

NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
Office of Archives and History
Department of Cultural Resources

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Thurmond and Lucy Hanes Chatham House

Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, FY1051, Listed 8/18/2014

Nomination by Heather Fearnbach

Photographs by Heather Fearnbach, September 2013 and March 2014



Overall view



Rear view

**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 an 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 Chatham, Thurmond and Lucy Hanes, House
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 112 North Stratford Road **N/A** not for publication
city or town Winston-Salem **N/A** vicinity
state North Carolina code NC county Forsyth code 067 zip code 27104

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 for 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 locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain:) _____ _____ _____	_____	_____

Chatham, Thurmond and Lucy Hanes, House
Name of Property

Forsyth County, NC
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 count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	1	structures
0	0	objects
2	1	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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

RECREATION: Sports Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls STUCCO

roof STONE: Slate

other

Narrative Description

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

Chatham, Thurmond and Lucy Hanes, House

Name of Property

Forsyth County, NC

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.)

Property is:

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

Significant Dates

1925

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Keen and Wallace, architects

McNeill Construction Company, 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:

Cornell University Library, Ithaca, New York

Chatham, Thurmond and Lucy Hanes, House
Name of Property

Forsyth County, NC
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 2.72 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

See Latitude/Longitude coordinates continuation sheet Section 10-25

1	_____	_____	_____	3	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	_____	_____	_____	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.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Heather Fearnbach
organization Fearnbach History Services, Inc. date 3/24/2014
street & number 3334 Nottingham Road telephone 336-765-2661
city or town Winston-Salem state NC zip code 27104

Additional Documentation

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 – **See Forsyth County Tax map**

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

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

name Predrag V. and Anna E. Gligorivic
street & number 112 North Stratford Road telephone 208-220-6617
city or town Winston-Salem state NC zip code 27104

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 listing. 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 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 Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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Section 7. Narrative Description

Setting

The Thurmond and Lucy Hanes Chatham House is situated on a 2.72-acre parcel at 112 North Stratford Road in Winston-Salem, Forsyth County. Designed by architects Keen and Wallace, the residence is one of four imposing 1920s dwellings facing east toward Stratford Road in the exclusive Stratford Place subdivision platted by Philadelphia landscape architect Thomas Sears. Members of the Chatham and Hanes families erected three of the homes.¹ The Chatham tract occupies the northwest corner of the Five Points intersection, where West First and Miller Streets and Runnymede, Stratford, and Country Club Roads meet approximately two miles west of downtown

The adjacent area is residential and commercial. Developers expanded the eight-phase West Highlands neighborhood that surrounds Stratford Place through the mid-twentieth century. Runnymede Park's west end is on Stratford Road's east side opposite the Chatham House. In 1973, Keel Associates Limited reduced the original Stratford Place plat's size by acquiring the western half of the Chatham and Hanes lots to create Warwick Green Road, a cul-de-sac that contained eight houses by 1980.

Commercial concerns proliferated south of Country Club Road in the 1950s with the construction of Thruway Shopping Center, a Howard Johnson's Motor Lodge, and myriad other businesses. Architects Colvin, Hammill, and Walter Associates designed the striking precast concrete First Center Building (now Two Piedmont Plaza) completed in 1970 on property formerly owned by Pleasant Henderson and Lizora Hanes. First Center Building provided Winston-Salem's first high-rise, suburban, speculative commercial space. McLean Trucking Company purchased the structure to serve as their corporate headquarters in 1976 and erected the adjacent identical building (now One Piedmont Plaza) and a 625-car parking deck two years later. Commercial growth flanking Stratford Road and Miller Street has continued into the twenty-first century.²

The Chatham parcel's generous size buffers the house from proximate roads and development. The residence has a deep setback, with the front lawn's central section remaining open inside the arc

¹ The date of the original Stratford Place plat is unknown. The May 1926 plat was the first to be recorded at the Forsyth County Register of Deeds. The title block of the two surviving sheets of the Chatham House plans includes the firm name "Charles Barton Keen and Wallace, architects," with both Philadelphia and North Carolina office locations. The plans indicate that the project was "operation 679" but do not specify the designer or draftsman responsible for their creation. Forsyth County Plat Book 7, p. 20; "Residence at Winston-Salem, N. C., for Thurmond Chatham, Esq.," September 15, 1924, plans in the possession of owners Predrag V. and Anna E. Gligorivic.

² The Hanes House was demolished in 1963. Katherine Hanes's heirs sold the 13.5-acre tract to developers Lambe-Young-Jones, Inc. Sid Bost, "Hanes Property to Be Bought for Offices," *Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel*, April 12, 1970, p. D12; "West First Building is Planned," *Winston-Salem Journal*, March 6, 1970, p. 20; Lloyd Walter, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, February 17, 2012.

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created by the paved semicircular asphalt driveway that provides access to the front entrance. Planting beds containing assorted perennials and trees and shrubs such as boxwood, camellia, holly, tulip poplar, viburnum, azalea, and rhododendron line the drive and the dwelling's foundation. Much of the parcel is wooded, with deciduous and evergreen trees including willow, pine, red oak, maple, dogwood, magnolia, and crepe myrtle shielding the residence from street traffic and neighboring houses.

After purchasing the property in 2013, Predrag and Anna Gligorovic commissioned the installation of the six-foot-tall cast-iron fence that borders the lot's east and south edges. Most of the fence sections, including the eight corner posts, were salvaged from a historic property in Lima, Ohio. Winston-Salem welder Petar Petrovic fabricated the remainder to match and assembled the fence. At the driveway's northwest end, an asphalt-paved parking area is east of the stuccoed four-bay garage/apartment that matches the house. The rectangular circa 1959 swimming pool behind the garage has been drained and is not operable.

The original bluestone terrace and a later lower, rectangular, concrete-paver patio create outdoor living spaces in the rear yard. Northwest of the house, a tall wood fence comprised of square posts spanned by lattice with closely spaced slats below a more open upper section encloses what was designated as the laundry yard in 1925, a service area in 1947, and later served as a kitchen garden. In the lot's northwest section, vegetation clearing in 2013 revealed the remnants of a stone walk and a small garden pool that do not appear on the landscape plans prepared by Thomas Sears in 1925 or New York landscape architect Ellen Biddle Shipman in 1947.³

Thurmond and Lucy Hanes Chatham House, contributing building

Exterior

The Chatham House conveys a refined, subtle sense of permanence and wealth. The austere yet sophisticated façade, tall hip roof with slightly-flared eaves, and segmental-arch-pediment dormers exhibit the influence of French domestic architecture, a departure from the more popular period revival styles common in Winston-Salem during the 1920s. The spacious hip-roofed residence encompasses a two-and-one-half-story main block with an H-shaped plan, a two-story north service wing, and a one-story, flat-roofed, south sunporch. On the east elevation, the main block's three-bay-wide central portion includes the primary entrance and is flanked by two-bay-wide projecting hip-roofed sections. The north wing's shallow offset accommodates a service entrance at the main block's northeast corner.

