

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

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Elizabeth and Bowman Gray, Jr. House

Lewisville vicinity, Forsyth County, FY9132, Listed 8/24/2021

Nomination by Heather Fearnbach, Fearnbach History Services, Inc.

Photographs by Heather Fearnbach, June 2019



West elevation



Stair hall

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 Gray, Elizabeth and Bowman, Jr. House

other names/site number Brookberry Farm

2. Location

street & number 5909 Brookberry Farm Road

N/A not for publication

city or town Lewisville

vicinity

stat North Carolina

code NC

county Forsyth

code 067

zip code 27023

e _____

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)


Signature of certifying official/Title

Deputy SHPO

7/12/2021

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:

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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	0	buildings
1	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
5	0	Total

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

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

GEORGIAN REVIVAL

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE
walls BRICK

roof STONE: Slate

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.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1950

Significant Dates

1950

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Wallace, William Roy, architect, 1950

A. G. Odell Jr. and Associates, 1960 swimming pool addition

Frank L. Blum Construction Company, 1950 and 1960

Campbell, Robert G., landscape architect, 1950

Ortloff, H. Stuart and Henry Bond Raymore, landscape architects, east garden, 1958

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: Heribert and Berkley von Feilitzsch

Collection: architectural drawings and farm records

North Carolina State University, Raleigh

Gray, Elizabeth and Bowman, Jr. House
Name of Property

Forsyth County, NC
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 11.38 acres

See Latitude/Longitude coordinates continuation sheet

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1
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 3/21/2021

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 Heribert and Berkley von Feilitzsch

street & number 5909 Brookberry Farm Road telephone 540-219-3112

city or town Lewisville state NC zip code 27023

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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Section 7. Narrative Description

Resource List

Landscape, 1950 to present, contributing site
Elizabeth and Bowman Gray Jr. House, 1950, swimming pool addition 1960, contributing building
Wall and Gas Pump Shelter, 1950, contributing structure
Utility Building, 1950, contributing building
Shed, 1950, contributing building

Setting

The expansive Georgian Revival-style dwelling erected for Elizabeth and Bowman Gray Jr. in 1950 occupies a prominent hilltop site in the west portion of an 11.38-acre tax parcel in west Forsyth County between Lewisville and Winston-Salem. The rolling terrain, which is characteristic of the area, allows for a partially above-grade basement with windows and entrances on the north and east elevations. The property was part of the 795-acre Brookberry Farm, much of which has been developed in recent years as a residential subdivision of the same name. The house tract is situated on the north side of Brookberry Farm Road, which extends east from Ketner Road to the Brookberry Farm subdivision. The private unpaved gravel section of Brookberry Farm Road between Ketner Road and the Elizabeth and Bowman Gray Jr. House driveway intersects the paved portion of the thoroughfare southwest of the house tract.¹ The parcel is currently bounded by sizable wooded lots to the east and north and pastures and terraced fields bordered by split-rail fences and windbreaks to the west and south. However, the bucolic landscape west and south of the house is currently being developed in conjunction with the expansion of Brookberry Farm subdivision.²

Brookberry Farm Road splits just before reaching the southwest corner of the property, with the south fork continuing east around and outside of the house tract's south boundary and the north fork extending onto the property and connecting to the paved circular driveway west of the dwelling's primary entrance. North of the house, the paved driveway continues east to a parking area and entrances to the garages and workroom. The unpaved road at the paved driveway's northwest corner extends north to fields and the vegetable garden at the edge of the woods.

Red-brick running-bond walls flank the drive at the parking area's west end. The south wall abuts a

¹ Primary access to the house was originally from Meadowlark Drive to the east.

² The Brookberry Farm subdivision encompasses much of the acreage historically associated with the Gray's dairy and beef cattle operations. A circa 1920s gambrel-roofed dairy barn was restored for use as the subdivision's community building, but other outbuildings, silos, and an I-house and bungalows once occupied by farm employees have been demolished since development began in 2003.

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hip-roofed brick 1950 gas pump shelter at its south end. A larger hip-roofed brick 1950 utility building is north of the north wall. Farther north, a 1950 board-and-batten-sided shed stands on the vegetable garden's east side.

