

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

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

COAN-GRAY HOUSE

Winston-Salem, Forsyth County FY9165 Listed 8/07/2023
Nomination by Heather Fearnbach, Fearnbach History Services, Inc.
Photographs by Heather Fearnbach, April 2022



Northwest oblique.



South elevation.

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 Coan-Gray House
other names/site number Coan, Mary W. and George W. Jr., House

2. Location

street & number 1121 Arbor Road **N/A** not for publication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]
Signature of certifying official/Title

June 27, 2023
Date

North Carolina Department of Natural and 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

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet

determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:) _____

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.)

Table with 3 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing, and Resource Type (buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total). Values: Contributing (1, 0, 0, 0, 1), Noncontributing (0, 0, 0, 0, 0).

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)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls BRICK

WOOD

roof TERRA COTTA

other

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
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.
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:

- owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
removed from its original location.
a birthplace or grave.
a cemetery.
a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
a commemorative property
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

1928

Significant Dates

1928

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Keen, Charles Barton, architects

Fogle Brothers, 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:

Moravian Archives, Southern Province

Forsyth County Public Library Photograph Collection

Coan-Gray House

Name of Property

Forsyth County, NC

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.29 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 17 36.118486 -80.281617
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

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 7/2/2022

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

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 Arthur Jay Everette and Christopher Brian Speas

street & number 1121 Arbor Road

telephone 704-904-3535

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1 Coan-Gray House
Forsyth County, NC

Section 7. Narrative Description

Setting

The Coan-Gray House occupies a prominent corner site at the intersection of West Kent and Arbor roads in the Reynolda Park subdivision approximately two miles northwest of downtown Winston-Salem. The expansive Colonial Revival-style residence designed by architect Charles Barton Keen's Philadelphia-based firm for Mary W. and George W. Coan Jr. is situated near the center of a 2.29-acre parcel. The adjacent area is primarily residential, with commercial development along Reynolda Road to the west and Coliseum Drive to the northeast.

Landscape

The sizeable lot provides an estate-like setting in keeping with the dwelling's Colonial Revival character. The house faces north, shielded from public view by a tall evergreen hedge along Arbor Road. The crescent-shaped asphalt-paved driveway extends to the parking area east of the attached garage. Bluestone walkways provide egress to the primary entrance at the façade's center as well as the east porch entrance. Planting beds containing perennials and deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs line the dwelling's perimeter and punctuate the lawn. The nature of Philadelphia landscape architect Thomas Warren Sears's design for the gardens is unknown. However, the landscaping, much of which was executed during the early twenty-first century for property owner Anne P. Copenhaver, complements the style of the house. The landscape was documented in 2015 for inclusion in the Garden Club of America Collection in the Smithsonian Institution's Archives of American Gardens. That year, the landscape architecture firm Callaway and Associates reconfigured the east entrance terrace and adjacent enclosed garden to the south, replacing pavement, erecting a fence and entrance arbor, and adding plants in perimeter beds.¹

Exterior

The Colonial Revival-style gable-roofed Coan-Gray House encompasses a two-and-one-half-story, five-bay-wide, brick-veneered main block; shorter two-story, weatherboarded, T-shaped east and west wings; and a one-story weatherboarded east kitchen wing that abuts the one-and-one-half-story brick garage. As seen in many of Keen's Winston-Salem commissions, the exterior color palette comprises red brick, white weatherboarded and painted brick walls, and a green Ludowici-Celadon tile roof. The brick walls are laid in a version of five-to-one common bond comprising five stretcher courses

¹ Callaway and Associates, "Copenhaver," landscape plan, February 4, 2015, drawing in the possession of the current owners, Arthur Jay Everette and Christopher Brian Speas; Sandra Thomas, "The Arbor," Archives of American Gardens Information Sheet, 2015, Smithsonian Institution, Archives of American Gardens, Washington, D. C.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2 Coan-Gray House
Forsyth County, NC

followed by a single course of alternating stretchers and headers. Molded wood cornices top brick and weatherboarded walls. The façade cornice features a denticulated frieze. Three tall, rectangular, corbelled red brick, interior chimney stacks pierce the roof at the main block's east and west ends and the east wing's east end. Gutters are concealed within the eaves. Square copper downspouts empty into underground drains.

The primary entrance on the main block's north elevation is framed by a Federal-style pedimented wood surround distinguished by gouged and fluted pilasters that rise to the molded cornice with punch-and-gouge rake boards. Punched embellishment at the top of each pilaster creates the effect of beaded swags. The wood-louver sunburst tympanum in the open pediment surmounts the wide single-leaf six-panel door and glazed wood-frame storm door with a lattice-pattern base recessed within a round-arched opening with a limestone threshold. Curved slender wrought-iron railings extend from the pilasters. The iron lantern sconces that frame the entrance were installed in the late-twentieth century.

Original multi-pane wood windows, most of which are double-hung six-over-six sash, light the interior. A round-arched double-hung multi-pane window with a molded classical surround embellished with keystone and impost blocks surmounts the front door. On the second stories of the east and west wings, multi-pane wood casement windows illuminate the south rooms, originally sleeping porches. Operable louvered wood shutters frame all windows and most multi-pane French doors. Six-over-six sash in three gabled dormers on the north and south roof slope light the attic's primary rooms. Two multi-pane half-lunettes and a round-arched wood-louver vent pierce the main block's east and west gables.

On the main block's five-bay south (rear) elevation, which is painted white, fenestration encompasses first-story multi-pane French doors with transoms, paired in the central bay, and six-over-six second-story sash. A full-height porch supported by square posts covers the north section of the full-width bluestone terrace with a brick foundation and central bluestone steps. The terrace extends beyond the south walls of the flanking wings. The plants in the beds at the terrace's southwest and southeast corners were installed in 2021.

The west two-story wing features a full-width shed-roofed north porch with slender Tuscan columns and a bluestone floor. The porch shelters the multi-pane double-leaf library door and transom. The second-story wall is blind. The wing's five-bay west elevation is punctuated by three six-over-six north sash and a pair of matching south sash on each level. The south elevation comprises two six-over-six first-story sash and two second-story multi-pane casement windows. Multi-pane lunettes pierce the pedimented west and south gables. The east elevation encompasses a multi-pane double-leaf first-story bedroom door and transom and a pair of second-story casement windows, all sheltered by the porch across the south side of the main block.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3 Coan-Gray House
Forsyth County, NC

The fenestration of the east wing's west and south elevations and the south portion of the east elevation mirrors the west wing. However, much of the east elevation's first story is obscured by the one-story kitchen wing and screened north porch. A six-over-six sash pierces the second story north of the brick chimney. On the two-story wing's north elevation, a shed-roofed one-story room projects north to the same extent as the west wing's porch, balancing the façade composition. Two six-over-six sash light each floor.

When McNair Construction remodeled the kitchen wing in 2011, a sunroom was created in what had been a small shed-roofed entrance porch and pantry at the kitchen's east end. A single-leaf multi-pane door and four-section multi-pane window were installed on the sunroom's east elevation, and a matching three-section window on its south elevation. The kitchen is illuminated by two six-over-six sash on the south wall and a single-leaf door with a paneled base and twelve-pane upper section on the north wall. The shed-roofed screened porch that spans the north elevation provides sheltered egress between the front walk, east wing service corridor, and garage entrances. On the arcaded wood-frame north wall, classical round-arched surrounds with keys and impost blocks frame the central double-leaf door with a paneled wood base and screened upper section. Screen windows with paneled spandrels flank the door. Although the porch is an original feature, it was open until 2011, when the north wall crafted by Goodman Millwork of Salisbury replaced square posts. The porch has a painted concrete floor.²

Garage/Apartment

A one-and-one-half-story, red brick, three-bay garage with a second-floor apartment extends from the kitchen wing's northeast corner and is perpendicular to the rest of the house. The wing's arcaded north porch provides sheltered egress between the areas. Hip-roofed dormers (three on the east roof slope and one on the west roof slope) pierce the side-gable green-Ludowici-Celadon-tile roof above a molded cornice with gable-end returns. Louvered attic vents fill the gable peaks. Double-hung six-over-six wood-sash windows illuminate the attic apartment. One double-hung six-over-six wood sash on each of the north and west elevations lights the single garage room. Goodman Millwork in Salisbury fabricated the three double-leaf board-and-batten doors on the east elevation that match the original doors in 2011.

² "George W. Coan Jr., residence and garage," project files box 33, folder 4, 1927, William Roy Wallace Architectural Papers, MC 00517, North Carolina State University, Raleigh; McNair Construction Company, Inc., "Renovations to the Copenhagen Residence," November 7, 2008, drawings for 2011 service wing remodeling in the possession of the current owners, Arthur Jay Everette and Christopher Brian Speas; Mary Honey Coan, email correspondence with Heather Fearnbach, January 3, 2023.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4 Coan-Gray House
Forsyth County, NC

Interior

First Floor

The Coan-Gray House is characterized by a finely crafted Federal-style interior that is remarkably intact. Rooms in the main block and east and west two-story wings retain original volumes and finishes. On the first floor, the main block's central section contains a small foyer that opens to a central reception and stair hall flanked by the living room to the west and the dining room to the east. North of the dining room, a restroom, service stair, and small room (now an office) are located on the north side of a service corridor, which extends from the reception hall to the office and breakfast room in the east wing. The corridor terminates at the east porch entrance. The service stair supplies second floor, attic, and basement egress. At the dining room's south end, a short corridor leads to the breakfast room and den. The west wing encompasses a library with a northeast corner stair, a central bathroom and closet, and a bedroom.

Intact finishes include random-width quarter-sawn oak floors, smooth plaster walls and ceilings, ornamental plaster cornices, paneled wainscoting, and molded baseboards, chair rails, and cornices. Walls, ceilings, and woodwork are painted. Single- and double-leaf raised-panel wood doors and wood-framed multi-pane French doors and transoms retain original hardware. The large windows and doors provide ample light and views of the picturesque landscape, thus affording connectivity with the natural world. The formal spaces—reception hall, dining room, and living room—feature sophisticated classical cornices, door and window surrounds, and mantels executed in the Federal style. The oak floors are pegged in these areas.

The stair at the reception hall's north end rises along the west wall to a wide landing, turns 180 degrees, and continues to the second floor. The wood railing—slender turned balusters capped by molded wood handrails—terminates in a spiral on the bottom step. Paneled wood walls enclose the closet under the lower run and small foyer beneath the landing. The foyer, which features a black-and-white marble checkerboard-patterned floor, provides both reception hall and living room egress. The closet has single-leaf paneled door. The wide front door hangs on wrought-iron H-L and H hinges.³

The primary living and dining room entrances on the reception hall's east and west walls are framed by classical surrounds with fluted half-round pilasters that rise to a flat frieze topped with a stepped cornice with fluted and beaded bed molding. The blocks flanking the frieze feature arched niches with vertical channels. Tall double-leaf three-panel doors open into each room. The chair rail is gouged with a pattern of alternating sunbursts within ovals and small diamonds.

³ HL hinges were used at the top and bottom and an H hinge in the center to prevent the wide door from warping.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5 Coan-Gray House
Forsyth County, NC

West of the reception hall, the living room spans the main block's full depth. The plaster cornice, the most elaborate in the house, is punctuated by fluted tablets and bas relief flowers. The chair rail motif—alternating gouged vertical channels and sunbursts—is complementary. The pediments above each door feature a frieze with a central basket of flowers with a beaded oval surround and outer sheaf-of-wheat tablets and a molded cornice embellished with punched and gouged bed molding. Tall multi-pane French doors and transoms on the south elevation and windows on the north elevation provide ample light. Wood covers with painted metal screens disguise the radiators recessed in the north wall beneath the windows. In the west elevation's slightly projecting central bay, a classical wood mantel with fluted pilasters, a rectangular fluted and gouged central frieze panel, and a stepped cornice with punched and gouged bed molding serves as the focal point. The fireplace surround is black marble. North of the fireplace, a single-leaf six-panel door provides egress to the west wing's north porch. The matching door that hung in the opening south of the fireplace was removed by a previous owner to facilitate access to the short corridor in the west wing.

The corridor and the library to the west feature paneled wood walls with a waxed finish. The built-in bookshelves at the corridor's north end and on the library's north and south elevations have vertical-board backs and base cabinets with double-leaf paneled doors with iron latches and H (corridor) or H-L (library) hinges. The fireplace at the east library wall's center is surmounted by a molded shelf. Robust molded trim frames the veined green marble firebox surround that extends to the matching hearth. North of the fireplace, a narrow winding service stair leads to the second floor. Wood covers with painted-metal screens disguise the radiators recessed in the west wall beneath the windows. The door at the south wall's west end provides bathroom egress.

The bathroom retains an original wood-frame mirrored medicine cabinet, square white-ceramic-tile wainscoting, hexagonal-green-ceramic floor tile, and white porcelain fixtures, towel bars, shelves, and toothbrush and soap holders. A radiator with a wood and painted-metal-screen cover projects into the room beneath the window. Original south bedroom finishes are intact with the exception of the floor, which is carpeted, as is the adjacent corridor.⁴

Dining room embellishment includes a robust molded plaster cornice, plaster ceiling medallion, and painted walls above paneled wood wainscoting. The fireplace at the center of the east wall encompasses a black-marble firebox surround and hearth framed by a tall classical mantel elaborately carved with paired-fluted-column pilasters, a three-panel frieze with central and outer sunbursts, and a stepped cornice with fluted and beaded bed molding. The beading is notably large. The classical surround at the west entrance is identical to those in the corridor: fluted half-round pilasters rise to a flat frieze topped with a stepped cornice with fluted and beaded bed molding. The blocks flanking the

⁴ The carpeting throughout the house was installed in 2021 in a manner that had the least possible impact on the original oak floors, which are in good condition.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6 Coan-Gray House
Forsyth County, NC

frieze feature arched niches with vertical channels. On the east elevation, single-leaf six-panel doors and blind panels are recessed into round-arched paneled openings on either side of the fireplace. The north door provides butler's pantry and kitchen access. The south door facilitates corridor and den egress.

In the den at the east wing's south end, the north paneled wood wall has a waxed finish. At the wall's center, a double-leaf two-panel door encloses a bar with mirror-lined walls and glass shelves above a marble-topped wood base cabinet with paneled doors hung on H-L hinges. A liquor cabinet with wood shelves is east of the bar. Original keys for all doors in the house hang from metal hooks on the back of the liquor cabinet door. The built-in cupboard east of the liquor cabinet has a round-arched multi-pane double-leaf glass door and wood base cabinet with paneled doors hung on H-L hinges.