³ Thomas W. Sears, "Diagrammatical Planting Plan," December 9, 1925, and "Design Plan (BP [blueprint] only)," January 1947, Ellen McGowan Biddle Shipman (1869-1950) Papers, 1914-1946, Collection Number 1259, Division of Rare and Manuscript Collections, Cornell University Library, Ithaca, New York.

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A Classical Revival-style molded cornice, ornamented with modillions on the main block, unifies the sections, as does the variegated green slate roof that complements the beige stuccoed walls and white trim. Three tall corbelled brick interior chimney stacks—one at each end and one near the center—pierce the roof. Original copper gutters and downspouts tie into underground drains.

The Classical Revival-style central entrance on the main block's east elevation heralds the tone of the reception area within. A flat-roofed hood with a cast-iron balustrade caps a door surround exhibiting paneled pilasters, carved consoles, and a denticulated cornice. Three sandstone steps lead to the four-raised-panel front door, which is protected by a two-pane transom and a wood-framed storm door. Original double-hung six-over-nine wood-sash windows border the entrance, while pairs of tall multi-pane French doors with transoms punctuate the flanking bays. Wood-paneled and glazed exterior doors and transoms shelter those entrances. A three-pane wood casement window at the north projecting bay's center lights the powder bathroom.

On the main block's second-story, original double-hung six-over-six and eight-over-eight wood-sash windows illuminate the interior. Operable louvered shutters hang on cast-iron hardware at most window openings. In the 1970s, Alexander and Caroline Ebeid added large skylights to supplement the brightness garnered from windows in the dormers on the main block's upper floor.

At the house's south end, tall multi-pane French doors with transoms connect the living room to the sunporch and loggia, which are not climate-controlled and thus primarily provide space for entertaining in temperate seasons. What was originally a full-width open porch has been enclosed since the 1970s, when the Ebeids installed plate-glass windows, wood lattice above a plywood kneewall, and two square skylights that pierce the flat rubber roof. The Gligorovics removed the lattice and replaced broken windows in 2013. The sizeable room retains its original square marble tile floor, as does the connecting loggia that occupies the main block's southwest corner. On the loggia's west elevation, Tuscan columns flank tall multi-pane wood windows, while the matching French door on its north elevation provides access to the terrace. Above the loggia, multi-pane wood casement windows line the walls of what was originally a sleeping porch and is now a bedroom.

A bluestone terrace fills the rear courtyard created by the house's H-shaped plan, which includes a library at the west elevation's center and a dining room to the north. Tall multi-pane French doors facilitate the flow between both rooms and the outdoors. The entrance on the library's west elevation aligns with the reception hall's west doorway as well as the dwelling's main entrance. Above the library's exterior door, a double-hung eight-over-eight wood-sash window with matching four-over-four sidelights lights a bedroom on the west elevation's second floor. Elsewhere on the west elevation, original double-hung six-over-six and eight-over-eight wood-sash windows remain intact. A mid-twentieth-century concrete block chimney rises at the middle of the main block's north projecting bay.

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The two-story service wing at the dwelling's north end encompasses a butler's pantry and kitchen below a sleeping porch and bathroom. On the west elevation, a one-story, hip-roofed, two-bay-wide and one-bay-deep projection expands the kitchen's square footage. Original double-hung six-over-six wood-sash windows illuminate the kitchen and bathroom. The sleeping porch at the second-story's north end features multi-pane wood casement windows. The one-story hip-roofed bay that extends from the wing's north elevation contains an east pantry and a west entrance porch. On the north elevation, a small four-over-four wood-sash replacement window lights the pantry. The porch retains square posts, tall multi-pane wood windows and transoms on the west elevation, and a door with two raised panels surmounted by a nine-pane glazed upper section, multi-pane sidelights, and matching transoms.

Interior

The Chatham House's sizable lot allows for a picturesque setting despite surrounding development. In keeping with the architects' design intent, views of the naturalistic landscape are visible from every room. The 9,065-square-foot dwelling is characterized by a finely-crafted but unpretentious interior. On the first floor, the main block's H-shaped central section comprises an east reception hall and a west library. To the south, an expansive living room and the loggia at its west end open into the sunporch. The north dining room is accessible from the library, a service corridor that connects to the reception hall, and the butler's pantry and kitchen in the north service wing. A powder bath and coat, storage, and mop closets flank the east service corridor, which extends to a secondary stair and the auxiliary entrance.

The formal spaces—the reception hall, dining room, and living room—display decorative plaster cornices and Classical Revival-style door and window surrounds, cornices, and mantels. Single- and double-leaf raised-panel wood doors and wood-framed multi-pane French doors and transoms retain original hardware. Intact interior finishes include smooth plaster walls and ceilings, tongue-and-groove oak floors, and baseboards with molded upper edges.

The reception hall contains the most elaborate wood and plaster work. Fully-articulated Corinthian door surrounds encompass fluted pilasters; friezes with central panels carved with floral swags and sunburst corner blocks; and cornices with fluted, egg-and-dart, beaded, and acanthus bands. The plaster ceiling cornices are equally ornate, embellished with punched and gouged friezes and soffits augmented with alternating guttae blocks and flower-filled lozenge shapes. The room's nearly freestanding, half-round, curving staircase is characterized by twisted and straight cast-iron balusters capped by molded wood handrails that terminate in spirals at the bottom. The window surrounds feature molded outer edges and extend to the baseboards, framing central wood panels bordered with matching trim. The hall's wood floorboards are wider than elsewhere in the house.

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The living room's location adjacent to the loggia and sunporch facilitates entertaining. At the south elevation's center, a classical wooden mantel ornamented with urns, swags, foliation, and denticulation serves as the focal point. Tall multi-pane French doors and transoms with cross-topped surrounds provide ample light, supplemented by original two-arm brass sconces. The molded plaster cornice features a punched and gouged soffit.

A door near the living room's northwest corner opens into the library. After a 1970s fire gutted the library, the Ebeids replaced the wood wall paneling, mantel, and built-in bookshelves and installed the parquet floor. The deep paneled doorways created at that time allow space for storage closets between the library, living room, and dining room. On the east wall, a double-leaf door leads to the reception hall, while the door east of the north elevation's fireplace provides access to the dining room. The west wall's large windows and French door command views of the bluestone terrace and rear yard. The replacement paneling includes radiator enclosures with patterned metal screens.

The dining room features a molded chair rail, a molded plaster cornice with a punched and gouged soffit, and original brass two-arm sconces. The replacement carved wood mantel at the south wall's center is taller and more robustly executed than the delicate classical mantel that initially ornamented the space. Four tall multi-pane French doors and transoms punctuate three elevations at the room's west end. Blind panels surmount the double-leaf east service hall door, while a single-leaf door leads to the north wing and what was originally the butler's pantry, now the kitchen. That remarkably intact space encompasses two large rooms, both of which retain plaster walls and ceilings, simple window and door surrounds, and original full-height wood cabinets with glazed multi-pane upper doors supported by decorative brackets above drawer bases. The sink and cabinetry on the west wall and the former breakfast alcove, now a cooking area, occupy a one-story bay that extends from the service wing's west elevation. A storage pantry fills the wing's northeast corner and the north entrance porch the northwest corner. On the east elevation, a wood staircase with a metal pipe railing provides access to the basement.