Landscape, 1950 to present, contributing site

Within the parcel, woodland is east and north of the house and a terraced field is to the south. An expansive, open grass lawn is east of the 1960 swimming pool addition. Split-rail fences border the parcel's west edge and the upper terraced field. A vegetable garden fills the area between the unpaved road at the paved driveway's northwest corner and the wooded area to the east. The approximately twelve-by-thirty-foot steel-and-glass greenhouse that stood on the garden's north side was demolished in 2003, along with a 1978 horse barn to the north that replaced a 1950 pony barn that had been located farther west.³

Many elements of the 1950s designed landscape west, north, and east of the house are intact. Deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs punctuate the lawn. The July 1949 plat created by surveyor June Lineback delineates the circular driveway as well as the lower parking area and adjacent wall. Elizabeth Gray, an avid gardener, hired Philadelphia landscape architect Robert G. Campbell to render the initial planting plan. His October 1949 drawing illustrates the front sidewalk and Kentucky coffee, magnolia, and willow oak trees along the drive; landscaped beds and boxwoods around the residence perimeter; and a semicircular dwarf box hedge in the rear lawn.⁴ The English boxwoods lining the west elevation, planted soon after the dwelling's completion, were protected with wood cages during the winter.⁵

The Grays engaged Huntington, New York-based landscape architects H. Stuart Ortloff and Henry Bond Raymore to design the Colonial Revival garden east of the house in 1958. The plan encompasses a semicircular terrace at a slightly lower elevation than the dwelling, a crescent-shaped area east of the terrace, and planting beds bordering the no-longer-extant tennis court's north and south perimeter southeast of the terrace. The low terrace walls had been erected by 1958 (likely in 1950). Ortloff and Raymore added an almost-six-foot-tall arched brick central section atop the east terrace wall in conjunction with the adjacent fountain terrace. A single flagstone-capped brick step leads to the approximately eight-foot-deep flagstone terrace where a bronze fountain in the form of a cherub holding a shell is elevated on a stone plinth and set on a brick pedestal in a brick-bordered pool with a curved west edge. The terrace's north and south edges curve around mature holly trees. Ortloff and

³ Bowman Gray IV, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, May 9, 2019.

⁴ June Lineback, "Map of Mr. and Mrs. Bowman Gray Property," July 1949; Robert G. Campbell, "Mr. and Mrs. Bowman Gray, Brookberry Farm, Planting Plan for Residence," August 12, 1958, and "Garden Terminal," May 17, 1958, revised September 23, 1958, in the possession of Heribert and Berkley von Feilitzsch.

⁵ Circa 1950 photographs in the possession of the Gray family.

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Raymore also stipulated that the east terrace wall's east face should be painted white, a treatment that has been maintained. On the east wall's east side north of the fountain, two concrete-block perpendicular walls extend to create firewood storage area. Brick retaining walls and brick and flagstone steps on the terrace's east and west edges ameliorate the grade's slope down to the east. Ortloff and Raymore specified four holly species, eastern red cedar, deodar cedar, flowering crab apple, forsythia, wisteria, euonymus, ajuga, and vinca for the undulating beds that frame the grass lawn.⁶ Much of the original plant stock remains, although it is overgrown.

Elizabeth and Bowman Gray Jr. House, 1950, swimming pool addition 1960, contributing building

Exterior

The gable-roofed, brick, 1950 Georgian Revival-style house designed by Winston-Salem architect William Roy Wallace has an asymmetrical tripartite form encompassing a one-and-one-half-story north wing, a two-and-one-half-story main block with a central rear wing, and an angled two-story south wing. The partially above-grade basement allows for windows and entrances on the north and east elevations. Interior end brick chimneys with tall corbelled stacks serve the main block and east and south wings. The approximately twelve-thousand-square foot dwelling was enlarged in 1960 with a one-story, low-gable-roofed, brick, 2,500-square-foot swimming pool addition that extends south from the main block. The brick walls of all sections have always had a whitewashed finish. The slate roof, concave cornice, and copper gutters were repaired and exterior trim painted in 2017. Louvered wood attic vents pierce the gables on secondary elevations.

The primary entrance on the main block's west elevation is distinguished by a classical wood surround comprising fluted pilasters with rosette capitals topped by a monumental broken scroll pediment with a pineapple finial. Molded cornices terminate at rosettes on either side of the finial. The iron lantern sconces mounted on the pilasters are original. A six-pane transom surmounts the double-leaf paneled front door and glazed wood-frame storm door, which are recessed within an opening with paneled jambs and a limestone threshold. Three brick steps with wrought-iron railings lead to the brick landing in front of the entrance.