McNair Construction remodeled the east service areas (butler's pantry, kitchen, east sunroom, and north screened porch) in 2011. Goodman Millwork of Salisbury crafted and installed the cabinetry, north porch wall, and wood trim. The full-height cabinets with multi-pane upper doors and paneled bases that line the butler's pantry's west wall and the kitchen's north wall emulate the original cabinets. The kitchen cabinets are in same location as they were initially, while the butler's pantry cabinets spanned the north and south walls. Both rooms had cork tile floors. The butler's pantry now serves as the informal dining room. The original call bell box mounted above the kitchen's west entrance has indicators for sixteen rooms. The dining room call button is on the floor beneath the center table.

In the service corridor north of the butler's pantry, the south wall west of the butler's pantry entrance features a niche containing a water faucet with a white-porcelain backsplash and shallow catch basin bordered with square turquoise tile. A telephone niche with a classical surround is to the east.

Second Floor

The second floor contains four bedrooms, three full bathrooms, two dressing rooms, and small laundry and storage rooms flanking the service stair. Molded cornices, plaster walls, six-panel doors with brass hardware and faceted-glass door knobs, molded door and window surrounds with mitered corners, and baseboards capped with molded trim are intact throughout the second floor. Oak floors remain exposed in the corridor, stair hall, central bedroom (above the dining room), and laundry and storage rooms. Carpeting was installed in 2021 over wood floors in the other three bedrooms, dressing rooms, and inter-suite passages in the main block and wings. Wood covers with painted-metal screens disguise radiators beneath the windows. All of the woodwork is painted.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7 Coan-Gray House
Forsyth County, NC

The reception hall stair terminates at the second-floor landing, where a railing with slender turned balusters capped by molded wood handrails secures the opening. The stair hall woodwork is the most elaborate on the second floor. The molded cornice is embellished with acanthus leaf bed molding, while the chair rail features the same repeating pattern of gouged sunbursts within ovals and small diamonds decorating the entrance hall. The antique two-arm sconces on the south wall were installed by the current owners.

The primary (west) bedroom spans the main block's full depth. The fireplace at the west elevation's center encompasses a veined-gray-marble firebox surround and hearth framed by a tall classical mantel carved with paired slender-column pilasters, a three-panel frieze with central and outer sunbursts, and a stepped cornice. The door at the room's southwest corner provides egress to the west wing, which contains a central vestibule and bathroom flanked by an original north dressing room and a south sleeping porch that now functions as a dressing room. A telephone niche with a classical surround remains on the east vestibule wall. In the north dressing room, the original closets that line the north wall feature double-leaf doors and built-in shelves, rods, and cedar-lined drawers. The closet that projects from the south dressing room's south wall and the closets that span the west wall, all secured with louvered-wood doors, were added in the late-twentieth century.

The bathrooms in the east and west wings retain original square white-ceramic-tile wainscoting, hexagonal-green-ceramic floor tile; white porcelain fixtures, towel bars, shelves, and toothbrush and soap holders; and wood-frame mirrored medicine cabinets. Both bathrooms have two pedestal sinks. The west bathroom has a shower and a tub, while the east bathroom has a shower. The central bathroom's oak floor, historic reproduction wallpaper, white porcelain fixtures, and translucent glass shower enclosure were installed in 2021.

The central bedroom features molded chair rail and a simple post-and-lintel mantel with a veined-gray-marble firebox surround and hearth at the east elevation's center. A closet with double-leaf doors fills the space north of the chimney. The door south of the chimney facilitates egress to the east wing, which encompasses a central vestibule with a closet-lined wall, central bathroom, and a north bedroom and south sleeping porch that currently function as an office and sitting room. Full-height bookshelves are recessed in the north room's west wall. The corridor that spans the distance from the north room to the stair hall provides access to the laundry and storage rooms and service stair. An original telephone niche with a classical surround and wall-mounted water faucet with a white porcelain basin remain on the south corridor wall.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8 Coan-Gray House
Forsyth County, NC

Third Floor

The central service stair connects the main block's second and third floors. A wood railing with square balusters and a molded handrail secures the third-floor landing opening. Plaster walls and ceilings and painted-wood baseboards, window and door surrounds, and single-leaf four-panel doors with brass hardware are intact. Heart pine floors are exposed in the east storage room. The bathroom floor is quarter-sawn oak. Floors are carpeted elsewhere.

Six dormers and gable-end windows illuminate the third floor. The storage room that spans the main block's east end features two sets of drawers recessed in both the north and south walls and built-in closets with double-leaf two-panel doors on the west wall. The wood drawers, closet doors, and trim have a lacquered finish. Large walk-in storage closets flank a central corridor. What was originally a servant's room and full bathroom are located on the south side of the corridor. The bathroom's white porcelain tub and floor-mounted freestanding chrome faucet with cross-handles are original. The white porcelain sink with polished chrome legs was installed in 2015. The west half of the main block's third floor is a large, open, finished recreational room.

In the storage room located in the west wing's attic, drawers line the north and south elevations. The door on the storage room's south elevation provides unfinished attic access. The east wing's attic is unfinished. The wing attics, both at a lower elevation than the main block's attic, are not shown on the floor plan.

Basement

The utilitarian basement, accessed via the service stair and east entrances, contains boiler, storage, and laundry/mechanical rooms with unfinished concrete floors. Most brick and concrete walls and ceilings are parged; all are painted. The service stair terminates in the large open west room. Painted wood cabinets with paneled doors and base drawers line the north wall's west section. The two storage rooms flanking the stair and the long, narrow, wood-shelf-lined, east storage room have varnished four-panel doors with flat-board surrounds. York Safe and Lock Company of Pennsylvania supplied the door for the walk-in vault that abuts the north wall. The laundry chute east of the vault has a narrow two-panel door.

The laundry/mechanical room in the basement's southeast section retains a long rectangular metal sink at its south end and a wall-mounted drop-down painted-wood folding table on its east elevation. South of the table, a single-leaf varnished-wood door with a two-panel base and nine-pane upper section secures the entrance at the exterior stairwell's west end. The boiler room east of the laundry room has an identical stairwell egress door. Equipment for the original water filtration and central vacuum

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 9 Coan-Gray House
Forsyth County, NC

systems abuts the laundry/mechanical room's west wall. The boiler room entrance is at the northeast corner. The boiler room and adjacent coal storage room have a lower floor grade than the rest of the basement, necessitating short runs of formed concrete steps at the laundry room and exterior stairwell entrances. Two original Kerner incinerator doors remain on the boiler room's west wall. The fire-resistant single-leaf metal coal room door at the east elevation's center is also original. Coal was delivered via a chute on the east wall.

Garage/Apartment

The garage has a formed concrete ceiling and walls and a concrete floor, all of which are painted. HVAC ductwork and plumbing pipes for the apartment hang from the ceiling. A restroom with original narrow-vertical-board-and-batten doors fills the area beneath the apartment stair. The large, deep, enameled-cast-iron sink north of the closet is original, as is the tin-clad kalemein door manufactured by Richmond Fireproof Door Company at the corridor entrance south of the closet. The door hangs on its original steel track and retains a weighted pulley closure system.

The apartment is accessed via a winding carpeted staircase that rises on the west wall and empties into the short corridor adjacent to the bathroom and north and south rooms. The apartment retains plaster walls and ceilings, baseboards with molded upper edges, simple wood window and door trim, and four-panel wood doors with original brass hardware. The floors are carpeted. The bathroom, remodeled in 2015, has white porcelain fixtures and a fully tiled glass-enclosed shower.

Integrity Statement

The Coan-Gray House possesses the seven qualities of historic integrity—location, setting, feeling, association, design, materials, and workmanship—required for National Register designation. The dwelling maintains integrity of location as it stands on its original site. Although the planting and hardscape configuration has been changed over time, the 2.29-acre property provides appropriate estate-like surroundings in keeping with the dwelling's Colonial Revival-style character, thus allowing for integrity of setting, feeling, and association.

The Coan-Gray House also retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. The 1928 exterior displays Colonial Revival stylistic elements often specified by Charles Barton Keen's firm: red brick and white weatherboarded and painted-brick walls, a green Ludowici-Celadon tile roof, molded cornices, gabled dormers, multi-pane double-hung and casement wood windows and French doors, and operable louvered wood shutters. Distinctive classical features include the Federal-style pedimented wood primary entrance surround surmounted by a round-arched double-hung multi-pane window

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 10 Coan-Gray House
Forsyth County, NC

embellished with keystone and impost blocks, full-height rear porch supported by square posts, and the west wing's north porch with slender Tuscan columns.

Most rooms in the main block and east and west two-story wings retain original volumes and finishes. The formal spaces—reception hall, dining room, and living room—are embellished with sophisticated classical cornices, door and window surrounds, and mantels executed in the Federal style. Single- and double-leaf raised-panel wood doors and wood-framed multi-pane French doors and transoms retain original hardware. Intact finishes include random-width quarter-sawn oak floors, smooth plaster walls and ceilings, ornamental plaster cornices, paneled wainscoting, and molded baseboards, chair rails, and cornices. The reception hall stair railing comprises slender turned balusters capped by a molded wood handrail that terminates in a spiral on the bottom step. The second-floor bathrooms in the east and west wings retain original medicine cabinets, square white-ceramic-tile wainscoting, hexagonal-green-ceramic floor tile, and white porcelain fixtures, towel bars, shelves, and toothbrush and soap holders. Modifications such as the 2011 service wing renovation, carpet installation, and remodeling of two bathrooms in the house as well as the apartment bathroom were sensitively executed and do not diminish the overall high level of integrity.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 11 Coan-Gray House
Forsyth County, NC

Section 8. Statement of Significance

The locally significant Coan-Gray House meets National Register Criterion C for architecture due to its refined Colonial Revival-style design rendered by Charles Barton Keen's Philadelphia-based firm. The remarkably intact residence erected by Winston-Salem contractors Fogle Brothers occupies a sizable lot in Reynolda Park, where winding roads, deep setbacks, and dense landscaping create estate-like settings for an eclectic mixture of finely detailed dwellings commissioned from nationally recognized architects. Although abodes influenced by those on American and European country estates are plentiful in Winston-Salem, with Tudor, Colonial, and Classical Revival styles being the most typical throughout the city's early- to mid-twentieth-century subdivisions, the Coan-Gray House is distinguished by its scale, sophisticated execution, and setting. The spacious residence encompasses a two-and-one-half-story, five-bay-wide, brick main block; shorter two-story, weatherboarded, T-shaped east and west wings; and a one-story weatherboarded east kitchen wing that abuts the one-and-one-half-story brick garage. The exterior displays Colonial Revival stylistic elements often specified by Keen's firm: red brick and white weatherboarded and painted-brick walls, a green Ludowici-Celadon tile roof, molded cornices, gabled dormers, multi-pane double-hung and casement wood windows and French doors, and operable louvered wood shutters. Distinctive classical elements include the open pedimented wood primary entrance surround surmounted by a round-arched double-hung multi-pane window embellished with keystone and impost blocks, full-height rear porch supported by square posts, and the west wing's north porch with slender Tuscan columns. On the interior, the formal spaces—reception hall, dining room, and living room—are embellished with classical cornices, door and window surrounds, and mantels executed in the Federal style. Single- and double-leaf raised-panel wood doors and wood-framed multi-pane French doors and transoms retain original hardware. Intact finishes include random-width quarter-sawn oak floors, smooth plaster walls and ceilings, ornamental plaster cornices, paneled wainscoting, and molded baseboards, chair rails, and cornices. The reception hall stair railing comprises slender turned balusters capped by a molded wood handrail that terminates in a spiral on the bottom step. The period of significance is 1928, the dwelling's construction date.

Historical Background

Robert C. Norfleet purchased Lots 6A and 6B in Section One of Reynolda Park, where Mary W. and George W. Coan Jr.'s house would be erected, from Reynolda, Inc. on April 1, 1925. He soon conveyed the wooded lots to Lola E. Johnston, the mother of Katharine Reynolds' second husband J. Edward Johnston. Lola Johnston sold the property to Morris Plan Industrial Bank president George W. Coan Jr. (1892-1975) on December 9, 1926. His father George W. Coan (1867-1939) bought the adjacent lot 11 from Adelaide Cannon and David H. Blair on the same day.⁵

⁵ Forsyth County Deed Book 247, p. 122; Deed Book 267, pp. 330 and 333; Plat Book 4, p. 1; Plat Book 7, p. 28.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 12 Coan-Gray House
Forsyth County, NC

Like many other Reynolda Park property owners, the Coans had close ties to the Reynolds family. George W. Coan and his wife Loula Brown had moved to Winston from Martinsville, Virginia in 1899, when George, a banker and tobacco manufacturer, became R. J. Reynolds's private secretary. He assumed the office of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company (RJRTC) secretary-treasurer in early 1902. Coan's son George Jr. worked for the company for a year after graduating from Davidson College in 1911 before enrolling in fall 1912 in a year-long commercial law and business administration course at Harvard University. Upon returning to Winston-Salem, he was a RJRTC clerk until 1915, the year his father, then the company's secretary, retired. George Jr. began speculating in real estate and in July 1917, with his father and other local businessmen, incorporated the Winston-Salem branch of the Morris Plan Company. The institution provided loans payable on a monthly basis, a service that was not yet available at commercial banks. The concern, which became Morris Plan Industrial Bank in 1921, was headquartered at 206 West Fourth Street beginning in 1926. George Jr. rose from the position of secretary-treasurer to president in 1925. His family also grew during the late 1910s and early 1920s. He had married Mary Elizabeth Wiggins (1890-1958) on November 14, 1914, and the couple and their children George William, James Wiggins, Mary Spotswood, born between 1915 and 1921, resided at 907 Overbrook Avenue. In 1920, their household included Mary's fifty-eight-year-old mother Getty L. Wiggins, twenty-one-year-old sister Virginia, and twenty-two-year-old Black servant Mamie K. Hauser.⁶

Early on, George W. Coan Jr. expressed a preference for classical architecture. His real estate investments included commissioning construction of the eleven-unit 1922 William and Mary Apartments at 405 North Spring Street built by Fogle Brothers and the adjacent seven-unit 1925 Spotswood Apartments at 415 North Spring Street, erected by Frank L. Blum and Company. Architect C. Gilbert Humphreys designed the three-story brick buildings.⁷ Both exhibit a Mediterranean stylistic influence in the shaped parapet above the arched façade window and pent roofs supported by scroll

⁶ *Asheville Citizen Times*, May 31, 1899, p. 3; U. S. Census, population schedule, 1920; Frank Bennett Jr., "What We Think of Morris Plan," *WSJ*, July 1, 1926, p. 12; "George Coan Sr. Dies in Winston," *News and Observer* (Raleigh), November 24, 1939, pp. 18-19; "Banks Have Long History of Service," *Twin City Sentinel* (hereafter abbreviated *TCS*), March 17, 1966, K10; "Ex-Mayor Coan Dies," *Winston-Salem Journal* (hereafter abbreviated *WSJ*), May 2, 1975, p. 9; Virginia G. and Lewis Gravely Pedigo, *History of Patrick and Henry Counties, Virginia* (Roanoke, Virginia: Stone Print and Manufacturing Co., 1933), 105-106, Nannie M. Tilley, *The R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1985), 132, 286-287.