An enclosed corner staircase in the service corridor southeast of the kitchen leads to the north wing's second floor, which contains a sleeping porch at its north end, a full bathroom, and a mop closet. The service wing's central hall extends into the main block, where four simply finished bedrooms, large linen and clothes closets, and three full bathrooms occupy the second floor. At the hall's north end, a mezzanine with a cast-iron railing and molded wooden handrail matching that of the staircase overlooks the first-floor reception hall. Stepped crown molding ornaments the ceiling and wall intersection, continuing around the curved stair wall at the northeast corner. The hall's south section provides access to the south master suite, which encompasses a bedroom and bathroom at its southeast corner, a sleeping porch at its southwest corner, and dressing room in between. A simple classical mantel with fluted pilasters, a paneled frieze, and foliate corner blocks ornaments the master bedroom fireplace, which has a marble surround and hearth. A previous owner added the shelving unit on the

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master bedroom's west wall. Six-paneled doors with brass hardware, simple door and window architraves with mitered corners, austere cornices, baseboards capped with molded trim, and oak floors are intact throughout the second floor. Beneath the windows, wood panels bordered with simple moldings alternate with wood radiator covers containing metal grates. All of the woodwork is painted. Early wood blinds with cloth tape screen the west elevation's windows. The bathrooms retain original medicine cabinets, white ceramic fixtures and towel bars, hexagonal green ceramic tile floors, and square white ceramic tile wainscoting.

An open staircase rises from the corridor at the main block's north end to the third floor hall. Three winder stairs at its base lead to a straight run ornamented by a fluted newel post and turned balusters capped with a molded handrail. The space above the two-story north wing is an unfinished attic, but the main block's upper level features plaster walls, ceilings, and yellow pine floors. A full bathroom and three commodious storage rooms containing built-in drawers and shelves flank the hall, which opens into a huge room illuminated by original arched dormers and large square skylights added by a previous owner. A walk-in storage closet occupies the southwest corner.

The basement's north section is utilitarian, with concrete floors and exposed brick foundation walls in what originally served as the boiler, coal storage, and laundry rooms. Early cooling equipment included an early "Johnson System" air conditioner manufactured by the Johnson Service Company. Previous owners finished the basement's south end in the mid-twentieth century to create a west recreational room with a concrete floor, raised brick heating stove hearth, kitchen, and wood-paneled ceiling ductwork covers. Wood-board partition walls delineate the southeast corner bedroom and the full bathroom to the north. An exterior concrete block chimney houses the flue added to serve the heating stove.

Garage/Apartment, 1925, contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story, stuccoed, four-bay garage with a second-floor apartment stands northwest of the house. Segmental-arch-pediment dormers pierce the slate side-gable roof above a molded cornice with gable-end returns and louvered attic vents fill the gable peaks. Six-over-six, double-hung, wood-sash windows illuminate the apartment, which is accessed through a door at the building's southwest corner. The winding staircase empties into a short hall adjacent to the bathroom and the combination kitchen/dining/living room, which is flanked by north and south bedrooms. The apartment retains plaster walls and ceilings, hardwood floors, baseboards with molded upper edges, simple window and door trim with mitered corners, and five-raised-panel doors with original brass hardware. One multi-pane wood casement window on each of the north, west, and south elevations lights the single garage room, which is secured by original and replacement double-leaf doors with iron strap hinges. The garage has plaster walls, a gypsum board ceiling, and a concrete floor. The 2013 rehabilitation project

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entailed replacing the apartment bathroom and kitchen, refinishing its hardwood floors, and painting the building's interior.

Swimming pool, circa 1959, noncontributing structure

The rectangular swimming pool behind the garage has been drained and is not operable. The pool structure is mostly likely steel mesh coated with concrete. A blue mosaic tile border ornaments the wall's upper edges and a poured-concrete deck surrounds the concrete rim. The exact construction date is unknown, but Robert Harrison Lassiter remembers that his parents installed the pool around 1959.⁴

⁴ Robert Harrison Lassiter, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, April 18, 2013, and email correspondence December 28, 2013.

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Section 8. Statement of Significance

The Thurmond and Lucy Hanes Chatham House meets National Register Criterion C for architecture. Located on a 2.72-acre lot in the exclusive Stratford Place subdivision, the 1925 residence is remarkably intact and locally significant due to its design by architects Keen and Wallace. Dwellings influenced by those on European country estates are plentiful in Winston-Salem, with Tudor, Georgian, and Classical Revival styles being the most typical, as evidenced in Stratford Place and throughout the city's early- to mid-twentieth-century subdivisions. The Chatham House's austere yet sophisticated façade, tall hip roof with slightly-flared eaves, and segmental-arch-pediment dormers manifest French design, a departure from the more popular period revival styles common during the 1920s. Symmetry and balance are important components of the style, as reflected in the Chatham House's regular fenestration and the main block's central entrance flanked by projecting hip-roofed bays. One- or two-story wings were also typical features, as seen in the dwelling's two-story north service wing and a one-story, flat-roofed, south sunporch. French doors and wood casement and double-hung multi-pane windows provide ample light and ventilation in addition to views connecting the inside and outside worlds, all important components of French architectural design.

The Chatham House also exhibits classical elements such as the molded cornice, ornamented with modillions on the main block that unifies its sections. A variegated green slate roof complements the beige stuccoed walls and white trim. The Classical Revival-style central entrance on the main block's east elevation heralds the tone of the interior, which displays finely-executed classical elements, particularly in the reception hall, dining room, and living room. Decorative plaster cornices and classical door and window surrounds, cornices, and mantels embellish these formal spaces. Single- and double-leaf raised-panel wood doors and wood-framed multi-pane French doors and transoms retain original hardware. A slate-roofed, stuccoed, four-bay garage with a second-floor apartment stands northwest of the house.