Multi-pane double-hung wood sash of various sizes with interior pull-down aluminum-frame insect screens illuminate the interior. Operable louvered wood shutters frame larger openings. On the main block's five-bay west elevation, narrow six-over-six sash flank the primary entrance. Narrow six-over-four sash frame the twelve-over-eight sash above the door. Fenestration in the two north bays of the main block's west elevation comprises two twelve-over-eight second-story sash and two twelve-over-

⁶ Ortloff and Raymore, "Mr. and Mrs. Bowman Gray, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, planting plan for main garden terrace," August 12, 1958, in the possession of Heribert and Berkley von Feilitzsch.

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twelve first-story sash. In the space where two complementary south bays are expected, the angled south wing attaches to the main block.

A louvered cupola with a flared pyramidal copper roof and antique copper weathervane supplied by the Grays embellishes the north wing. The architectural drawings illustrate that a bull originally topped the weathervane's ball finial. Two nine-over-six sash pierce the south elevation's first-story. Two gabled dormers with diagonal-board sheathing and six-over-six rise from the roof above them. The west elevation encompasses two nine-over-six first-story sash and two six-over-six second-story sash.

The south wing's three-bay-long northwest elevation features three nine-over-six first-story sash, three six-over-six second-story sash in gabled wall dormers, and small rectangular basement windows. The wing's southwest gable-end elevation has two nine-over-six first-story sash and two six-over-six second-story sash. The southeast elevation comprises three nine-over-six first-story sash and four six-over-six second-story sash in gabled wall dormers. HVAC equipment rests on concrete pads adjacent to the foundation.

The main block's south gable-end elevation includes two nine-over-six second-story sash and four-over-four attic sash. The four-bay-long swimming pool addition enclosed two first-story nine-over-six sash and two doors that opened onto a shed-roofed screened porch. The doors are intact, but the east window opening was filled with brick and the west window was replaced with a door to the master suite's dressing room. Three bays of full-height aluminum-frame windows and sliding doors fill most of the swimming pool addition's east and west elevations. The two south bathrooms each have a nine-over-six sash. A brick end chimney with paved shoulders and a corbelled stack rises on the south elevation. The sloping grade allowed for a small basement utility room with a single-leaf louvered door at the addition's southeast corner. A brick terrace with a wrought-iron railing spans much of the east elevation. The railing and brick steps, which rise from either side of a central landing to a single upper run, ameliorate the grade change. The geometric railing features a crossed-circle motif that emulates the 1950 porch and step railings.⁷ The header-course-capped running-bond red-brick wall with corbelled square corner posts at the terrace's north end was added in 2017 to enclose HVAC equipment. The wrought-iron gate at the enclosure's northeast corner entrance perpetuates the crossed-circle motif.

The two-bay-wide wing that projects from the main block's east elevation encompasses a one-bay-deep two-story-on-basement west section and a one-story-on-basement east section. North and south

⁷ The architect's September 23, 1959 rendering illustrates a simpler railing. The extant railing appears in November 27, 1959 drawings. A. G. Odell Jr. and Associates, "Proposed Addition for Bowman Gray Residence," and "Swimming Pool Addition to the Residence of Mr. and Mrs. Bowman Gray," 1959, in the possession of Heribert and Berkley von Feilitzsch.

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of the wing, the main block's east elevation is two bays wide, with twelve-over-twelve first-story sash and twelve-over-eight second-story and basement sash. The wing's fenestration is the same with the exception of the east elevation of the west section's second story, which contains two nine-over-six sash. A slate-shingled pent roof on the wing's east elevation shelters two basement entrances with single-leaf Dutch doors with nine-pane upper section and two-vertical-panel bases and wood-framed screen doors. A brick patio extends toward the garden. The single below-grade basement entrance on the main block's east elevation south of the wing has an identical treatment, but is accessed by brick steps flanked by a brick retaining wall.

Two six-over-six sash pierce the north wing's east gable. Brick steps with a wrought-iron railing lead to a landing adjacent to an inset first-story screened porch with a basketweave brick floor. East of the steps, two small square four-pane wood-frame windows on the east elevation of a projecting shed-roofed bay light the basement workroom.