⁷ Construction of the William and Mary Apartments began in November 1921 and was finished in June 1922 at a cost of \$30,379. "New Apartment on West Fourth," *WSJ*, November 16, 1921, p. 6; Fogle Brothers Collection, Folder VIII-D, "Contract Ledger, 1915-1932," pp. 719-729, Moravian Archives, Southern Province; "G. W. Coan Jr. to Build Apartment," *WSJ*, April 3, 1925, p. 16; "New Spotswood Apartment," *WSJ*, September 5, 1925, p. 18; Smith-Philips Lumber Company managed the William and Mary Apartments until 1975. Smith-Philips Lumber Company ledgers on file at corporate office, Winston-Salem; Forsyth County Deed Book 1141, p. 904; Deed Book 1499, p. 1035; Deed Book 1424, p. 1759; Deed Book 2000, p. 1670.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 13 Coan-Gray House
Forsyth County, NC

brackets sheltering third-story windows. Coan next acquired the vacant lot at 608 Summit Street and engaged Fogle Brothers to erect the eleven-unit 1926 Summit Apartments designed by architect Harold Macklin.⁸ The three-story brick building's façade features a classical cast-stone entrance pediment, two windows surmounted by blind arches, two French doors with cast-stone lintels, casement and double-hung sash, including a tall arched window above the front door, and a denticulated and stepped metal cornice.

Mary W. and George W. Coan Jr.'s appreciation for classical architecture is also manifested in their Colonial Revival-style home at 1121 Arbor Road. The Coans selected Charles Barton Keen's Philadelphia-based firm, popular among their peers, to design the expansive house. Fogle Brothers began work in late July 1927 and completed the dwelling in late April 1928 at a cost of \$45,013. William Roy Wallace, formerly of Keen's firm, designed the strikingly similar 1936 residence at 1140 East Kent Road, erected for George's sister May Coan and her husband Kenneth Franklin Mountcastle on the adjacent lot purchased by her father in 1926.⁹

George W. Coan Jr.'s civic leadership included serving on the Associated Charities, Community Chest, Forsyth Country Club, Kiwanis Club, Salem Cemetery Company, Salvation Army, Twin City Club, Winston-Salem Building and Loan, and Y. M. C. A. boards of directors. He headed a 1928 Winston-Salem Community Chest campaign that raised \$120,000 in a single day to support local charities. Coan twice served on the National Association of the Morris Plan Industrial Banks' board of governors. On February 15, 1928, he resigned from the presidency of the bank's Winston-Salem branch. Coan and his father sold their interest in Morris Plan Industrial Bank at the end of that year, choosing to concentrate on real estate investment. George Jr. also had political aspirations. He successfully campaigned for election as Winston-Salem's mayor in 1929 and was reelected in 1932. During his tenure, he ordered an audit of city departments that identified financial irregularities including embezzlement. He facilitated efforts to refinance municipal bonds; reduce debt, operating expenses, and tax rates; increase the city's allocation of State Highway Department funds; and negotiate statewide utility rate reduction. Coan headed a "Repair and Clean-Up Now" initiative that provided citizens undertaking remodeling projects with complimentary guidance from architects and

⁸ Construction commenced in March 1926 and was finished in November of that year at a cost of \$69,829. Fogle Brothers Collection, Folder VIII-D, "Contract Ledger, 1915-1932," pp. 1101-1113; "Coan to Build 11 Apartments," *WSJ*, March 18, 1926, p. 18.

⁹ Until their East Kent Road residence was completed, the Mountcastles resided in the house at 853 West Fourth Street owned by her parents, who lived in the Summit Apartments. "Coan to Erect New Residence," *WSJ*, July 24, 1927, p. 25; Fogle Brothers Collection, Folder VIII-D, "Contract Ledger, 1915-1932," pp. 1219-1231; "Home Building Activity Here is Continuing," June 30, 1935, p. B9; "George W. Coan Jr., residence and garage," oversize box 40, 1927, and "George W. Coan Sr., residence and garage," oversize boxes 48, 85, tube box 68, drawer 77, folder 4, 1935-1936, William Roy Wallace Architectural Papers, MC 00517, North Carolina State University, Raleigh.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 14 Coan-Gray House
Forsyth County, NC

contractors. As the economy contracted during the Great Depression, the city sponsored a worker relocation program to aid farm operation.¹⁰

Forsyth County residents also benefited from allocations from the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration (NCERA), the state's first New Deal program that attempted to alleviate the effects of the Great Depression by creating jobs for unemployed citizens. Between 1932 and 1935, George W. Coan Jr.'s administration secured NCERA funding for Winston-Salem projects including repairing city streets, highways, water and sewer plants, City Hall, the armory, and the library; constructing sidewalks, water and sewer lines, and additions to City Hospital; building a road from Miller Municipal Airport on North Liberty Street to the city limits; maintaining and improving schools and parks; making mattresses; canning fruit and vegetables; cutting wood and lumber; and preserving trees. The Civil Works Administration and the NCERA designated \$129,651.70 for airport improvements between 1933 and 1935, by far their largest expenditure in Forsyth County during that period.¹¹

George W. Coan Jr.'s work with state and federal agencies during his tenure as mayor prepared him for his next leadership position. On July 1, 1935, at the conclusion of his second term, Coan became North Carolina's director of relief for the newly created federal Works Progress Administration (WPA).¹² The WPA financed projects that engaged citizens in endeavors ranging from public health initiatives to cultural activities, manufacturing enterprises, and building and park enhancements. Rural efforts such as paving secondary farm-to-market roads, placing culverts, creating drainage systems, and erecting bridges, sanitary privies, agricultural extension service offices, and school vocational buildings occupied many work crews. A \$17,500 WPA grant in 1935 subsidized much of the Young Women's Christian Association's construction of Camp Betty Hastings east of Winston-Salem. In 1936, WPA-supported programs employed an average of 44,000 North Carolina residents each month. By April 1938, the WPA had funded forty-two Forsyth County undertakings at a cost of almost \$2.5 million, including construction projects valued at approximately \$1,830,000. Local government contributed about one-third of that amount, and WPA laborers supplied over four million hours. The City of Winston-Salem funded the construction of Bowman Gray Memorial Stadium, completed in spring 1938, with a WPA allocation supplemented by a generous donation from deceased R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company president Bowman Gray's family in his memory. In July 1939,

¹⁰ "Country Club Has Election," *WSJ*, June 5, 1927, p. 3; John G. Sterling, "Salem Cemetery," *WSJ*, July 17, 1927, p. 3-D; "Directors Elected by 'Y'," *WSJ*, January 10, 1928, p. 1; "George Coan Jr. Resigns As Head Morris Plan Bank," *WSJ*, January 14, 1928, p. 2; "Repair and Clean-Up Now," *WSJ*, March 3, 1931, p. 14; "Coan Runs for Mayor," *WSJ*, April 6, 1943, p. 2.

¹¹ "600 Men to be Put to Work by CWA in City Next Week," *WSJ*, November 18, 1933, pp. 1 and 10; J. S. Kirk, Walter A. Cutter, and Thomas W. Morse, eds., *Emergency Relief in North Carolina: A Record of the Development and Activities of the North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration, 1932-1935* (Raleigh: North Carolina Emergency Relief Administration, 1936), 476-478.

¹² John A. Parris Jr., "Coan Resigns as State WPA Administrator," *WSJ*, March 12, 1939, p. 1.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 15 Coan-Gray House
Forsyth County, NC

approximately 5,300 Winston-Salem inhabitants, about 6.6 percent of the city's population, worked for the WPA. Projects completed by 1942 included recreational facilities at Fourteenth Street, Happy Hill, Kimberley, Miller, and Reynolds parks.¹³

George W. Coan Jr. resigned from his position as North Carolina's WPA administrator on April 1, 1939 to focus on personal business, likely including his father's declining health. Soon after George W. Coan Sr.'s November 1939 death, Mary and George W. Coan Jr. and their sons moved to his family home at 853 West Fourth Street. In 1941, Coan sold the house at 1121 Arbor Road to Elizabeth and Bowman Gray Jr., with whom he was well-acquainted. In April 1943, Coan announced his candidacy for mayor, opposing incumbent J. Wilbur Crews, whom he defeated in the Democratic primary. Coan won his bid for a third term and shepherded the city through the end of World War II.¹⁴

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company was among the local industries that fueled Winston-Salem's post-World War II economic growth. Bowman Gray Jr. rapidly rose from the role of salesman to executive at the company, of which his father Bowman Gray was president from 1924 until his death in 1935. Following Bowman Gray Jr.'s 1929 graduation from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, he began marketing RJRTC products in 1930. As he garnered more experience, he was promoted to assistant sales manager in 1939, vice president in 1949, sales manager in 1952, executive vice president in 1955, and president in 1957. Gray led the company in that capacity until 1959, when he became chief executive officer, a position he retained through 1967. From 1959 until his death in 1969, he headed the board of directors. RJRTC enjoyed robust growth during Gray's tenure, implementing a significant expansion program that reorganized its administration, introduced filtered cigarettes and other products, streamlined operations, improved equipment and facilities, and augmented employee benefits. Gray supported the concern's 1959 creation of a research division and promoted the acquisition of food product, packing, and transportation businesses. He also oversaw the

¹³ As of April 1938, Winston-Salem residents had been paid for 4,028,162 hours of work on WPA projects. Walter Brown, "Coan Expects Unemployment Will Increase," *WSJ*, October 23, 1937, p. 8; "Progress of Twin City Has Continued in Spite of National Economic Setbacks," *WSJS*, April 24, 1938, Section 7; Fred J. Cohn, "Expenditure of \$2,478,945 on WPA Projects Has Aided Employment in County," *WSJS*, April 24, 1938, Section 6; Fine New Athletic Plant Is Nearly Completed," *TCS*, June 7, 1938; North Carolina Works Progress Administration, *North Carolina WPA*, 28; "Lack of Funds Forces Layoff in Local WPA," *WSJ*, June 29, 1939; "Nearly 1,000 Workers Affected by WPA's Increase in Hours," *TCS*, June 5, 1939; Fred Cohn, "Many Rural Improvements Included in WPA Program," *Raleigh News and Observer*, February 12, 1940; "WPA to Hold 'Open House' on Projects," *WSJS*, May 12, 1940.

¹⁴ After their house at 853 West Fourth Street was demolished in 1954 to allow for the construction of a commercial building, Mary and George W. Coan Jr. resided in the Spotswood Apartments at 415 North Spring Street. John A. Parris Jr., "Coan Resigns as State WPA Administrator," *WSJ*, March 12, 1939, p. 1; "5th Street Business Building Planned," *WSJ*, June 3, 1954, p. 6.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 16 Coan-Gray House
Forsyth County, NC

company's 1960s effort to eradicate disparities in employee utilization and treatment on the basis of race. Gray was elected to the National Association of Tobacco Distributors Hall of Fame in 1962.¹⁵

After Elizabeth and Bowman Gray Jr. wed on November 28, 1936, they initially resided at Bowman Gray's parents' commodious Norman Revival home, Graylyn (NR 1978), where they welcomed the first of five sons, Bowman III, in 1938, followed by Frank Christian in 1939. On August 20, 1941, the couple purchased Mary and George Coan's residence at 1121 Arbor Road. Robert Daniel was born that year, followed by Lyons in 1942. Elizabeth and the children remained in Winston-Salem when Gray and his brother Gordon joined the military in 1942. During his naval service in Virginia and elsewhere, Bowman Gray developed, taught, and implemented procedures for intelligence collection and vessel protection.¹⁶

In 1946, Bowman and Gordon Gray decided to create a dairy farm and began acquiring acreage west of Winston-Salem. They hired local farmers to erect outbuildings, cultivate fields, raise livestock, and manage the operation. Elizabeth and Bowman Gray Jr. commissioned William Roy Wallace to design a commodious Georgian Revival-style residence (NR 2021) inspired by colonial Tidewater Virginia plantations as well as Graylyn. Frank L. Blum Construction Company commenced work in 1949 and finished in spring 1950. On April 25th, Elizabeth and Bowman Gray Jr. sold their Arbor Road house to Yvonne and James A. Gray Jr. (Bowman's cousin), who had previously lived at 2035 Georgia Avenue, and moved to their new house on the farm.¹⁷

James Alexander Gray Jr. was a business and civic leader and philanthropist, perpetuating the legacy of his namesake father and grandfather, who were executives at Wachovia Bank and Trust and R. J. Reynolds Tobacco companies. He served successively as personnel director, general manager, and publisher of the *Winston-Salem Journal* and *Twin City Sentinel* and advocated for historic preservation initiatives including the restoration of Old Salem. Gray was president of Old Salem, Inc., vice president of Salem Academy and College, executive director of the Historic Preservation Foundation of North Carolina (now Preservation NC), and actively involved with the Winston-Salem Foundation, Salemtowne (a retirement community), and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Yvonne and

¹⁵ Nannie Tilley, "Bowman Gray Jr.," *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography*, Volume 2, p. 349; "Gray is Honored by Tobacco Group," *WSJ*, April 3, 1962; "Bowman Gray, 62, Dies," *TCS*, April 11, 1969, pp. 1.

¹⁶ Elizabeth, known as "Libby," was the daughter of Richmond residents Charlotte Bemiss and Frank Palmer Christian, Bowman Gray IV, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, May 9, 2019; "Mrs. Gray, 58, Dies in Florida," *Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel* (hereafter abbreviated *WSJS*), March 31, 1974, pp. A1 and A22; Forsyth County Deed Book 448, p. 36; Tilley, "Bowman Gray Jr."