Historical Background

Lucy Hodgin Hanes, the daughter of Winston industrialist John Wesley Hanes and Anna Hodgin, and nascent businessman Richard Thurmond Chatham, known as Thurmond, married on October 29, 1919, joining two prominent North Carolina textile-manufacturing dynasties. Lucy, whose family owned Hanes Hosiery and P. H. Hanes Knitting Company, studied at Salem Academy and National Cathedral School in Washington, D. C.⁵ Thurmond, an Elkin, North Carolina, native, was Chatham

⁵ Brothers Pleasant Henderson Hanes and John Wesley Hanes were Winston's leading tobacco manufacturers in the late nineteenth century, but as Richard J. Reynolds consolidated local tobacco factories, they sold him their business in 1900 and used the proceeds to invest in the textile industry. J. W. Hanes organized Shamrock Hosiery Mills, which later became Hanes Hosiery, on Marshall Street in 1901, and the following year P. H. Hanes established a knitting company on Stratford Road, initially producing ribbed-cotton men's underwear. "Mrs. Chatham, Congressman's Wife, Dies," *Winston-*

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Manufacturing Company president Hugh Gwyn Chatham and Martha Lenoir's only son. He attended the Salem Boy's School, Woodberry Forest School in Orange, Virginia, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (1915-1916), and Yale University (1916-1917), before enlisting in the United States Navy in May 1917. After two years in the service, Thurmond returned to Winston-Salem in July 1919 and began working full-time at Chatham Manufacturing Company, where he had previously been employed in various aspects of woolen blanket production during summer breaks from school.⁶

Thurmond and Lucy Chatham lived with her widowed mother in the Hanes's Neoclassical Revival-style house, Westerleigh, at 953 West Fourth Street in the West End neighborhood for several years following their marriage. The residence stood only a few blocks from Chatham Manufacturing Company's Chatham Road blanket finishing plant [National Register, 2011], where Thurmond oversaw operations as the concern's executive secretary. Thurmond's sister Dewitt completed her studies at Salem College, and, on April 24, 1923, further aligned the Chatham and Hanes families by marrying Lucy's brother, Ralph P. Hanes. Both couples, as well as two other Hanes siblings and their wives—Frederick Moir and Elizabeth Hanes and Robert M. and Mildred Hanes—joined the migration to the suburbs when they commissioned the construction of dwellings west of town. The Chatham's expansive French Eclectic-style house at 112 North Stratford Road manifested their prosperity and Thurmond's burgeoning career. He gradually assumed more responsibility in the family business, becoming its president upon his father's 1929 death. Thurmond and Lucy Chatham were leaders in myriad civic organizations and at Centenary Methodist Church. The couple had two sons, Hugh Gwyn, born on February 14, 1921, and named after Thurmond's father, and Richard Thurmond Jr., born on May 27, 1926. South Carolina native Bessie Bigham resided with the family by 1930 to assist with the children's care.⁷

The Chathams' diverse business interests included investing in the construction of a two-story limestone-veneered commercial block with streamlined classical and Art Deco features designed by architect Harold Macklin and completed in 1931 at Fourth and Cherry Streets' northwest corner.⁸

Salem Journal, July 14, 1949, p. 1; James Howell Smith, *Winston-Salem in History, Volume 8: Industry and Commerce, 1896-1975* (Winston-Salem: Historic Winston-Salem, Inc., 1977), 9, 13-15; Adelaide L. Fries, Stuart Thurman Wright, and J. Edwin Hendricks, *Forsyth: The History of a County on the March* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1976), 175-176.

⁶ "Mrs. Chatham, Congressman's Wife, Dies," *Winston-Salem Journal*, July 14, 1949, p. 1; Forsyth County Marriage Register; "Biographical Sketch," Thurmond Chatham Papers, 1776-1956, Private Collection 1139, North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh; "Richard Thurman [sic] Chatham," *North Carolina Biographical Dictionary* (New York: Somerset Publishers, Inc., 1993).

⁷ Richard Thurmond Jr. died on May 29, 1984. Hugh Gwyn Chatham II died on May 22, 1985. *Miller's Winston-Salem City Directory*, 1921; United States Census, Population Schedules, 1920 and 1930; Gravemarkers.

⁸ Forsyth County Deed Book 312, pp. 310-317; Plat Book 6, p. 174; Harold Macklin, architect, "Store Building for Thurmond Chatham and Company," 305 West Fourth Street, April 9, 1931, plans on file at the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning Department.

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Thurmond Chatham championed myriad industrial and agricultural causes during his tenure on the North Carolina Board of Conservation and Development, as president of the North Carolina Dairymen's Association, and as a spokesman for the National Association of Wool Manufacturers in the late 1930s. He advocated for higher tariffs on imported goods in order to support struggling American entrepreneurs, stating in 1938 congressional committee testimony regarding wool importation duties that less than fifty United States firms produced wool blankets at that time, and fewer than ten operated more than one hundred looms. Chatham Manufacturing Company was one of the largest of these concerns, employing approximately 2,100 workers.⁹

Thurmond Chatham volunteered for a second tour of duty in the U. S. Navy in February 1942, serving in the Bureau of Ordnance, the Secretary of the Navy's office, and then in combat in Europe and the Southwest Pacific until November 1945, during which time he received numerous commendations. He retired from his position as Chatham Manufacturing Company president in 1944 and became chairman of the board. After his return to North Carolina, he lost his first bid for a legislative seat but then successfully campaigned for election as a democratic representative in the Eighty-first Congress and three subsequent terms from 1949 until 1956. Ralph J. Scott defeated Chatham in the 1956 election, ostensibly due to Chatham's refusal to sign the "Southern Manifesto," a document drafted by legislators opposed to racial integration mandated by the U. S. Supreme Court's 1954 *Brown v. Board of Education* decision. Both North Carolina senators and eight of twelve representatives endorsed the manifesto; Chatham was among the four non-signatories and one of three representatives to fail in their re-election attempts. Thurmond Chatham passed away in Durham on February 5, 1957, one month after completing his fourth congressional term, and was buried in Winston-Salem's Salem Cemetery. He endowed the Chatham Foundation to facilitate educational opportunities for high-achieving youth.¹⁰

Chatham had not occupied his Winston-Salem residence since Lucy's 1949 death. He spent most of his time in Washington, D. C., engaged in politics and thus leased the Stratford Road house to Chatham Manufacturing Company executive James Harrison Lassiter and his wife Allene in 1949. The following year, Thurmond Chatham married Patricia Firestone Coyner and they lived in Washington

⁹ Most wool mills were located in New England and in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Demand for domestic wool products dropped during the economic depression of the 1930s, and, coupled with increased importation of wool blankets and fabrics from the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Italy, and, after 1936, Japan, the domestic wool industry suffered great losses. "Paragraph 1111 – Blankets and Similar Articles," 1938, Thurmond Chatham Papers, 1776-1956, North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

¹⁰ "Biographical Sketch," Thurmond Chatham Papers, 1776-1956, Private Collection 1139, North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh; "Richard Thurman [sic] Chatham," *North Carolina Biographical Dictionary* (New York: Somerset Publishers, Inc., 1993); William S. Powell, ed., *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography, Volume 1, A-C* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1979), 357-358; Tom Wicker, "Congressmen Mourn Death of Chatham," *Winston-Salem Journal*, February 7, 1957; Marjorie Hunter, "Chatham: Versatile, Personable, Determined," *Winston-Salem Journal*, May 20, 1956.

