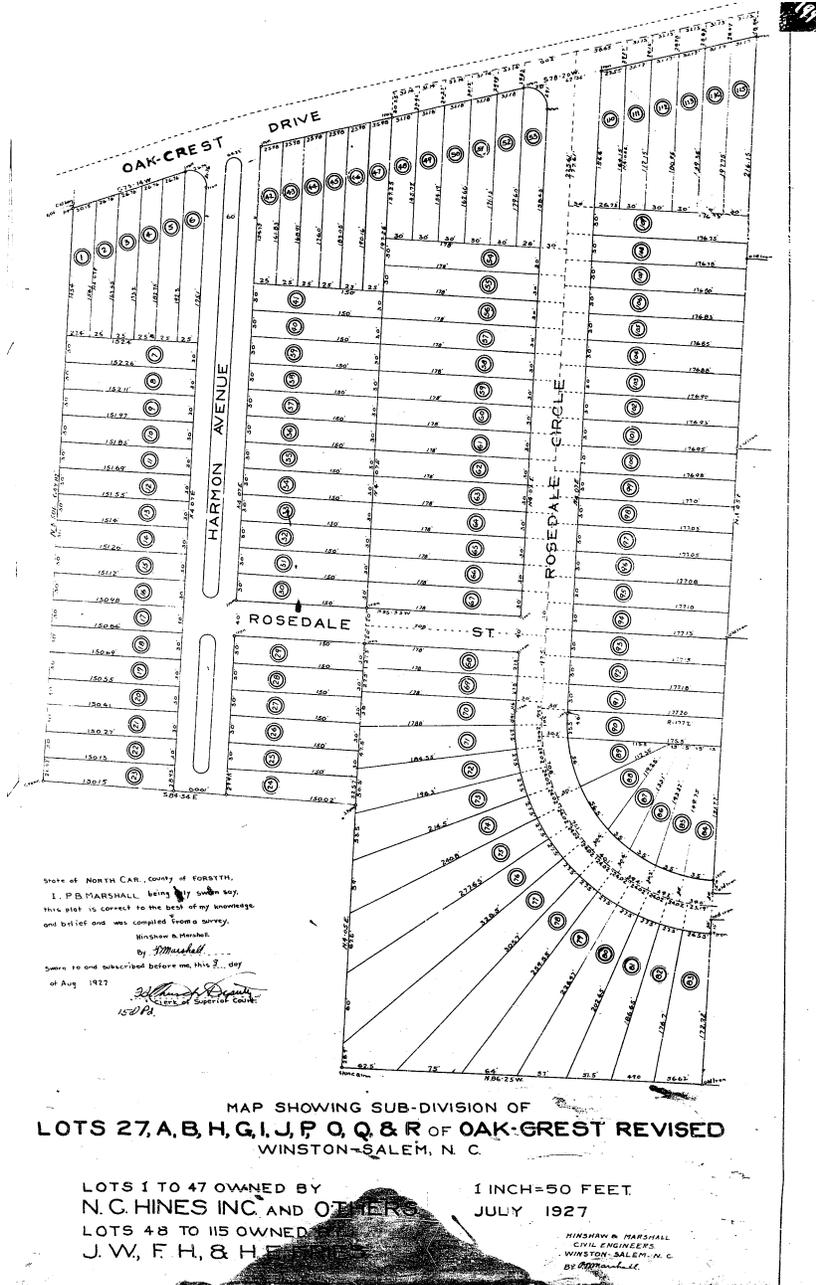
Map 4

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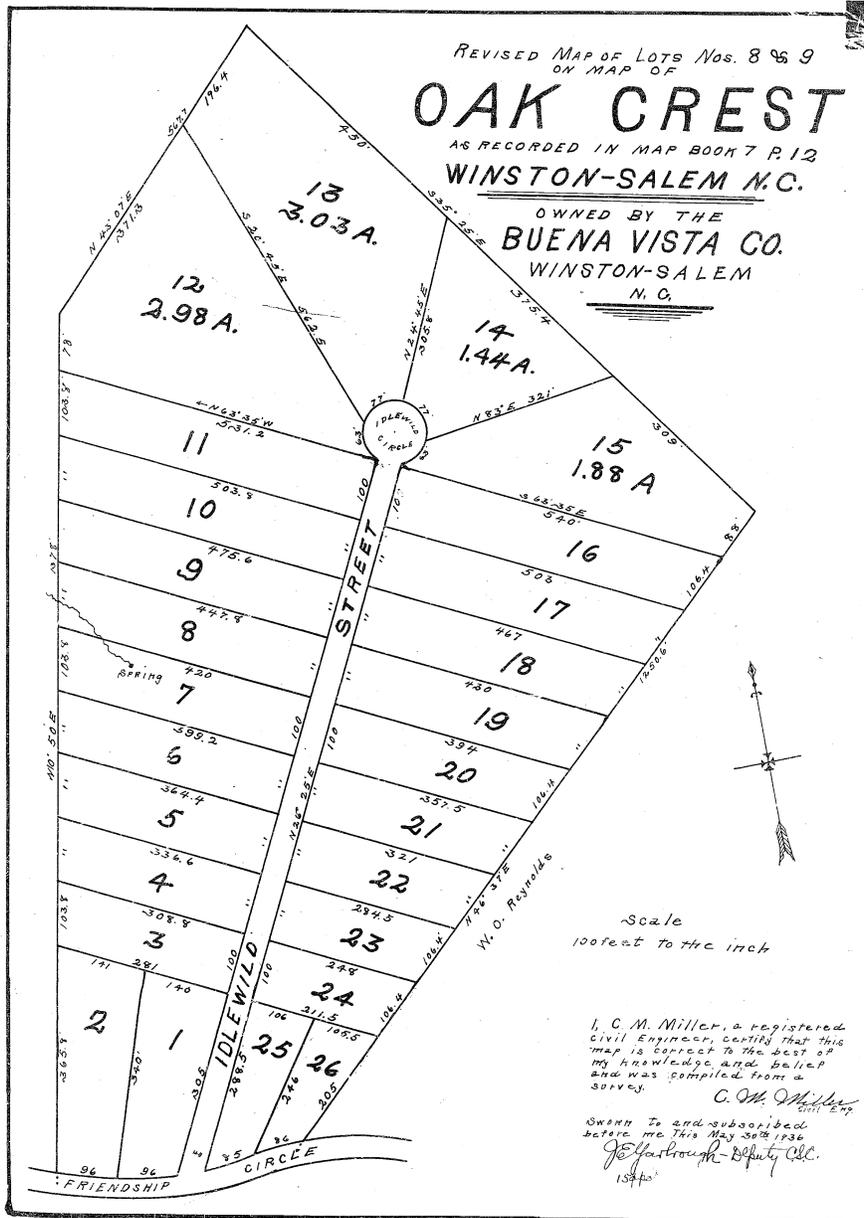
Map 5

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Map 6

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