¹⁷ Forsyth County Deed Book 61, p. 373; Deed Book 260, p. 73; Deed Book 618, p. 180; Deed Book 662, p. 17; Lyons Gray, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, May 9, 2019.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 17 Coan-Gray House
Forsyth County, NC

James A. Gray Jr. had three children: Susan Gray Tuttle, James A. Gray III, and David Bahnson Gray.¹⁸

Jane and Gordon Gray (James A. Gray Jr.'s uncle) became 1121 Arbor Road's next owners on December 31, 1952. Gordon Gray, a University of North Carolina and Yale University law school alumnus, had briefly practiced law in New York and Winston-Salem before assuming leadership of Piedmont Publishing Company, founded in 1937 by a consortium of wealthy businesspeople including members of the Gray, Hanes, Lasater, Reynolds, and Chatham families to acquire the *Winston-Salem Journal*, *Twin City Sentinel*, and WSJS radio station. Gordon was elected to the North Carolina state senate in 1938 and 1940, served in the U. S. Army from 1942 until 1945, and returned to the legislature in 1946. He was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Army in 1947 and became Secretary of the Army in 1949 under President Harry S. Truman, but resigned in spring 1950 to become the University of North Carolina's president. The institution then encompassed campuses in Chapel Hill, Raleigh, and Greensboro. In 1941, Gordon and his wife Jane Henderson Boyden Craige acquired the commanding two-story, weatherboarded, side-gable-roofed, 1925, Colonial Revival-style residence at 330 North Stratford Road where they resided when in Winston-Salem until 1952, when they bought Yvonne and James A. Gray Jr.'s home at 1121 Arbor Road. After Jane's 1953 death, Gordon continued to utilize the house while visiting Winston-Salem. After leaving Chapel Hill, his primary residence was in Washington, D. C., where he remained following his 1956 marriage to Nancy McQuire Beebe.¹⁹

In 1958, Gordon Gray leased 1121 Arbor Road to Mary W. and George W. Coan Jr.'s son James Wiggins Coan and his wife Grace, who had resided since 1946 at 415 Oaklawn Avenue with their five children Caryll Adele (called Kirtan), Mary Honey, James W. Jr., Christopher G., and Stephen S. The Coans had previously lived in Raleigh. The couple had married on November 29, 1941 at Grace's father's home in Webster Groves, Missouri, following a three-week engagement. Grace had studied at Washington University in St. Louis and the University of Southern California in Los Angeles and was

¹⁸ James Alexander Gray Jr. (1920-2003) was the third in his family with that name. His father James Alexander Gray (1889-1952), the son of Salem residents James Alexander Gray (1846-1918) and Aurelia Bowman Gray (1848-1918), married Pauline Lisette Bahnson (1891-1955), also of Salem. The couple raised six children—James Jr., Bahnson, Howard, Christine (married John Gallaher), Pauline (married Norwood Robinson), and Aurelia (married John Eller Jr.)—in their 138 North Cherry Street residence, which had belonged to his parents. James Alexander Gray Jr., "James Alexander Gray," *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography*, Volume 2, 351-352; "James Alexander Gray Jr.," *WSJ*, May 27, 2003.

¹⁹ Gordon Gray served as President Dwight D. Eisenhower's national security advisor from 1958 until 1961 and received a presidential medal of freedom. He was a U. S. Foreign Intelligence board member during the administrations of presidents John F. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson, Richard M. Nixon, and Gerald R. Ford. Frances A. Weaver, "Gordon Gray," *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography*, Volume 2, pp. 350-351; Frank V. Tursi, *The Winston-Salem Journal* (Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, 1996), 82-88; Forsyth County Deed Book 489, p. 2; *Hill's Winston-Salem (Forsyth County, North Carolina) City Directories* (Richmond, VA: Hill Directory Co., 1946-1960).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 18 Coan-Gray House
Forsyth County, NC

a professional figure skater, touring with Norwegian figure skater and actor Sonja Henie's ice show troupe. Henie, who won three Olympic, ten World, and six European figure skating titles between 1927 and 1936, starred in eleven Twentieth Century-Fox pictures from 1936 until 1948. Grace performed in a few of those films before 1941.²⁰

James Wiggins Coan, who earned undergraduate (1938) and law (1940) degrees from University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, was a special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation from 1940 until December 1, 1946. He incorporated Winston-Salem Broadcasting Company with attorneys Robert V. Brawley and Archibald Craig on June 4, 1946. The concern, headed by the three men and Coan's childhood friend, UNC-Chapel Hill classmate, and fellow FBI agent John G. Johnson, began operating WTOB, what was then one of three radio stations in the city, at 826½ West Fourth Street. North Carolina Governor R. Gregg Cherry, Mayor George D. Lentz, and local businessmen and government officials were among the speakers at the opening broadcast on April 22, 1947. Coan served as the company's president as it grew during the 1950s to include radio stations in Norfolk, Virginia; Birmingham, Alabama; and Puerto Rico, as well as television stations WTOB in Winston-Salem and WGHP in High Point. WTOB-TV launched on September 26, 1953.²¹

Despite the demands of his professional career, James W. Coan, Grace, and their five children were involved with myriad civic organizations and cultural activities. They depended upon their cook Minnie Copening and maid Vesta Speas, both African American, to keep the household running. The Coans remained at 1121 Arbor Road until moving in 1966 to their newly erected Modernist residence at 1057 West Kent Road, designed by Grace's brother, California architect Daniel Gale.²²

²⁰ "Miss Gale is engaged to James W. Coan," *WSJS*, November 4, 1941, p. 23; "Miss Gale Weds James Wiggins Coan at St. Louis," *WSJS*, November 30, 1941, p. 24; "Sonja Henie, Skating Star, Dies," *New York Times*, October 13, 1969; "Sonja Henie's Ice Age," *Vanity Fair*, February 11, 2014; "Grace Gale Coan," *WSJ*, May 17, 2014, p. 26.

²¹ John G. Johnson assumed the broadcasting company's president following its acquisition by Southern Broadcasting Company. By 1970, Southern Broadcasting Company's portfolio included five television stations and fifteen radio stations in southern and western states and Puerto Rico. In October 1977, the concern, which then owned twelve radio stations and television station WGHP, and Texas-based Harte-Hanks Newspapers, Inc., which owned 26 daily and 54 nondaily publications and three television stations, agreed to merge to create Southern Communications, Inc. The sale was finalized on July 31, 1978. "Radio Station Planned Here," *TCS*, June 5, 1956, p. 3; "New Station Contract Let," *TCS*, October 12, 1946, p. 2; "New Station Boosts City," *TCS*, January 18, 1947, p. 6; "WTOB Goes on the Air," *TCS*, April 22, 1947, p. 16; "WTOB-TV To Suspend Operations," *TCS*, May 10, 1957, p. 2; "Coan," *Sentinel*, March 5, 1975, p. 40; Sid Bost, "Texas Firm to Buy Southern Broadcasting," *Sentinel*, August 24, 1977, p. 6; Sid Bost, "Radio Chain Salem Completed," *Sentinel*, July 31, 1978, p. 4; "Johnson," *WSJ*, January 13, 2010, p. 12; Mary Honey Coan (widow of Chester E. Whittle Jr.), telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, April 25, 2022; *Hill's Winston-Salem City Directories*, 1946-1960.

²² The Coans purchased the 0.87-acre lot at 1057 West Kent Road from Elizabeth C. and Marcus F. Sohmer Jr. on July 8, 1965. James W. Coan died on March 5, 1975. That year, Grace Coan and several of her children moved to Creston, North Carolina, to operate a Christmas tree farm. She sold the property at 1057 West Kent Road to Barbara Lasater and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 19 Coan-Gray House
Forsyth County, NC

Following the Coans' departure, Katherine and Bowman Gray III (Gordon Gray's nephew) and their three children, Elizabeth, Alice, and Bowman IV, occupied the house at 1121 Arbor Road. Bowman Gray III was a manager in RJR Archer, Inc.'s packaging division. On December 18, 1969, Nancy and Gordon Gray conveyed the property to the couple, who were moving to Paris, where Bowman Gray III assumed a leadership role at Generale Occidentale, an investment company owned by international financier Sir James Goldsmith.²³ However, Katherine and Bowman Gray III used the house while visiting the United States until selling it to Frances McDonald and Stuart Ficklen Vaughn on December 26, 1970. Winston-Salem native Stuart Vaughn, an investment broker in his hometown and New York City, was a founding partner of First Securities, Inc., which became Wheat First Securities.²⁴

Anne Phillips and William Andrew Copenhaver bought the house from the Vaughns on June 1, 2004. Mr. Copenhaver had a forty-four year career as an attorney with Womble Carlyle Sandridge and Rice. The couple engaged McNair Construction to remodel the east service wing (butler's pantry, kitchen, east sunroom, and north screened porch) in 2011. Goodman Millwork of Salisbury crafted and installed the cabinetry, north porch wall, and wood trim. The company also fabricated the garage doors. The landscape architecture firm Callaway and Associates reconfigured the east entrance terrace and adjacent enclosed garden to the south, replacing pavement, erecting a fence and entrance arbor, and adding plants in 2015. That year, landscape was documented for inclusion in the Garden Club of America Collection in the Smithsonian Institution's Archives of American Gardens. William Copenhaver died on October 12, 2017. Anne Copenhaver sold the property to Arthur Jay Everette and Christopher Brian Speas on July 30, 2021. The men executed a meticulous restoration, retaining all original character-defining features.²⁵

Frank. B. Hanes on July 20, 1976. Forsyth County Plat Book 4, p. 1; Deed Book 908, p. 434; Deed Book 1179, p. 1129; Mary Honey Coan, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, April 25, 2022.

²³ Bowman Gray III became president of General Occidental of New York in 1972. The family lived in Paris until moving in 1973 to New Hope, Pennsylvania, from which Bowman Gray III commuted to his office in the Piaget building at 650 Park Avenue in New York City. "Bowman Gray III Dies in New York at Age 46," *WSJ*, March 27, 1985, p. 24; Bowman Gray IV, email correspondence with Heather Fearnbach, April 15 and 28, 2022; Deed Book 996, p. 337.

²⁴ "Vaughn, Stuart Ficklen," *WSJ*, December 15, 2019, p. 22.

²⁵ Forsyth County Deed Book 486, p. 36; Deed Book 618, p. 180; Deed Book 662, p. 17; Deed Book 996, p. 337; Deed Book Deed Book 2476, p. 1123; Deed Book 3629, p. 3034; "Copenhaver," *WSJ*, October 13, 2017; Sandra Thomas, "The Arbor," Archives of American Gardens Information Sheet, 2015, documentation on file at the Smithsonian Institution, Archives of American Gardens, Washington, D. C.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 20 Coan-Gray House
Forsyth County, NC

Architecture Context: Architect-Designed Colonial Revival-style Residential Architecture in Winston-Salem during the 1920s and 1930s

Mary W. and George W. Coan Jr.'s decision to build a Colonial Revival-style dwelling demonstrates the popularity of the nationally prevalent aesthetic among Winston-Salem business and civic leaders and the architects they patronized. Architectural historians have documented that between 1910 and 1940 Colonial Revival elements were more often utilized in American houses than any other style. Events such as the United States' Sesquicentennial celebration in 1926 fueled emulation of iconic American buildings. Noted architectural historian Richard Guy Wilson asserts that the Colonial Revival is "the United States' most popular and characteristic expression. Neither a formal style or a movement, Colonial Revival embodies an attitude that looks to the American past for inspiration and selects forms, motifs, and symbols for replication and reuse."²⁶

Winston-Salem's elite erected residences that emulated American and European estates within the city limits and in outlying areas. In 1906, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company founder Richard J. Reynolds and his wife Katharine Reynolds, who then resided in an expansive granite Queen Anne-style house on Fifth Street close to their tobacco company factories, initiated the construction of a country retreat known as Reynolda (NR 1980), which encompassed an employee village and model farm in a bucolic setting three miles northwest of downtown. Nationally recognized architects, engineers, designers, and hundreds of laborers, many local and others from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Lynchburg, Virginia, participated in the estate's execution.²⁷ The Reynoldses commissioned Philadelphia architect Charles Barton Keen to design their home in an "informal bungalow style" intended to complement 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 dependencies.

Reynolda Park, created when Katharine Reynolds subdivided approximately sixty-five acres on the southeastern edge of Reynolda in the early 1920s, epitomizes the country estate ideal. She engaged Philadelphia landscape architect and Reynolda Gardens designer Thomas Warren Sears to lay out streets and lots, and Winston-Salem civil engineer J. E. Ellerbe surveyed Reynolda Park's three sections in September 1925. High-level R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company employees, the Reynolds's relatives, and other prominent Winston-Salem families purchased land in Sections One and Three.

²⁶ Richard Guy Wilson, *The Colonial Revival House* (New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 2004), 6, 89.

²⁷ Barbara Babcock Millhouse, *Reynolda: 1906–1924* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia, 2011), 29; Barbara Mayer, *Reynolda: A History of an American Country House* (Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, 1997), 18, 56; Michele Gillespie, *Katharine and R. J. Reynolds: Partners of Fortune in the Making of the New South* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 2012), 225, 244–245.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 21 Coan-Gray House
Forsyth County, NC

Reynolda, Inc., executed the neighborhood plat as planned, although many residents situated their homes on more than one multi-acre parcel.²⁸

The expansive residences situated on large lots in Reynolda Park Sections One and Three express Winston-Salem's early-twentieth-century wealth and growth to a greater extent than any other suburb of the period. Winding roads, deep setbacks, and dense landscaping create estate-like settings for an eclectic mixture of finely detailed dwellings commissioned from nationally recognized architects. Winston-Salem architect Luther Lashmit of Northup and O'Brien rendered plans for the 1930 expansion and remodeling of Alex M. and Mamie Gray Galloway's 1926 Colonial Revival residence at 1040 Arbor Road, which features ironwork forged by Philadelphia blacksmith J. Barton Benson. Charles Barton Keen's Colonial Revival-style Reynolda Park projects include the 1928 Mary W. and George W. Coan Jr. House at 1121 Arbor Road, 1929 O'Hanlon House at 1056 West Kent Road, and 1930 Norman V. and Emorie Barber Stockton House at 1065 East Kent Road. William Roy Wallace, formerly of Keen's firm, designed the 1936 May Coan and Kenneth Franklin Mountcastle residence at 1140 East Kent Road, which is strikingly similar to the 1928 house that Keen designed for May's brother George W. Coan Jr. and his wife Mary.²⁹

Keen's firm also designed houses in Buena Vista, a subdivision southeast of Reynolda Park platted in 1919. One early example, the 1923 Alexander S. and Mary R. Hanes House at 525 North Hawthorne Road, erected by Philadelphia-based McNeill Construction Company, encompasses a two-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed, main block; one-story, hip-roofed, north service wing; and inset northeast and south two-story porches. The exterior is characterized by white weatherboarded walls, a Ludowici-Celadon tile roof, and classical details. The slightly projecting pedimented central entrance bay, full-height paneled pilasters, carved consoles supporting the flat hood above the entrance, molded cornices, pedimented dormers, and multi-pane double-hung wood windows and French doors are hallmarks of the late Georgian style as executed in the United States during the late eighteenth century. The

²⁸ Reynolda Park's development continued after Katharine's death on May 23, 1924, due to complications from childbirth. The parcels ranged in size from around two to six acres. By 1928 Reynolda, Inc., had conveyed property to owners including R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company's leaf department director James B. Dyer; Charles A. Kent, an R. J. Reynolds and Brown-Williamson Tobacco Company executive who married R. J. Reynolds's niece Senah Critz; Wachovia Bank and Trust Company vice-president Richard G. Stockton and his brother Norman V. Stockton, president-treasurer of men's clothing store Norman Stockton, Inc.; O'Hanlon-Watson Drug Company owner Edward W. O'Hanlon, R. J. Reynolds's niece Nancy Critz's husband; R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company's traffic manager Louis F. Owen; R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company secretary-treasurer George W. Coan Sr.; George W. Coan Jr., a Winston-Salem mayor and Miller Municipal Airport's president; and Owen Moon Jr., president of the Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel Companies as well as the Carolina Theatre Company. Forsyth County Plat Book 4, p. 1; Plat Book 7, p. 28.