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while the legislature was in session. In 1951 the couple purchased and remodeled Prospect House, erected between 1788 and 1793. The terraced gardens overlooking the Potomac River in Georgetown included boxwoods cultivated on Thurmond's Klondike Farm close to Elkin, North Carolina. The Chathams celebrated the birth of a son, Walter Firestone, in 1952.¹¹

James Harrison Lassiter, like Thurmond Chatham, attended Woodberry Forest School in Orange, Virginia, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and served in the United States Navy during World War II. Lassiter was a New York City investment banker prior to his 1947 marriage to Kentucky native Allene DeMent in Washington, D. C. The couple relocated to Winston-Salem that year when he accepted a position with Chatham Manufacturing Company. As the corporation had closed its Winston-Salem plant in 1940, consolidating manufacturing and finishing operations at its Elkin facility, Lassiter commuted from Winston-Salem to Elkin to work. The Lassiters leased the Chatham residence at 112 North Stratford Road for ten years before purchasing it in May 1959. The only substantive changes to the site during their tenure were the construction of a rectangular swimming pool circa 1959 and the demolition of a greenhouse that stood in the rear yard close to Stratford Road. On October 30, 1967, James and Allene Lassiter conveyed the Stratford Road property to Alexander and Caroline B. Ebeid, who had recently moved to the area. Keel Associates Limited acquired the western half of the adjacent Chatham and Hanes lots and civil engineer John G. Bane platted a cul-de-sac, Warwick Green Road, with eight residential parcels in 1973. Mrs. Ebeid retained the Chatham House and 2.72 acres until 2013.¹²

West Highlands and Stratford Place Subdivision Development

Brothers and business partners Pleasant Henderson Hanes, John Wesley Hanes, and Benjamin Franklin Hanes purchased numerous tracts west of Winston in the late nineteenth century. In 1912, textile magnate Pleasant Henderson Hanes began subdividing a sizable portion of his holdings as the West Highlands neighborhood. New York landscape architects Buckenham and Miller, the original designers of R. J. and Katharine Reynolds's estate and gardens, created the first seventy-five-acre plat in September of that year. On January 27, 1913, the Winston-Salem Board of Alderman voted to expand the city limits to encompass the new subdivision, which comprised approximately 140 parcels.

¹¹ Catherine L. Fassett, "Chathams' Washington Home," *Twin City Sentinel*, May 12, 1954, p. 17; Historic American Buildings Survey, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, "Prospect House, 3508 Prospect Street, N. W.: Photographs, Written and Historical Data," 1969.

¹² James Harrison Lassiter, born August 21, 1907, was Chatham Manufacturing Company's executive vice-president at the time of his 1975 retirement. He died on May 31, 1987. His wife Allene DeMent Lassiter, born in Northern Kentucky on September 29, 1920, died on February 16, 2003. The couple had two sons, Allen Drew Lassiter and Robert Harrison Lassiter. Forsyth County Deed of Trust Book 777, p. 334, Deed Book 785, p. 332; Deed Book 955, p. 75; Deed Book 1149, p. 1063; "James Harrison Lassiter," *Winston-Salem Journal*, June 1, 1987, p. 21; "Allene D. Lassiter," *Winston-Salem Journal*, February 17, 2003, p. B4; Barbara Chatham, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, April 18, 2013; Robert Harrison Lassiter, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, April 18, 2013.

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West Highlands' second phase includes a long central park, designed as a series of landscaped medians, on Runnymede Road. A creek spanned by bridges with arched stone railings runs through the park's center. Pleasant Henderson and Lizora Hanes reserved Section Two's Blocks Three and Five for use by their children, as the family's residence was located nearby on the site of what is now One and Two Piedmont Plaza.¹³

By the mid-twentieth century, developers had expanded West Highlands eight times, in some cases surrounding smaller plats such as Stratford Place, which occupies the northwest corner of the Five Points intersection where West First and Miller Streets and Runnymede, Stratford, and Country Club Roads meet. Stratford Place encompasses land acquired by industrialist John Wesley Hanes in several transactions prior to his 1903 death and conveyed in August 1924 by his widow Anna, the couple's children, and their spouses to the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company in order to facilitate its improvement. Civil engineer J. E. Ellerbe's May 1926 Stratford Place plat illustrates Philadelphia landscape architect Thomas Sears's design for twenty-six lots along curving streets lined with large trees. Only twenty-two parcels ranging in size from approximately seven-tenths of an acre to one acre were available to prospective buyers at that time, however, as Thurmond and Lucy Hanes Chatham, Fred M. and Elizabeth Hanes, Robert M. and Mildred Hanes, and Bunyan S. and Edith Womble had purchased the four largest lots facing Stratford Road and commissioned Philadelphia architect Charles Barton Keen's firm to design their homes.¹⁴ Keen undoubtedly influenced the Chathams' and Haneses' decisions to engage the Philadelphia-based McNeill Construction Company to erect their residences.¹⁵

Charles Barton Keen

Philadelphia native Charles Barton Keen attained an architecture degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1889 and briefly found employment in Philadelphia architect Theophilus P. Chandler's office. From 1890 through 1892 he gained drafting experience at his cousin Frank Miles

¹³ Forsyth County Plat Book 2, p. 46; Plat Book 4, p. 5; "Development Work in City," *Winston-Salem Journal*, April 13, 1913.

¹⁴ Samuel B. and Maggie J. Ziglar sold Pleasant Henderson Hanes 41.5 acres adjacent to Shallowford Road on July 16, 1884, which may have been the property upon which he built his home at what is now 1920 and 2000 West First Street. Developers demolished the Hanes residence in 1963 to make way for South Stratford Road's commercial development. Other family members eventually lived close by, erecting three dwellings in Stratford Place and three in West Highlands. Forsyth County Deed Book 20, p. 129; Deed Book 65, p. 460; Deed Book 70, p. 126; Deed Book 204, p. 199; Deed Book 239, p. 8; Plat Book 4, p. 188; Plat Book 7, p. 20; Margaret Supplee Smith, "Database of Charles Barton Keen Houses," research notes, 2011; *Durham Morning Herald*, March 20, 1927.

¹⁵ McNeill Construction also erected other Keen-designed buildings in Winston-Salem including the Carl W. and Annie Harris, Alex S. and Mary Hanes, and Owen Moon Jr. residences, the Reynolda power house, and Bowman Gray's greenhouse. The company opened a Winston-Salem office around February 15, 1927. "McNeill Construction Company," *Winston-Salem Journal*, February 5, 1927, p. B12.

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Day's firm, but established his own Philadelphia practice in 1893. The following year Keen partnered with Frank E. Mead, a fellow Day colleague, garnering predominantly residential commissions until Mead's 1901 departure. Keen then operated a sole proprietorship, opening an office in the Bailey, Banks, and Biddle Building on Chestnut Street in 1904 that he retained until moving to Winston-Salem in 1923.¹⁶ Keen employed many draftsmen in Philadelphia, three of whom, William Roy Wallace, Gorrell R. Stinson, and William W. Pollock, would later establish prolific Winston-Salem practices.¹⁷