The north wing's north elevation encompasses garage and service entrances at the fully-exposed basement level. At the east end, a single-leaf door with a six-pane upper section and four-panel base provides access to the projecting shed-roofed bay of the basement workroom. The rest of this level of the north elevation contains an identical door as well as four roll-up garage doors, each with three rows of six square wood panels and a top row of six panes of glass. A slate-shingled pent roof shelters all but the westernmost garage bay, which is beneath a slate-roofed screened shed porch with a wood structure that projects at the first story. A straight run of brick and concrete steps with a wrought-iron railing leads to the west side of the porch, which is adjacent to the pantry/mudroom. Between the projecting porch and the inset porch at the east end, there are four windows, each containing a pair of insulated eight-pane steel casements that replaced original steel casements in 2017. Four gabled dormers with diagonal-board sheathing and six-over-six sash rise from the north roof slope. Two nine-over-six sash pierce the south elevation's first story.

Interior: First Floor

The Gray House is characterized by a finely crafted but unpretentious interior. The first floor comprises a central stair hall that opens into an expansive living room to the east, a dining room to the north, a library to the south, and the master bedroom wing to the southwest. Closets and a powder bath flank the short corridor between the stair hall and dining room. A screened porch, breakfast room/serving pantry, kitchen, storeroom, and a pantry/mudroom (originally the staff sitting and dining room) are north of the dining room. Service stairs lead from the kitchen to the second floor and the basement garages. The stair and elevator in the center hall also connect all three levels.

The formal spaces—stair hall, dining room, living room, and library—feature molded classical cornices, door and window surrounds, baseboards, and mantels, some of which was salvaged from

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other dwellings. Single- and double-leaf raised-panel wood doors retain original brass hardware. Intact interior finishes include smooth plaster walls and ceilings, tongue-and-groove oak floors, and wood baseboards, chair rails, and cornices. The living room and central stair hall feature molded plaster cornices. Large windows provide ample light and views of the picturesque landscape, thus affording connectivity with the natural world. As the home did not initially have central air conditioning, interior pull-down aluminum-frame insect screens were installed. Radiators are recessed in the walls beneath most windows.

The quarter-turn wood stair at the stair hall's southeast corner features slender turned balusters capped by molded wood handrails that terminate in a spiral at the bottom. Beneath the upper run, a paneled wall and single-leaf door enclose the basement steps. The single-leaf door at the stair hall's northeast corner, opposite the foot of the stairs, disguises a 1960 elevator that connects all three floors. A collapsible brass gate secures the elevator cab. The powder bath between the stair hall and dining room retains original finishes and fixtures: green-and-gold-patterned wallpaper, a chrome-frame mirror, round chrome sconces, a white porcelain sink with polished chrome towel bars and tapered legs, a matching toilet, a clear-glass shelf, and a square clear-glass towel bar. As the original linoleum floor covering had been replaced by 2017, the current owners installed a marbled-black-vinyl-composition-tile floor that emulates the basement's original linoleum-tile floor.

A wide entrance with a double-leaf door eases egress to the living room, which fills the gabled wing that extends east from the main block. This positioning permitted large windows on three elevations. At the east wall's center, there is a fireplace with a black-painted concrete hearth, grey-veined white marble firebox facing, and a classical wood mantel with a crossetted surround, paneled frieze, denticulated molded shelf, and paneled overmantel. The windows flanking the fireplace are recessed within deep paneled openings. A small ceiling-mounted spotlight illuminates artwork above the mantel. Raised-panel wainscoting with a molded chair rail decorates all four walls.

A wood mantel from Brookbury, an estate near Richmond owned by Elizabeth Gray's maternal uncle Lockhart Bemiss, dominates the dining room's north wall.⁸ Fluted pilasters frame the paneled frieze and overmantel and denticulated molded shelf beneath a molded cornice with a punch-and-gouge frieze. The wide firebox has a white marble surround and black-painted concrete hearth. The mantel is mounted at the center of a projecting wood-paneled bay. The room is further embellished with molded cornices, door and window surrounds, and three-beaded-horizontal-board wainscoting capped with a simple molded chair rail. William Roy Wallace Jr.'s drawings indicate that the cornice and wainscot are antique elements, but do not provide provenance. The double-leaf door at the south elevation's center opens into the short corridor to the entrance hall. Flat-panel board-and-batten doors with H-L hinges enclose shallow cabinets within the breakfast room and screened porch door openings

⁸ Thomas Alexander Gray, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, April 29, 2019; Bowman Gray IV, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, May 9, 2019.

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flanking the fireplace. All of the dining room woodwork has a pickled finish. Two small ceiling-mounted artwork spotlights are directed above the mantel and toward the south wall.