²⁹ "Home Building Activity Here is Continuing," *WSJ*, June 30, 1935, p. B9; "George W. Coan Sr., residence and garage," oversize boxes 48, 85, tube box 68, drawer 77, folder 4, 1935-1936, and "George W. Coan Jr., residence and garage," oversize box 40 and project files box 33, folder 4, 1927, William Roy Wallace Architectural Papers, MC 00517, North Carolina State University, Raleigh.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 22 Coan-Gray House
Forsyth County, NC

Haneses neighbors included R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company executive Robert D. Shore, his wife Marie, and their children, who occupied the 1927 dwelling at 2025 Buena Vista Road designed by Charles Barton Keen's firm and constructed by Fogle Brothers.³⁰ This expansive stuccoed Georgian Revival-style house features a green Ludowici-Celadon tile roof and exhibits a tripartite form: a two-story central block flanked by two slightly shorter wings. Two one-story sunrooms project from the façade at the wings' intersection, and French doors on the façade's first-story open onto a front terrace, facilitating connectivity with the outdoors. Classical elements include carved consoles supporting the pedimented hood above the main entrance's leaded-glass transom and a denticulated cornice.

South of Buena Vista, Stratford Place is distinguished by the estate-like residences of three of Alexander Hanes' siblings and their spouses—Thurmond and Lucy Hanes Chatham, Frederick M. and Elizabeth Hanes, and Robert M. and Mildred Hanes—as well as Bunyan S. and Edith Womble, all designed by Charles Barton Keen's firm.³¹ Classical detailing prevailed with the exception of the Tudor Revival-style residence that Elizabeth and Frederick Hanes, a physician, built and occupied from 1927 until 1933, when Duke University recruited him to head their newly-established medical school.³² Robert and Mildred Hanes' 1927 Colonial Revival-style house at 140 North Stratford Road (NR 2012) features Flemish bond walls, a side-gable slate roof, modillion cornice, a classical entrance surround, gabled dormers, six-over-six sash, and a south porch and northeast sunroom, both one-story with Tuscan columns. 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 the home in 1937, building upon Thomas Sears's overall site plan.³³ The Thurmond and Lucy Hanes Chatham House to the south at 112 North Stratford Road (NR 2014) manifests an austere French Eclectic style that is quite different from the more popular period revival styles common in Winston-Salem during the 1920s. However, the Chatham residence is characterized by a stuccoed exterior, hip roof, classical entrance surround, large eight-over-eight and six-over-six sash windows,

³⁰ Robert D. Shore, born August 31, 1889, died on October 1, 1939. His wife Marie Merritt Shore, born on December 8, 1888, donated the house to Salem College. She died on June 2, 1968. Shore House plans in the collection of William Roy Wallace Jr.; "Robert D. Shore to Build Home," *WSJ*, March 10, 1927; Forsyth County Plat Book 2, p. 17; Salem Cemetery grave markers; "Shore Residence Fine Gift to Salem College," *TCS*, January 1, 1955; Gwynne Stephens Taylor, *From Frontier to Factory: An Architectural History of Forsyth County* (Raleigh: NC Department of Archives and History, 1981), 209.

³¹ "Margaret Supplee Smith, "Database of Charles Barton Keen Houses," research notes, 2011; *Durham Morning Herald*, March 20, 1927.

³² "Dr. Frederick Hanes will erect house costing around \$45,000," *WSJ*, August 26, 1926, p. 10; "McNeill Construction Company," *WSJ*, February 6, 1927, p. B12; 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.

³³ "Schedules for Gardens Announced," *WSJ*, April 9, 1939, p. 27; "Winston-Salem Gardens Open for the Pilgrimage," *WSJ*, March 10, 1940; Laura A. W. Phillips, "Robert M. Hanes House," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 2012.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 23 Coan-Gray House
Forsyth County, NC

multi-pane French doors, and hipped dormers like the Classical Revival-style Bunyan S. and Edith Womble House at 200 North Stratford Road (NR 2019).

Nearby in West Highlands, the Colonial Revival-style residence of Ruth Hanes and her husband, physician S. Douglas Craig, designed by architects Northup and O'Brien, stands at 1935 West First Street. Landscape engineer Louis L. Miller laid out the site plan, which includes a boxwood parterre and a no-longer-extant bulb garden rendered by Ellen Biddle Shipman for Mrs. Craig in 1933.³⁴ Also in West Highlands, Ruth Hanes Craig's brother P. Huber Hanes Sr. and his wife Evelyn engaged Fogle Brothers to erect their Colonial Revival-style dwelling at 2000 Georgia Avenue on a 7.72-acre lot. The Haneses commissioned Charles Barton Keen to design the residence finished in February 1930. William Roy Wallace facilitated the project's execution due to Keen's declining health. Ellen Biddle Shipman created the landscape plan.³⁵

All of the aforementioned residences, like the Coan-Gray House, display ornament drawn from classical precedents, which was a fashionable choice intended to embody permanence and refinement. Ancient Grecian and Roman architecture served as the archetypes for overall composition and details. Symmetry and balance are important components of the Colonial Revival style, as reflected in the regular fenestration of the Coan-Gray House. One- or two-story wings and porches were also common features, as seen in the dwelling's one-story east service wing, two-story west wing, and north and south porches. Other Colonial Revival stylistic elements manifested in the Coan-Gray House and comparable Winston-Salem dwellings include terra-cotta-tile or slate roofs, molded cornices, classical entrance surrounds, paneled wood doors, multi-pane double-hung and casement wood windows and French doors, operable louvered wood shutters, and gabled dormers.

Among this relatively large group of stylish houses constructed during the 1920s and 1930s, the Coan-Gray House is distinguished by its sophisticated execution. Federal stylistic elements include the pedimented wood primary entrance surround surmounted by a round-arched double-hung multi-pane window embellished with keystone and impost blocks, full-height rear porch supported by square posts, and the west wing's north porch with slender Tuscan columns. The exterior color scheme—red brick and white weatherboarded and painted-brick walls and a green Ludowici-Celadon tile roof—was likely inspired by Charles Barton Keen's specification of a white-and-green palette for R. J. and Katharine Reynolds's 1917 Reynolda House.

³⁴ Ruth Hanes Craig was the daughter of Pleasant Henderson and Lizora Hanes. Forsyth County Plat Book 7, p. 134; Plat Book 12, p. 160; S. D. and Ruth Craig house and landscape plans were in the possession of property owner Chad Davis in 2009.

³⁵ "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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 24 Coan-Gray House
Forsyth County, NC

Although the Coan-Gray House, like most of the other classically inspired dwellings within the sample, exhibits a tripartite form, the use of weatherboards to sheathe the wings flanking the brick main block is distinctive. All of the aforementioned residences are uniformly clad in brick or stucco. The Coan-Gray House also differs in that the wings are not symmetrical, further contributing a sense of informality to the otherwise refined exterior. The attachment of the east one-story wing and the one-and-one-half-story brick garage via the wing's arcaded north porch evokes Colonial-era passages between dwellings and dependencies that provided sheltered egress during inclement weather.

The Coan-Gray House interior is especially notable due to the fine Federal-style wood and plaster work executed by Fogle Brothers craftsmen, particularly in formal interior spaces such as the reception hall, dining room, and living room where cornices, door and window surrounds, and mantels epitomize the classical style. Intact finishes include random-width quarter-sawn oak floors, smooth plaster walls and ceilings, ornamental plaster cornices, paneled wainscoting, and molded baseboards, chair rails, and cornices. Federal decorative motifs such as sunbursts, ovals, small diamonds, fluted tablets, bas relief flowers, and vertical channels are punched and gouged in cornices, chair rails, mantels, and door surrounds. The reception hall stair railing comprises slender turned balusters capped by a molded wood handrail that terminates in a spiral on the bottom step. Single- and double-leaf raised-panel wood doors and wood-framed multi-pane French doors and transoms retain original hardware. Although other Keen-designed houses have similar elements, the Coan-Gray House displays both academic rigor and the creative license of the craftsmen who interpreted Keen's drawings.

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 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 1923.³⁶ Keen employed many draftsmen in Philadelphia, three of whom, William Roy Wallace,

³⁶ 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,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 25 Coan-Gray House
Forsyth County, NC

Gorrell R. Stinson, and William W. Pollock, would later establish prolific Winston-Salem practices.³⁷

During the twentieth century's first decades 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.³⁸ 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 1913.³⁹ The couple's home stood near that of Nancy's uncle R. J. Reynolds and his wife Katharine, who likely met Keen in the context of his planning the Lasater project. The Reynoldses commissioned him 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 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 1915.⁴⁰

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

http://www.philadelphiabuildings.org/pab/app/ar_display.cfm/25028, accessed in August 2021; 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 2021.

³⁷ 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.

³⁸ *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.

³⁹ 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. The Lasater House was demolished in late 1963. Harold Ellison, "B. F. Goodrich Will Build Store at Fifth and Broad," *WSJS*, October 27, 1963, p. B9.

⁴⁰ "Reynolda Farm," *TCS*, July 7, 1917; Mayer, *Reynolda*, 24-27, 45-47; Millhouse, *Reynolda: 1906-1924*, 84-89, 104, 113-115; Gillespie, *Katharine and R. J. Reynolds*, 238-241, 244-247.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 26 Coan-Gray House
Forsyth County, NC

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.⁴¹

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, Colonial, and Classical Revival-style dwellings.⁴² 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.⁴³ Keen's North Carolina 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.⁴⁴

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

⁴¹ *Philadelphia Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide*, April 25, 1923, p. 271; Ernest H. Miller, *Winston-Salem, North Carolina, City and Suburban Directory* (Asheville: Miller Press, 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.

⁴² 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.

⁴³ *The American Contractor*, November 26, 1921, p. 69, and December 31, 1921, p. 66; *Manufacturers Record*, June 29, 1922, pp. 51-52.

⁴⁴ 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 2021.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 27 Coan-Gray House
Forsyth County, NC

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.⁴⁵ Wallace may have rendered some of the drawings for the 1923 Alexander S. and Mary R. Hanes House and 1928 Mary W. and George W. Coan Jr. House.⁴⁶

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.⁴⁷ Wallace facilitated the completion of Charles Barton Keen's final Winston-Salem commissions as Keen's health declined prior to his 1931 death. Many of the residential projects that followed incorporated stylistic elements often seen in Keen's oeuvre. The 1936 May Coan and Kenneth Franklin Mountcastle residence at 1140 East Kent Road strongly resembles the 1928 house that Keen designed for May's brother George W. Coan Jr. and his wife Mary.⁴⁸

Wallace's longest-tenured employees were his son William Roy Wallace Jr., known as "Bill," and James Malcolm Conrad. The practice rendered plans for residential, commercial, educational, ecclesiastical, and industrial buildings throughout the eastern United States. Conrad, a Forsyth County

⁴⁵ 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; Jones, "Roy Wallace;" Stroup, "Work at What Makes You Happy, He Says."

⁴⁶ No original drawings have been located for the Hanes House. The two drawing for the Coan House in the William Roy Wallace collection, which illustrate interior elevations and floor plans, bear only Keen's name. "George W. Coan Jr., residence and garage," oversize box 40, and project files box 33, folder 4, 1927, William Roy Wallace Architectural Papers.

⁴⁷ 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.

⁴⁸ "George W. Coan Sr., residence and garage," oversize boxes 48, 85, tube box 68, drawer 77, folder 4, 1935-1936, William Roy Wallace Architectural Papers.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 28 Coan-Gray House
Forsyth County, NC

native, began working for the firm the year following his 1938 graduation from R. J. Reynolds High School. After a four-year World War II enlistment in the US Army Air Forces, he returned to Wallace's employ. Bill Wallace gained architectural experience at Norfolk Naval Shipyard's Hull Drafting Department in Portsmouth, Virginia, during the war. He then assisted with his father's practice. Both men remained with Wallace until his 1982 retirement, operating from the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company Headquarters Building, where the firm's office had been located since the building's 1929 completion. They were the structure's last tenants other than Reynolds American. After William Roy Wallace Sr. died in 1983 at the age of ninety-three, Bill Wallace and James Conrad partnered to accept residential commissions until Conrad's 1996 retirement. Bill Wallace ceased practicing soon thereafter.⁴⁹

Fogle Brothers

Fogle Brothers, a general contracting and building material supply firm established in 1870, had an indelible impact on Winston-Salem's built environment. Operated for almost three decades by Moravian woodworkers Charles Alexander Fogle and Christian Henry Fogle, the endeavor continued the family's long tradition of entrepreneurialism in Wachovia. Fogle Brothers built thousands of residential, commercial, industrial, educational, and ecclesiastical structures throughout the twin city and the surrounding area. Ledger books indicate that the company provided wholesale and retail clients with items such as dimensional lumber, flooring, siding, moldings, paneling, ceiling sheathing, windows, doors, plaster, cement, lime, plaster lath, roof shingles, nails, and hardware. The company benefited from experienced staff and the family's connections, which garnered them many early projects. Carpenters, masons, plasterers, and general laborers worked on construction sites and at the Belews Creek Street complex, which comprised a sawmill, lumberyard, and a blind, sash, door, and molding factory.⁵⁰

Cabinetmaker Harvey S. Christ, who began superintending the Fogle Brothers plant on April 25, 1875, and retired in 1930, contributed to the company's success. Other skilled craftsmen employed by Fogle Brothers include Nathaniel Vogler Peterson, Peter Frederick Regennas, and Paul Frederick Regennas, who produced the elaborately carved mantels, raised paneling, and built-in furniture in numerous edifices such as the Gothic Revival-style Cedarhyrst, finished in 1894. Nathaniel Peterson, Salem woodworker Edward Peterson's son, joined the firm in 1885 and executed masterful carpentry work

⁴⁹ William Roy Wallace Jr. and Carolyne Wallace, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, January 25, 2014; WWII draft registration cards, 1942; Stroup, "Work at What Makes You Happy, He Says;" Bill East, "Winston Architect Dies at 93," *WSJS*, February 11, 1983; Brian Louis, "When Tobacco Was King," *WSJ*, April 29, 2004.