During the twentieth century's first decades Charles Barton Keen became nationally-known for his rural retreat commissions featuring finely-articulated dwellings in surroundings designed by landscape architects such as Thomas Warren Sears of Philadelphia. Periodicals including *Architectural Record* and *House and Garden* highlighted many of their projects.¹⁸ R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company executive Robert E. Lasater and his wife Nancy Lybrook engaged Keen to design their expansive half-timber and stone Tudor residence at 720 West Fifth Street in Winston, completed in 1913.¹⁹ The couple's home stood near that of Nancy's uncle R. J. Reynolds and his wife Katharine, who likely met Charles Barton Keen in the context of his planning the Lasater project. The Reynoldses commissioned Keen to design a very different dwelling for their model farm west of town, requesting an "informal bungalow style" to compliment the bucolic setting and naturalistic landscaping. Finished in 1917, Reynolda House's signature green Ludowici-Celadon tile roof, white-stuccoed walls, and loggia supported by substantial columns inspired numerous local residences as well as the estate's

¹⁶ Frank E. Mead subsequently traveled in North Africa documenting vernacular architecture and moved to San Diego by 1906, where he joined architects William Sterling Hebbard and Irving John Gill's firm. Charles Barton Keen established a brief association with Harry G. McMurtrie in 1912. *Philadelphia Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide*, June 29, 1904; Charles Barton Keen, "Application for Membership" and associated correspondence, 1917-1928, AIA Archives, Washington, D. C.; Lu Ann Jones, "Roy Wallace," Reynolda House Oral History Project, July 8, 1980, interview; Bruce Kamerling, "Hebbard and Gill, architects," *San Diego Historical Society Quarterly*, Summer 1990; Sandra L. Tatman, "Charles Barton Keen (1868-1931)," *American Architects and Buildings* database, http://www.philadelphiabuildings.org/pab/app/ar_display.cfm/25028, accessed in January 2013; Margaret Supplee Smith, "Charles Barton Keen (1868-1931)," *North Carolina Architects and Builders: A Biographical Dictionary*, <http://ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu/people/P000380>, accessed in August 2013.

¹⁷ Gorrell Robert Stinson, "Application for Membership" and associated correspondence; "Office of Northup and O'Brien," AIA Architects' Roster Questionnaire, May 7, 1946; William Roy Wallace, "Application for Membership," "Application for Corporate Membership," and associated correspondence, 1928-1965, AIA Archives, Washington, D. C.

¹⁸ *Hendricks' Commercial Register of the United States* (New York, Chicago: S. E. Hendricks, 1891-1928); Harold D. Eberlein, "Five Phases of the American Country House," *Architectural Record* 36 (October 1914): 272-341; Thomas Nolan, "Recent Suburban Architecture in Philadelphia," *Architectural Record* 19 (March 1906): 167-193.

¹⁹ Architectural historian Margaret Supplee Smith's research confirmed that Philadelphia architect Charles Barton Keen designed the Lasater residence, which was "nearly finished" on January 31, 1913, as Keen noted in a letter to Winston architect Willard C. Northup. Keen advertised the plan preparation in the *Philadelphia Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* on January 3, 1912, p. 3. On April 11, 1912, the *Manufacturers' Record* announced that Northup would be supervising the dwelling's construction by local carpenter A. H. Wall. As Keen and Northup worked together on a few early buildings at R. J. and Katharine Smith Reynolds's estate, Reynolda, it is possible that the men also collaborated on some of Keen's other early North Carolina projects.

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dependencies. Although local architect Willard C. Northup prepared plans for the 1912 farm office and early employee cottages, Keen designed most of the support village: a school, senior staff housing, the power plant, a blacksmith shop, agricultural buildings, and Reynolda Presbyterian Church, finished in 1915.²⁰

Charles Barton Keen's North Carolina commissions multiplied exponentially as the Reynolda estate developed, prompting his move to Winston-Salem in 1923 to oversee the execution of the firm's plans for R. J. Reynolds High School and Auditorium. William Roy Wallace accompanied him, and the pair operated from an office in the Wachovia Bank and Trust Building. They remained only ten months before returning to Philadelphia, however. Wallace attained associate partnership in 1924, but departed four years later and collaborated with Harold Macklin to form the Winston-Salem practice Macklin and Wallace.²¹

Gwynne Taylor, Margaret Supplee Smith, and other architectural historians have attributed approximately thirty Winston-Salem residences to Charles Barton Keen's firm, most erected in picturesque early-twentieth-century subdivisions such as Buena Vista, Reynolda Park, Stratford Place, and West Highlands. Stratford Place contains a significant collection of such residences, as Thurmond and Lucy Hanes Chatham, Fred M. and Elizabeth Hanes, Robert M. and Mildred Hanes, and Bunyan S. and Edith Womble purchased the four largest lots facing Stratford Road and engaged Keen's services to design their commodious Renaissance, Tudor, Georgian, and Classical Revival-style dwellings.²² The firm's plans for R. J. Reynolds High School and Auditorium and City Memorial Hospital's wings, all completed in 1924, as well as Wiley Middle School, finished the next year, manifest a classical influence. The 1925 Carl W. and Annie M. Harris House, a distinctive Spanish Revival-style residence characterized by a pink stucco exterior and a red Ludowici-Celadon tile roof, is similar to buildings that Keen designed for clients in other locales, but atypical in terms of his Winston-Salem projects and unusual for the city in general.²³ Charles Barton Keen's North Carolina

²⁰ "Reynolda Farm," *Twin City Sentinel*, July 7, 1917; Barbara Mayer, *Reynolda: A History of an American Country House*. Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, Publisher, 1997), 24-27, 45-47; Barbara Babcock Millhouse, *Reynolda: 1906-1924* (Charleston, S. C.: Arcadia Publishing, 2011), 84-89, 104, 113-115; Michele Gillespie, *Katharine and R. J. Reynolds: Partners of Fortune in the Making of the New South* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 2012), 238-241, 244-247.

²¹ *Philadelphia Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide*, April 25, 1923, p. 271; *Miller's Winston-Salem City Directory*, 1924; William Roy Wallace, "Application for Membership," "Application for Corporate Membership," and associated correspondence, 1928-1965, AIA Archives, Washington, D. C.; Lu Ann Jones, "Roy Wallace," Reynolda House Oral History Project, interview on July 8, 1980, at the Reynolds Building in Winston-Salem; Virtie Stroup, "Work at What Makes You Happy, He Says," *The Sentinel*, May 13, 1980, p. S2.

²² Forsyth County Deed Book 20, p. 129; Deed Book 65, p. 460; Deed Book 70, p. 126; Deed Book 239, p. 8; Deed Book 204, p. 199; Plat Book 4, p. 188; Plat Book 7, p. 20; Margaret Supplee Smith, "Database of Charles Barton Keen Houses," research notes, 2011; *Durham Morning Herald*, March 20, 1927.

²³ *The American Contractor*, November 26, 1921, p. 69, and December 31, 1921, p. 66; *Manufacturers Record*, June 29, 1922, pp. 51-52.