⁵⁰ Charles Emerson and Company, *Winston, Salem, and Greensboro, North Carolina, Directory, 1879-1880* (Raleigh: Edwards, Broughton, and Company, 1879), xxi; Mrs. A. V. W. Winkler, *Souvenir of the Twin Cities of North Carolina, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, Descriptive and Historical* (Salem, NC: Blums' Steam Power Press Print, 1890), 76; *People's Press*, January 7, 1892; Herbert Augustus Pfohl, "Fifty Years of Woodworking," 1936.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 29 Coan-Gray House
Forsyth County, NC

for almost fifty years. Lititz, Pennsylvania, cabinetmaker Peter Regennas and his son Paul moved to Salem around 1883 and worked as carvers until shortly before their respective deaths in 1913 and 1939. Other notable staff include foreman William H. Miller, an accomplished artisan who crafted the Belo House's massive Corinthian columns; and his son William F. Miller, who found employment with Fogle Brothers in April 1876, became the firm's construction superintendent in 1892, and served as vice-president from 1905 until his 1935 retirement. That year, Herbert Pfohl noted that the company's longest-tenured staff comprised African American employees Frank Robertson (33 years of service), Shead Walker (27 years), Dave Poteat (21 years), Ed Adams (21 years), and Jasper Roberts (21 years).⁵¹ Fogle Brothers also subcontracted specialty work to contractors such as masons William J. Spaug and William H. Black, heating and plumbing system installer L. B. Brickenstein, plasterer Dan Barton, tinsmith Peter W. Blum, and painter and wallpaper hanger William H. Clinard. The firm discontinued its general contracting operation in 1932, followed by the specialty millwork department during World War II and the planing mill in 1948.⁵²

⁵¹ Nathaniel Peterson last appears as a carpenter in the 1932 city directory. It appears that Shead Hillard Walker, born in Mecklenburg County, NC, on March 24, 1886, worked for Fogle Brothers until he died from a gunshot wound on October 28, 1950. *Winston-Salem City Directories*, 1894–1940; U. S. Census, Population Schedules, 1880–1940; *Lititz Record Express*, June 12, 1913; H. A. Pfohl, "Fifty Years of Woodworking," *WSJS*, April 16, 1935; Joseph Lineburger, "Cedarhyrst," unpublished 1994 document in the Old Salem Museums and Gardens files; death certificates; grave markers.

⁵² Fogle Brothers Collection, folder V-A, "Ledger, 1893–1898," and folder VIII-D, "Contract Ledger, 1903–1909," p. 122, Moravian Archives, Southern Province, Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Clarence E. Weaver, *Winston-Salem, "City of Industry": Illustrated, Historical, Biographical Facts and Figures* (Winston-Salem: Winston Printing, 1918), 3; *Winston-Salem City Directories*, 1902–1930; U. S. Census, Population Schedules, 1910–1930.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 30 Coan-Gray House
Forsyth County, NC

Section 9. Bibliography

Architectural Record

Asheville Citizen Times

Callaway and Associates. "Copenhaver," landscape plan, February 4, 2015, drawing in the possession of the current owners, Arthur Jay Everette and Christopher Brian Speas.

"Craig, S. D. and Ruth." House and landscape plans were in the possession of property owner Chad Davis in 2009.

Coan, Mary Honey (widow of Chester E. Whittle Jr.). Telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach on April 25, 2022, and email correspondence with Heather Fearnbach on January 3, 2023.

Durham Morning Herald

Emerson, Charles, and Company. *Winston, Salem, and Greensboro, North Carolina, Directory, 1879-1880*. Raleigh: Edwards, Broughton, and Company, 1879.

Fogle Brothers Collection. Moravian Archives, Southern Province, Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

Forsyth County Register of Deeds. Deed and Plat Books, Forsyth County Governmental Center, Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

Gillespie, Michele. *Katharine and R. J. Reynolds: Partners of Fortune in the Making of the New South*. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 2012.

Gray, Bowman IV. Email correspondence with Heather Fearnbach, April 15 and 28, 2022.

Gray, Lyons. Telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, May 9, 2019.

Hendricks' Commercial Register of the United States. New York, Chicago: S. E. Hendricks, 1891-1928.

Hill's Winston-Salem (Forsyth County, North Carolina) City Directories. Richmond, VA: Hill Directory Co., 1946-1960.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 31 Coan-Gray House
Forsyth County, NC

Jones, Lu Ann. "Roy Wallace." Reynolda House Oral History Project, July 8, 1980, interview.

Kamerling, Bruce. "Hebbard and Gill, architects." *San Diego Historical Society Quarterly*, Summer 1990.

Keen, Charles Barton. "Application for Membership" and associated correspondence, 1917-1928, AIA Archives, Washington, D. C.

Keen, Charles Barton, and William Roy Wallace. "Residence at Winston-Salem, N. C., for B. S. Womble, Esq." 1925 plans in the possession of Womble House owners Gary G. and Sandra K. Poehling.

_____. "Residence at Winston-Salem, N. C., for Thurmond Chatham, Esq." September 15, 1924, plans in the possession of Thurmond and Lucy Chatham House owners.

Lineburger, Joseph. "Cedarhyrst," unpublished 1994 document in the Old Salem Museums and Gardens files, Winston-Salem.

Lititz Record Express (Lititz, Pennsylvania)

Manufacturers' Record

Mayer, Barbara. *Reynolda: A History of an American Country House*. Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, Publisher, 1997.

McNair Construction Company, Inc. "Renovations to the Copenhagen Residence," November 7, 2008, drawings for 2011 service wing remodeling in the possession of the current owners, Arthur Jay Everette and Christopher Brian Speas.

Miller, Ernest H. *Winston-Salem, North Carolina, City and Suburban Directory*. Asheville: Miller Press, 1924.

Millhouse, Barbara Babcock. *Reynolda: 1906-1924*. Charleston, S. C.: Arcadia Publishing, 2011.

News and Observer (Raleigh)

People's Press (Salem)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 32 Coan-Gray House
Forsyth County, NC

Pedigo, Virginia G. and Lewis Gravely. *History of Patrick and Henry Counties, Virginia*. Roanoke, Virginia: Stone Print and Manufacturing Co., 1933.

Pfohl, Herbert Augustus. "Fifty Years of Woodworking," 1936.

Philadelphia Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide

Phillips, Laura A. W. "Robert M. Hanes House." National Register of Historic Places nomination, 2012.

_____. "Middleton House." National Register of Historic Places nomination, 2000.

Powell, William S. ed. *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography, Volume 3, H-K*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1988.

The Sentinel (1974-1985, successor of the *Twin City Sentinel*, Winston-Salem)

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

Smith, James Howell. *Winston-Salem in History. Vol. 8: Industry and Commerce, 1896-1975*. Winston-Salem: Historic Winston-Salem, 1977

Smith, Margaret Supplee. Charles Barton Keen (1868-1931)," *North Carolina Architects and Builders: A Biographical Dictionary*, <http://ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu/people/P000380>, accessed in August 2021.

_____. "Database of Charles Barton Keen Houses," research notes, 2011.

Smith-Philips Lumber Company ledgers on file at corporate office, Winston-Salem.

Statesville Record and Landmark.

Stinson, Gorrell Robert. "Application for Membership" and associated correspondence and "Office of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 33 Coan-Gray House
Forsyth County, NC

Northup and O'Brien," AIA Architects' Roster Questionnaire, May 7, 1946, AIA Archives, Washington, D. C.

Tatman, Sandra L. "Charles Barton Keen (1868-1931)," *American Architects and Buildings* database, http://www.philadelphiabuildings.org/pab/app/ar_display.cfm/25028, accessed in August 2021.

Taylor, Gwynne Stephens. *From Frontier to Factory: An Architectural History of Forsyth County*. Raleigh: NC Department of Archives and History, 1981.

_____. "Shamrock Mills." National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1978.

Thomas, Sandra. "The Arbor." Archives of American Gardens Information Sheet, 2015, Smithsonian Institution, Archives of American Gardens, Washington, D. C.

Tilley, Nannie M. *The R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1985.

Twin City Sentinel (1916-1974; abbreviated *TCS* after first mention in notes)

United States Census, Population Schedules, 1880-1950.

Wallace, William Roy. "Application for Membership," "Application for Corporate Membership," and associated correspondence, 1928-1965, AIA Archives, Washington, D. C.

Wallace, William Roy Jr., and Carolyne Wallace. Conversation with Heather Fearnbach, January 25, 2014.

Weaver, Clarence E. *Winston-Salem, "City of Industry": Illustrated, Historical, Biographical Facts and Figures*. Winston-Salem: Winston Printing, 1918.

William Roy Wallace Architectural Papers, MC 00517, North Carolina State University, Raleigh.

Wilson, Richard Guy. *The Colonial Revival House*. New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 2004.

Winkler, Mrs. A. V. *Souvenir of the Twin Cities of North Carolina, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, Descriptive and Historical*. Salem, NC: Blums' Steam Power Press Print, 1890.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 34 Coan-Gray House
Forsyth County, NC

Winston-Salem Journal (abbreviated *WSJ* after first mention in notes)

Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel (abbreviated *WSJS* after first mention in notes)

World War II Draft Registration Cards

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 35 Coan-Gray House
Forsyth County, NC

Section 10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated 2.29-acre tract encompasses Forsyth County tax parcel 6826-34-8264 as indicated by the heavy solid line on the enclosed map. Scale: one inch equals approximately one hundred feet.

Boundary Justification

The nominated tract contains the 1928 Coan-Gray House and all of its associated historic landscape.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 36 Coan-Gray House
Forsyth County, NC

Additional Documentation: Current Photographs

All photographs by Heather Fearnbach, Fearnbach History Services, Inc., 3334 Nottingham Road, Winston-Salem, NC, on April 15, 2022. Digital images located at the North Carolina SHPO.



1. Northwest oblique (above) and 2. West elevation (below)



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 37

Coan-Gray House
Forsyth County, NC



3. South elevation (above) and 4. Northeast oblique (below)



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 38 Coan-Gray House
Forsyth County, NC



5. Living Room, looking southwest (above) and 6. Library, looking north (below)



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 39 Coan-Gray House
Forsyth County, NC



7. Dining Room, looking east (above) and 8. Den, looking east (below)



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 40 Coan-Gray House
Forsyth County, NC



9. Second floor, primary bedroom, looking southeast (above) and 10. West bathroom, looking west (below)



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 41 Coan-Gray House
Forsyth County, NC



11. Central bedroom, looking east (above) and 12. Southeast bedroom, looking east (below)



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 42 Coan-Gray House
Forsyth County, NC



13. Garage Apartment, north room, looking north

Coan-Gray House
1121 Arbor Road
Winston-Salem, Forsyth County
North Carolina
Location Map

WINSTON-SALEM WEST QUADRANGLE
NORTH CAROLINA-FORSYTH CO.
7.5-MINUTE SERIES



6826-34

6826-44-4

Coan-Gray House
1121 Arbor Road, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, North Carolina
National Register Boundary Map

Coan-Gray House

attached garage

Arbor Road



6826-34-8264.000

6826-44-2214.000

West
Kent
Road

East
Kent
Road

6826-34-8071.000



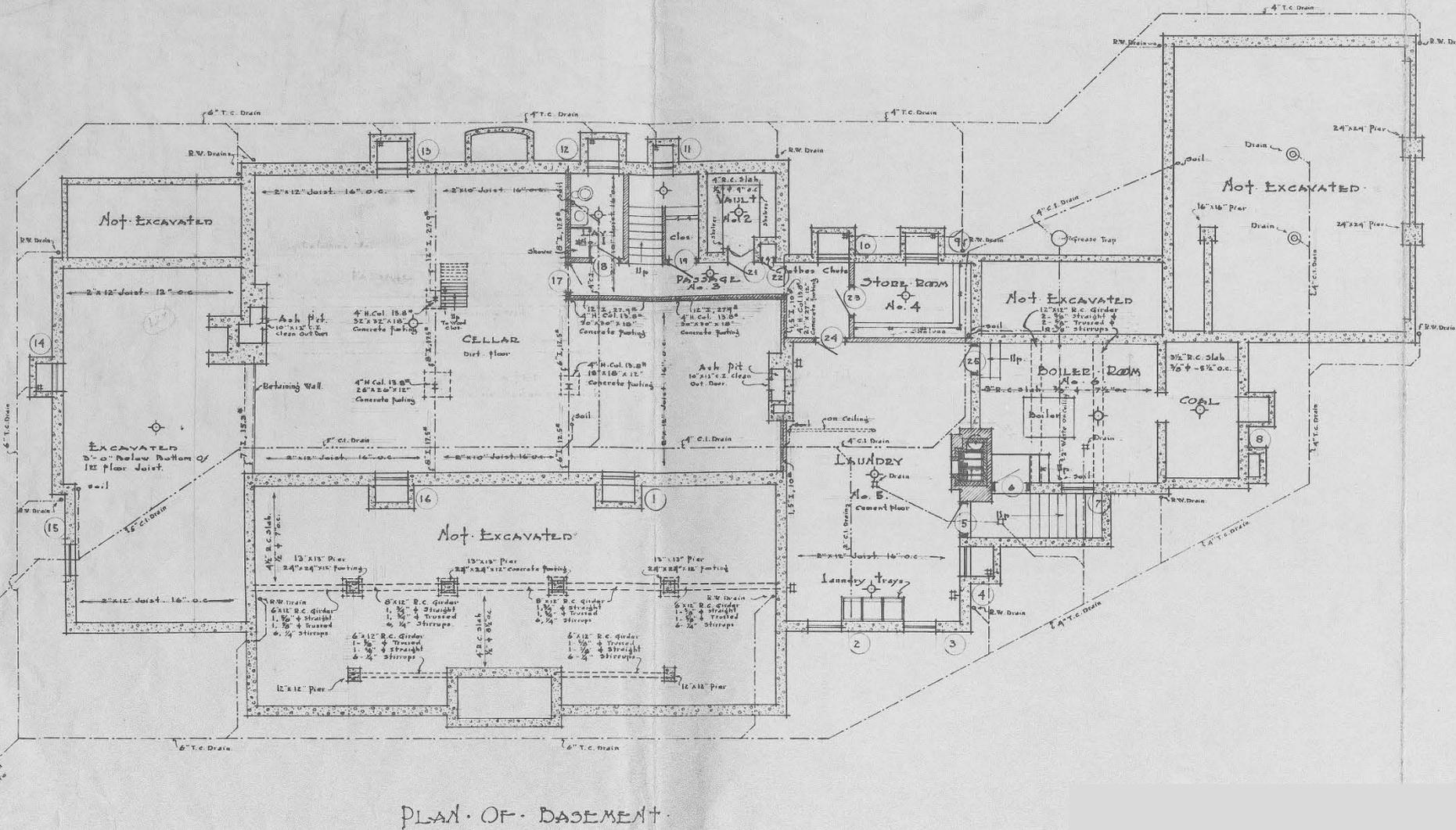
Heather Fearnbach, Fearnbach History Services, Inc. / January 2023
 Base 2018 aerial photo courtesy of Forsyth County GIS at <https://mapf.maps.arcgis.com>

Scale: one inch equals
 approximately 100 feet



6826-43-1954.000

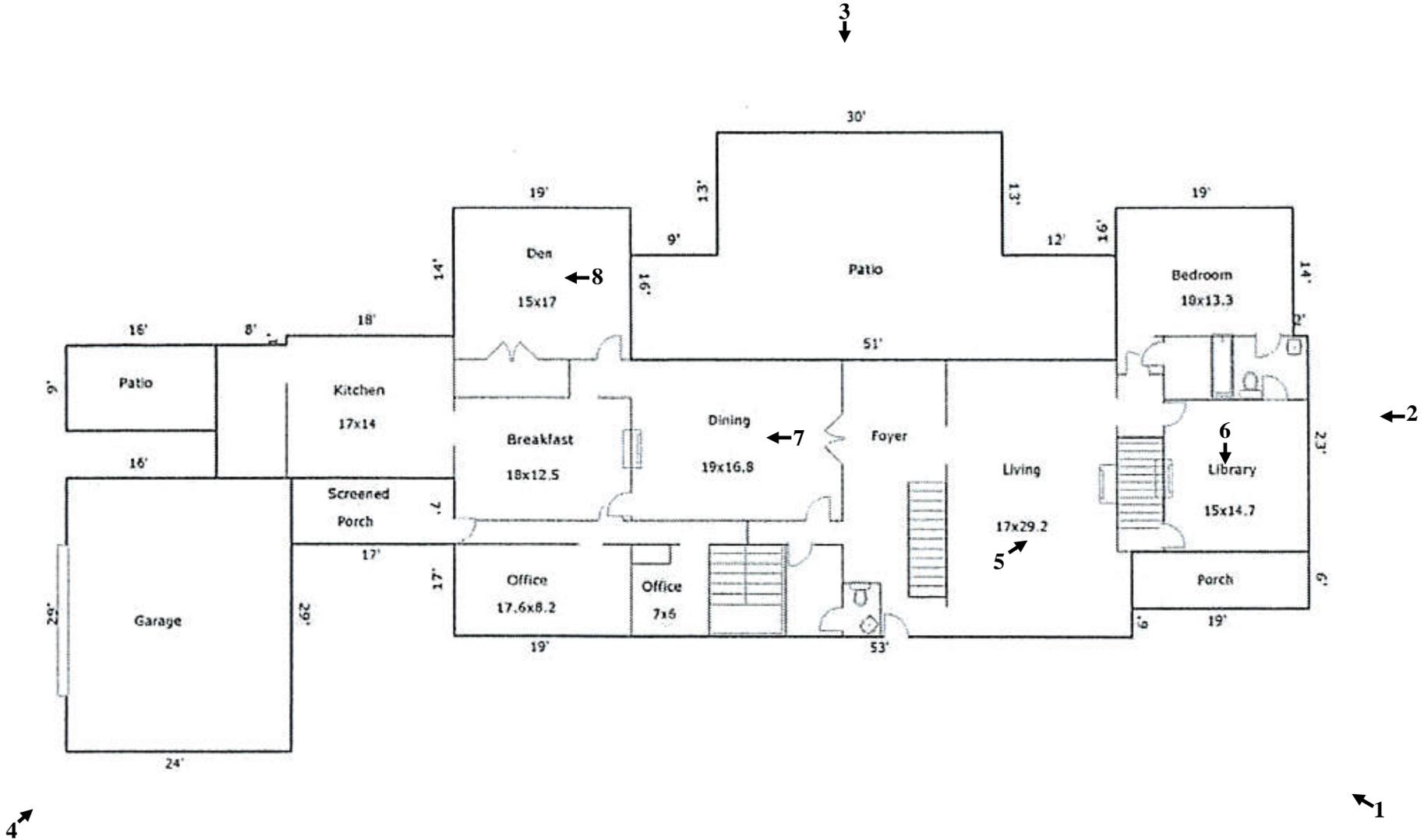
Coan-Gray House
1121 Arbor Road, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, North Carolina
Basement Floor Plan, Charles Barton Keen, 1927



“George W. Coan Jr., residence and garage,” project files box 33, folder 4, 1927
 William Roy Wallace Architectural Papers, MC 00517, North Carolina State University, Raleigh

Not to scale 

Coan-Gray House
1121 Arbor Road, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, North Carolina
First Floor Plan and National Register Photograph Key

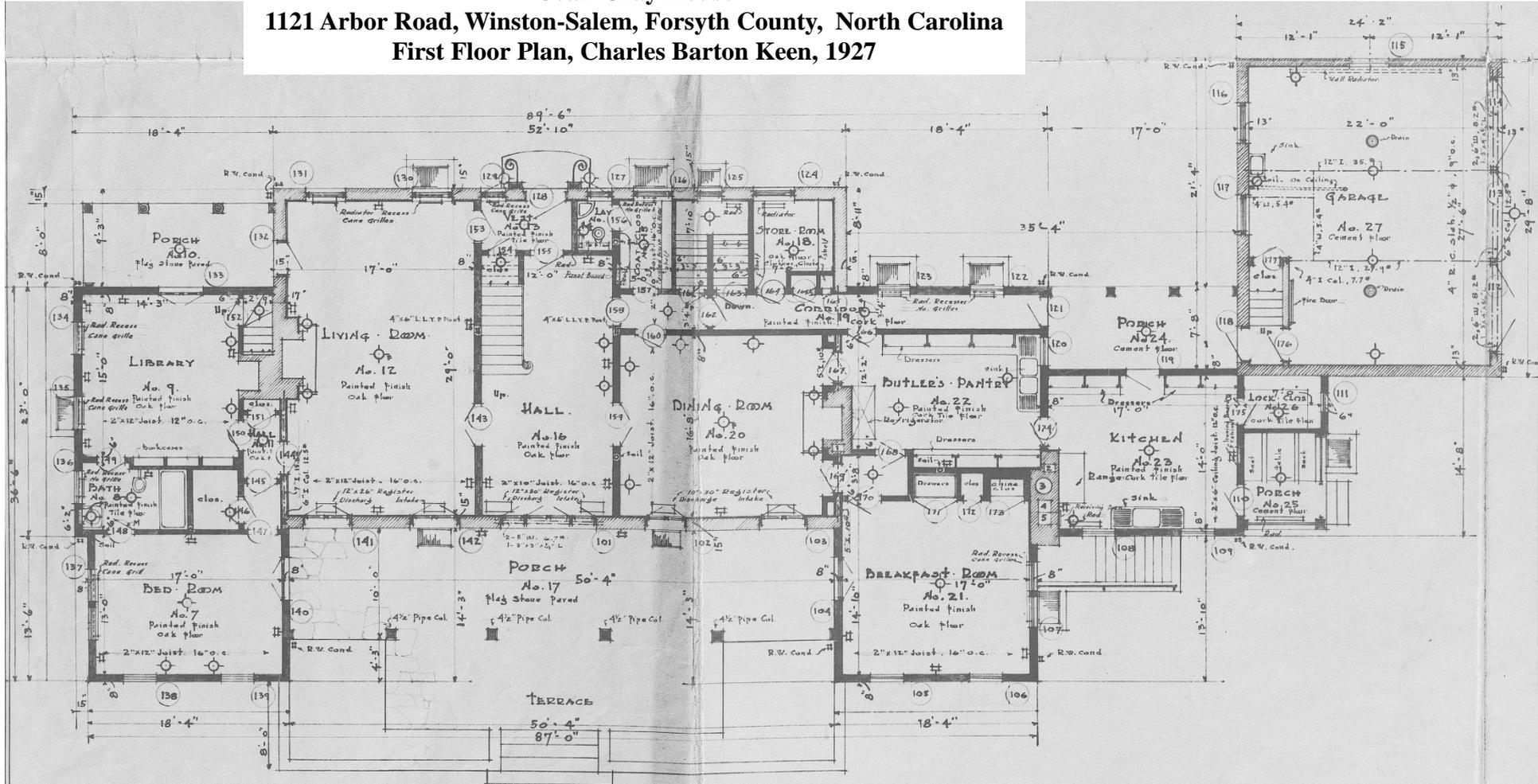


Floor plan created by real estate appraiser Darren Clark in conjunction with 2021 property sale
 Photograph views annotated by Heather Fearnbach, Fearnbach History Services, Inc. / January 2023

Not to scale



Coan-Gray House
1121 Arbor Road, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, North Carolina
First Floor Plan, Charles Barton Keen, 1927



PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR

RESIDENCE & GARAGE AT

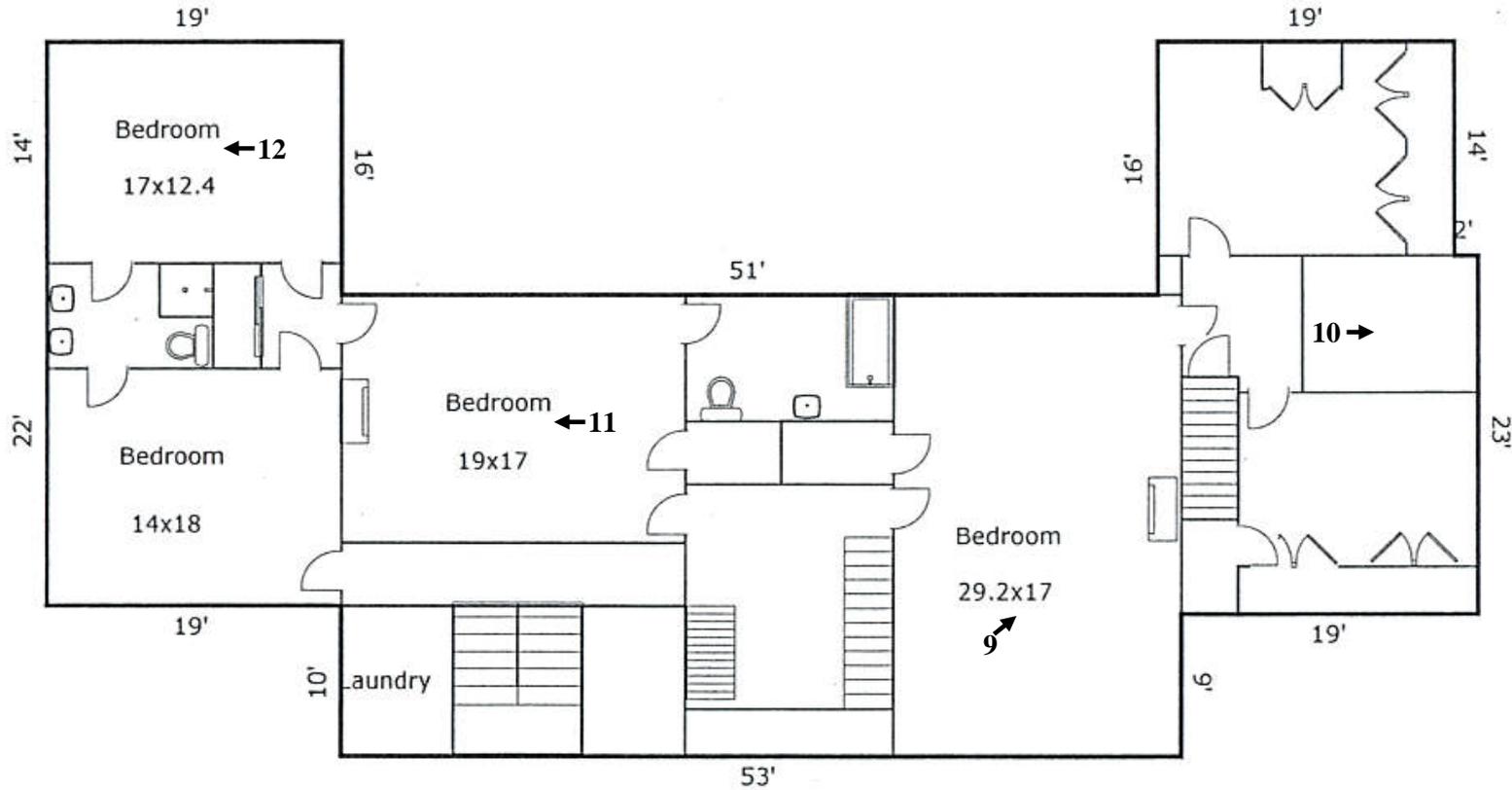
GEORGE W. COAN

Charles Barton Keen
 ARCHITECT
 538 S. Smedley St.
 Phila. Penna.