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commissions include expansive estates in Charlotte, Concord, Durham, Greensboro, Roaring Gap, and Pinehurst. His career was cut short by his death in February 1931 at the age of 63 following a period of declining health.²⁴

William Roy Wallace

After graduating from high school, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, native William Roy Wallace (1889-1983) received an academic scholarship sufficient to cover his freshman year at Swarthmore College. However, realizing that his family would be unable to subsidize the remaining three years' tuition, Wallace pursued other options. Acting on the advice of his Sunday School teacher, who was architect Charles Barton Keen's chief draftsman, he secured employment as an office assistant at the Philadelphia firm. Wallace undertook evening drafting classes at the city's Drexel Institute in 1909 and 1910 and studied Beaux Arts design at the T-Square Club atelier with instructors such as influential French architect Paul Philippe Cret from 1910 through 1914. That year, Keen promoted him to the position of "outside superintendent," a role he maintained until becoming a chief draftsman in 1916. Keen's North Carolina projects during the period included R. J. and Katharine Reynolds's home, Reynolda, completed in 1917, after which his Winston-Salem commissions multiplied exponentially.²⁵

William Roy Wallace perpetuated the classical building tradition he had learned from his mentors, becoming highly regarded for revival-style designs as well as meticulous restorations. One early Winston-Salem commission, orchestrated for industrialist Hugh Gwyn Chatham's widow Martha Thurmond Chatham, involved moving Middleton House from South Carolina to approximately one hundred acres on Reynolda Road's west side in 1930. Wallace oversaw the circa 1829 Savannah River plantation house's disassembly, relocation, reconstruction, and renovation to serve as Mrs. Chatham's residence. He also designed the one-story weatherboarded garage and apartment behind the house in coordination with New York landscape architect Ellen Biddle Shipman. Many residential projects followed. Wallace also facilitated the completion of Charles Barton Keen's final Winston-Salem commissions as Keen's health declined prior to his 1931 death.²⁶

²⁴ Margaret Supplee Smith, "Charles Barton Keen (1868-1931)," *North Carolina Architects and Builders: A Biographical Dictionary*, <http://ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu/people/P000380>, accessed in August 2013.

²⁵ The Drexel Institute of Art, Science, and Technology, created in 1891, became Drexel University in 1970. William Roy Wallace, "Application for Membership," "Application for Corporate Membership," and associated correspondence, 1928-1965; Lu Ann Jones, "Roy Wallace," Reynolda House Oral History Project, interview on July 8, 1980, at the Reynolds Building in Winston-Salem; Virtie Stroup, "Work at What Makes You Happy, He Says," *The Sentinel*, May 13, 1980, p. S2.

²⁶ Laura A. W. Phillips, "Middleton House," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 2000; "Ellen McGowan Biddle Shipman (1869-1950) Papers, 1914-1946," Collection #1259, Division of Rare and Manuscript Collections, Cornell University Library.

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Thurmond and Lucy Hanes Chatham House Architecture

The Chatham House's austere yet sophisticated façade, tall hip roof with slightly-flared eaves, and segmental-arch-pediment dormers exhibit the influence of the French Eclectic style, erected throughout the United States in elite subdivisions developed during the 1920s and 1930s. Such architecture evokes rural French manors that are smaller and less elaborate than chateaus but more highly crafted than farmhouses. French design did not attain the widespread popularity of other early-twentieth-century period revival styles, but enjoyed resurgence in the 1960s. Symmetry and balance are important components of the style, as reflected in the Chatham residence's regular fenestration and the main block's central entrance flanked by projecting hip-roofed bays. One- or two-story wings were also common features, as seen in the dwelling's two-story north service wing and a one-story, flat-roofed, south sunporch.²⁷

French doors and wood casement and double-hung multi-pane windows provide ample light and ventilation in addition to views connecting the inside and outside worlds, all important components of French architectural design. The non-climate-controlled one-story south sunporch, west loggia, and north entrance porch also achieve this goal. Original double-hung six-over-nine wood-sash windows border the main entrance, while pairs of tall multi-pane French doors with transoms punctuate the flanking bays. On the main block's second-story, original double-hung six-over-six and eight-over-eight wood-sash windows illuminate the interior. Above the loggia and the kitchen, multi-pane wood casement windows line the walls of what were originally sleeping porches.

Keen and Wallace's selection of ornament drawn from classical precedents was a fashionable choice intended to embody permanence and refinement. Ancient Grecian and Roman architecture served as the archetypes for overall composition and details. A Classical Revival-style molded cornice, ornamented with modillions on the main block, unifies the Chatham House sections, as does the variegated green slate roof that complements the beige stuccoed walls and white trim. The Classical Revival-style central entrance on the main block's east elevation heralds the tone of the reception area within. A flat-roofed hood with a cast-iron balustrade caps a door surround exhibiting paneled pilasters, carved consoles, and a denticulated cornice.

The interior also displays finely-executed classical elements, particularly in the first floor's formal spaces. Decorative plaster cornices and Classical Revival-style door and window surrounds, cornices, and mantels embellish the reception hall, dining room, and living room. Single- and double-leaf raised-panel wood doors and wood-framed multi-pane French doors and transoms retain original hardware. Intact finishes include smooth plaster walls and ceilings, oak floors, and baseboards with molded upper edges.

²⁷ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1997), 387-388.

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The reception hall contains elaborate wood and plaster work inspired by classical prototypes and executed by master craftsmen. Fully-articulated Corinthian door surrounds encompass fluted pilasters; friezes with central panels carved with floral swags and sunburst corner blocks; and gouged, egg-and-dart, and foliated cornice bands. The plaster ceiling cornices are equally ornate, embellished with punched and gouged friezes and soffits augmented with alternating guttae and lozenge-shaped sections infilled with a floral motif. The room's winding staircase is characterized by twisted and straight cast-iron balusters capped by a molded wood handrail.

In the living room, a central classical mantel ornamented with urns, swags, foliation, and denticulation serves as the south elevation's focal point. Tall multi-pane French doors and transoms with crosssetted surrounds provide ample light, supplemented by original two-arm brass sconces. The molded plaster cornice features a punched and gouged soffit. The dining room retains an original a molded chair rail, a molded plaster cornice with a punched and gouged soffit, and original brass two-arm sconces. Tall multi-pane French doors and transoms punctuate the room's west end.

On the second floor, a simple classical mantel with fluted pilasters, a paneled frieze, and foliate corner blocks ornaments the master bedroom fireplace, which has a marble surround and hearth. Six-paneled doors with brass hardware, simple door and window architraves with mitered corners, austere cornices, baseboards capped with molded trim, and oak floors are intact throughout the second floor.

The Chatham House's structure epitomizes the most substantial and fireproof construction technology available during the period. Comprised of a brick foundation and a terra cotta block and steel frame, the edifice met the highest structural standards of the 1920s and remains completely sound.

Thurmond and Lucy Hanes Chatham House Landscape

The Chathams engaged Thomas Sears to outline their parcel's general landscape features in 1925 to supplement his Stratford Place plat. Sears delineated the curvilinear driveway and adjacent planting beds, a rectangular formal garden south of the house intended to be accessed by a few steps leading from a path bordering the porch, an open rear yard bordered by planting beds, a children's play yard west of the garage, a kitchen garden west of the play yard, and a cut flower, dwarf fruit, and vegetable garden at the lot's west end. He specified that tall privet hedges should be planted to screen the play yard and kitchen garden. Sears also indicated the proposed location of an octagonal "summerhouse" at the formal garden's southwest corner and a "shelter" at the fruit, vegetable, and cut flower garden's southwest entrance, but it does not appear that either was constructed.²⁸

²⁸ Thomas W. Sears, "Diagrammatical Planting Plan," December 9, 1925, Ellen McGowan Biddle Shipman (1869-1950) Papers, 1914-1946, Collection Number 1259, Division of Rare and Manuscript Collections, Cornell University Library, Ithaca, New York.