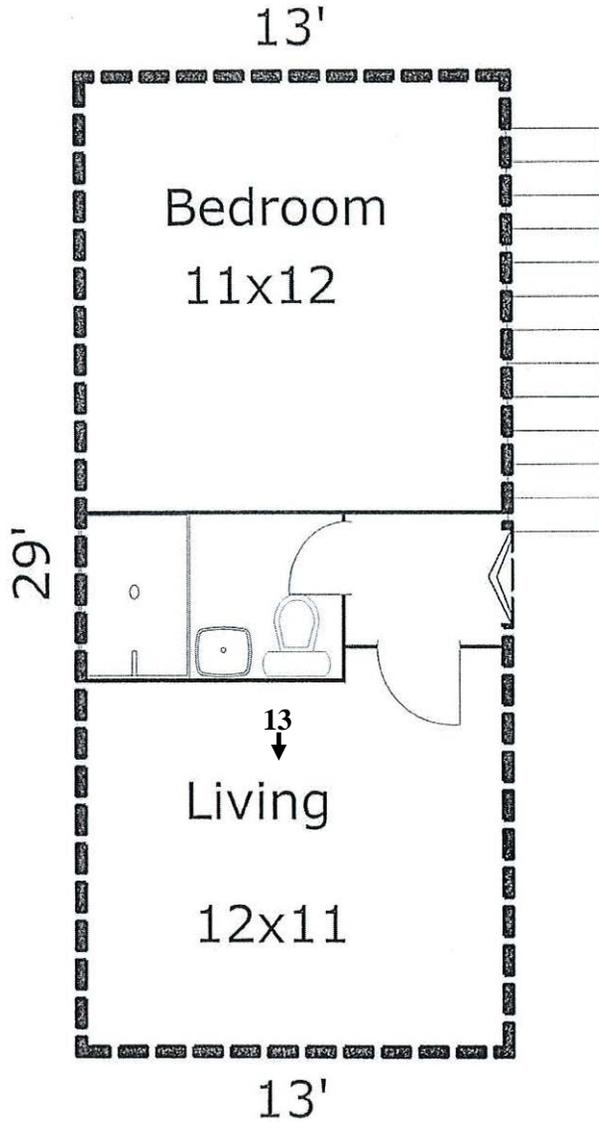
Not to scale



Coan-Gray House
1121 Arbor Road, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, North Carolina
Second Floor Plan and National Register Photograph Key



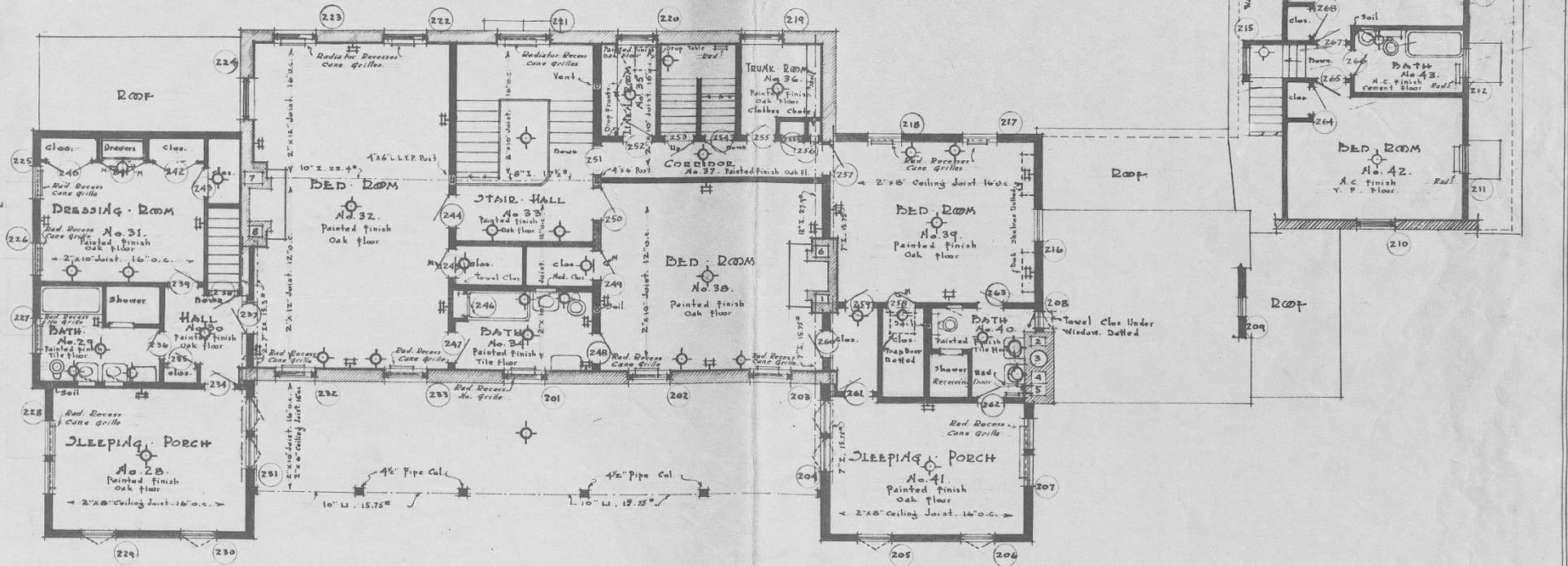
Coan-Gray House
1121 Arbor Road, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, North Carolina
Garage Apartment Floor Plan and National Register Photograph Key



Floor plan created by real estate appraiser Darren Clark in
conjunction with 2021 property sale
Photograph views annotated by Heather Fearnbach, Fearnbach
History Services, Inc. / January 2023



Coan-Gray House
1121 Arbor Road, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, North Carolina
Second Floor Plan, Charles Barton Keen, 1927



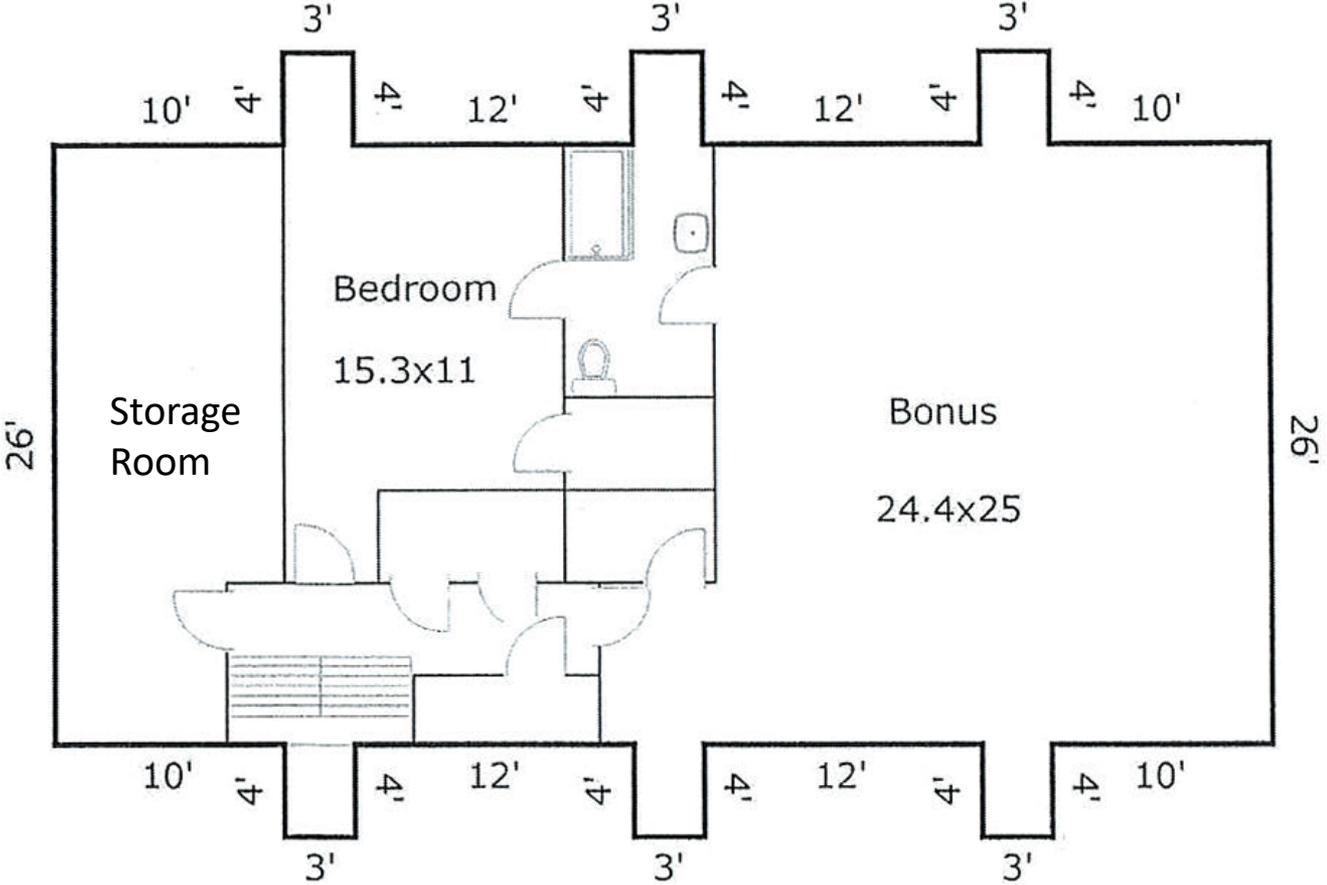
PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C.
 COAN, JR. E32.

Operation No. 755
 Drawing No. 1
 Date May. 10. 1927.
 Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"



Coan-Gray House
1121 Arbor Road, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, North Carolina
Third Floor Plan



Floor plan created by real estate appraiser Darren Clark in conjunction with 2021 property sale
 Annotated by Heather Fearnbach, Fearnbach History Services, Inc. / January 2023

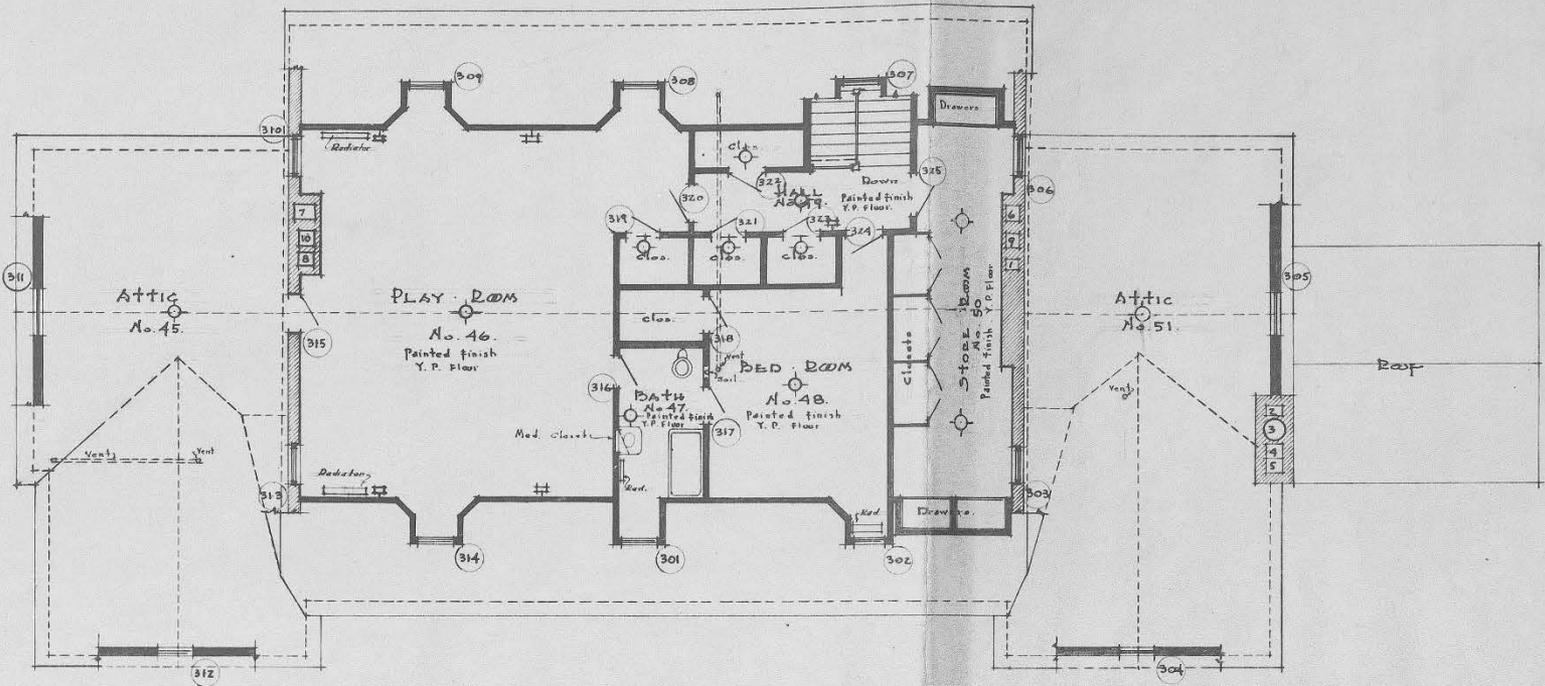
Not to scale
 N
 ↓

Coan-Gray House
1121 Arbor Road, Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, North Carolina
Third Floor Plan, Charles Barton Keen, 1927

* INDEX *

-  Concrete Work
-  Brick Work
-  Hollow Tile Work
-  Frame & Plaster Work
-  Ceiling Light Outlet
-  Bracket Light Outlet
-  Receptacle Outlet
-  Rain Water Conductor
-  House Sewer Drain
-  Storm Water Drain

| FLUE SCHEDULE | | | |
|---------------|----------|------|--------------------|
| No. | Size | T.C. | Room |
| 1 | 9"X15" | T.C. | Laundry Flue |
| 2 | 9"X15" | T.C. | Kitchen Range |
| 3 | 15" dia. | T.C. | Boiler Flue |
| 4 | 15"X15" | T.C. | Kitchen Vent |
| 5 | 15"X15" | T.C. | Incinerator Flue |
| 6 | 15"X15" | T.C. | Dining Room No. 20 |
| 7 | 15"X18" | T.C. | Living Room No. 12 |
| 8 | 15"X15" | T.C. | Library No. 9 |
| 9 | 15"X15" | T.C. | Bed Room No. 38 |
| 10 | 15"X15" | T.C. | Bed Room No. 32 |



PLAN OF THIRD FLOOR

“George W. Coan Jr., residence and garage,” project files box 33, folder 4, 1927
 William Roy Wallace Architectural Papers, MC 00517, North Carolina State University, Raleigh

Not to scale 