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In 1947, New York landscape architect Ellen Biddle Shipman prepared a site and planting plan for Lucy Chatham. Her suggestions included adding an ornamental pool at the rear terrace's center, a plastered cinder block wall southwest of the house, and in the middle of the orchard, a central vine-covered arbor with a curved seat at its west end, none of which transpired. Some sizable trees and shrubs remain throughout the yard as evidence of the Sears and Shipman designs, but relatively few historic landscape features are intact as the site naturalized during years of unfettered growth.²⁹

Architecture Context

The Chatham House manifests an austere French Eclectic style that is quite different from the more popular period revival styles common in Winston-Salem during the 1920s. Residences influenced by those on European country estates were plentiful and Tudor, Georgian, and Classical Revival styles the most typical, as seen in Stratford Place and the city's early- to mid-twentieth-century subdivisions. With the exception of the Frederick M. and Elizabeth Hanes House, the following dwellings display classical exterior and interior embellishment intended to express sophistication and refinement. As with the Chatham House, the use of period architecture details reflected national architectural trends as well as the original owners' elite social and economic status. Sizable lots, often containing formal gardens, provide appropriate settings for each residence.

North of the Chatham House at 226 North Stratford Road, Lucy Chatham's brother, physician Frederick Moir Hanes, and his wife Elizabeth selected the Tudor Revival style for the Charles Barton Keen-designed Stratford Place residence that they built and occupied from 1925 until 1933, when Duke University recruited him to head their newly-established medical school.³⁰ In 1927, Lucy Chatham and Frederick Hanes's brother Robert M. Hanes and his wife Mildred erected a brick Georgian Revival-style house [National Register, 2012] at 140 North Stratford Road between his siblings' residences. To complement Keen's house plan, New York landscape architect Ellen Biddle Shipman conceived the formal garden encompassing a flagstone terrace, brick and stone walls, water features, planting beds, and brick walks leading to a garden house behind their home in 1937, building upon Thomas Sears's overall site plan.³¹

Bunyan S. Womble, an attorney with the firm of Manly, Hendren, and Womble, and his wife Edith occupied the Neoclassical Revival-style house at 200 North Stratford Road in 1927, the same year that

²⁹ "Design Plan (BP [blueprint] only)," January 1947, Ellen McGowan Biddle Shipman Papers.

³⁰ Forsyth County Deed Book 238, p. 8; Deed Book 275, p. 69; Deed Book 379, p. 248; Plat Book 13, p. 57; Deed Book 828, p. 257; Deed Book 1036, p. 732; William S. Powell, ed., *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography, Volume 3, H-K* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1988), 23.

³¹ Forsyth County Deed Book 1020, p. 591; Deed Book 2860, p. 2536; "Schedules for Gardens Announced," *Winston-Salem Journal*, April 9, 1939, p. 27; "Winston-Salem Gardens Open for the Pilgrimage," *Winston-Salem Journal*, March 10, 1940; Laura A. W. Phillips, "Robert M. Hanes House," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 2012.

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Womble became a senator in the North Carolina state legislature.³² Like many of Charles Barton Keen's other Winston-Salem commissions, a modillion cornice and a green Ludowici-Celadon tile roof characterize the dwelling. The Womble House is similar to the Chatham residence in its stuccoed exterior, hip roof, and display of classical elements such as a flat-roofed portico with a denticulated cornice, fluted Doric columns and pilasters, and a cast-iron roof balustrade. A fanlight and classical surround ornament the primary entrance at the center of a front terrace with a slate floor and a heavy turned balustrade. Large eight-over-eight sash windows and a French door on the façade's first floor, six-over-six sash windows with cast-iron balustrades on the second story, and hipped dormers illuminate the interior.

Other estate-like 1920s dwellings in close proximity to Chatham House include the Georgian Revival-style residence designed by architects Northup and O'Brien that stands at 1935 West First Street in Block Five of West Highlands. Around the time Ruth Hanes married South Carolina native and physician S. Douglas Craig in 1927, the couple built a home directly north of her parents' Pleasant Henderson and Lizora Hanes home. Landscape engineer Louis L. Miller laid out the site plan, which includes a boxwood parterre and a no-longer-extant bulb garden designed by New York landscape architect Ellen Biddle Shipman for Mrs. Craig in 1933.³³

Also nearby in West Highlands, Ruth Hanes Craig's brother P. Huber Hanes Sr. and his wife Evelyn engaged Fogle Brothers to erect the Georgian Revival-style dwelling at 2000 Georgia Avenue on a 7.72-acre lot that still occupies most of Block Three. The Haneses commissioned Charles Barton Keen to design the residence finished in February 1930, but his former partner William Roy Wallace facilitated the project's execution due to Keen's declining health. Ellen Biddle Shipman created the landscape plan.³⁴

³² Forsyth County Deed Book 214, p. 273; Deed Book 286, p. 72; *Philadelphia Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide*, v. 40, n. 9, March 4, 1925, p. 143.

³³ Forsyth County Plat Book 7, p. 134; Plat Book 12, p. 160; S. D. and Ruth Craig house and landscape plans in the possession of property owner Chad Davis in 2009.

³⁴ "Guide to the Ellen McGowan Biddle Shipman (1869-1950) Papers, 1914-1946," Collection Number 1259, Division of Rare and Manuscript Collections, Cornell University Library, Ithaca, New York; Fogle Brothers Collection, Folder VIII-D, "Contract Ledger, 1915-1932," pp. 169-172, Moravian Archives, Southern Province.

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Section 10. Geographical Data

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

1. Latitude: 36.097638 Longitude: -80.277197

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property consists of Forsyth County tax parcel #6825-26-6876 (2.72 acres), as indicated by the heavy solid line on the enclosed map. Scale: one inch equals approximately eighty-eight feet.

Boundary Justification

The nominated tract contains the Thurmond and Lucy Chatham House, garage, and associated historic landscape. The generous lot, comprising the original parcel's eastern section, provides an appropriate setting as it buffers the house from proximate roads and development.

Photo Catalog

All photographs by Heather Fearnbach, Fearnbach History Services, Inc., 3334 Nottingham Road, Winston-Salem, NC, 2013 and 2014. Digital images located at the North Carolina SHPO, Raleigh, North Carolina.

1. Façade (east elevation), looking southwest
2. Central façade detail
3. Rear (west) and side (south) elevation
4. Rear (west) and side (north) elevation
5. Interior – Reception Hall, looking north
6. Interior – Living Room, south elevation
7. Interior – Dining Room, looking southeast
8. Interior – Kitchen, southwest corner
9. Garage, southeast oblique