The breakfast room finishes perpetuate the Colonial Revival aesthetic. Elizabeth and Bowman Gray Jr. supplied the simple antique mantel at the southeast corner, which has a cross-topped surround, convex frieze, and denticulated molded shelf. The mantel was modified to fit the space. The firebox facing and hearth are black-painted brick. Paneled wainscoting frames the mantel and continues across the east elevation beneath two double-hung nine-over-six wood sash to a single-leaf Dutch door with nine-pane upper section and two-vertical-panel base that facilitates screened porch access. Full-height wood cabinets with drawers and paneled doors with iron knobs and H-L hinges wrap around the north and west elevations and the south elevation's west section. All of the woodwork has a highly lacquered finish. The stainless steel double sink on the north wall is original, but the orange laminate countertops and the linoleum floor that continues into the kitchen to the north were installed in 1978 in preparation for Bowman Gray III, his wife Katherine, and their children's occupancy. The original linoleum had a marbled blue pattern.⁹

Full-height cabinets with flat doors, concealed hinges, and chrome knobs line the kitchen's north and south walls. The stainless-steel double sink on the north wall is original, but the orange laminate countertops and backsplash were installed in 1978. Matching cabinets fill the space above two refrigerators on the east elevation. A two-door base cabinet moved to make room for the second-refrigerator was incorporated into the south leg of the L-shaped counter-height cabinet that extends from the west wall south of two stoves. The south leg includes a bar-height counter and seating area with black granite countertops added in 2017. A small closet south of the two original stoves was removed to construct the L-shaped cabinet.

The storeroom at the kitchen's southwest corner features full-height open shelving. A wood counter tops the deeper base shelves. In the larger butler's pantry/mudroom (originally the staff sitting and dining room) at the kitchen's northwest corner, cabinets like those in the kitchen line the west wall. A single-leaf door on the north elevation leads to a small porch and steps to the parking area.

In the library at the main block's southeast corner, bookshelves and cabinets with paneled doors with iron knobs and H-L hinges line the east, west, and north walls. On the west elevation, an upper cabinet houses a stainless steel bar sink, while a base cabinet encloses stereo equipment. Two tall sash with interior louvered shutters punctuate the east elevation. The window seats beneath them also function as radiator covers. The Grays provided two antique elements for the fireplace at the south elevation's center: Dutch Delft manganese firebox surround tile and the classical pine mantel, which features fluted pilasters, a paneled frieze, a denticulated molded shelf, and a paneled overmantel. The flanking

⁹ Bowman Gray IV, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, May 9, 2019.

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doors on the south elevation originally provided access to the shed-roofed south porch, which since 1960 has functioned as an elevated seating area in the swimming pool wing. The doors have paneled bases, fifteen-pane upper sections, brass knobs and locks, and H-L and H-H hinges. The six-panel center hall and closet doors on the north elevation have the same hardware. The woodwork's pickled finish is original. A small ceiling-mounted artwork spotlight is aimed above the mantel.

An L-shaped corridor at the main block's southwest corner permits egress to the master suite in the canted bedroom wing. A short north leg lined with built-in cabinets and closets leads to the dressing room while a long narrow corridor adjacent to the wing's northwest elevation extends to a bedroom distinguished by a fireplace with a malachite hearth and a classical white marble and malachite mantel at the center of the southwest wall. The hearth and the mantel, with tapered pilasters carved with a bellflower motif, alternating cherub and swag frieze panels, and a denticulated molded shelf, were removed from Bowman Gray Sr.'s sitting room at Graylyn during its late 1940s renovation. Two tall windows with interior louvered shutters and built-in seats flank the fireplace. The bathroom also contains antique elements from Graylyn: a scrolled-wood-frame mirror and a small wood console with splayed legs and pad feet topped with a marble counter and fitted with a sink. These items likely came from Graylyn's "American bedroom," a second-floor guest suite.¹⁰ The large square white-and-gray marble floor tile installed in 2017 is embellished with a small white, gray, and black-tile border. The original linoleum had been replaced by 2017. The shower and white porcelain tub retain original square white tile surrounds.

Second Floor

The second floor contains family and guest bedrooms, servants' quarters, bathrooms, and utility/storage rooms. Elizabeth and Bowman Gray Jr.'s sons initially occupied three bedrooms with ensuite bathrooms. A guest bedroom and bathroom fill the south wing, while the north service wing contains three small bedrooms. The stair hall at the main block's center provides access to what was originally a nurse's bedroom, now a sitting room, to the east. The large bedroom at the main block's south end, initially occupied by two boys, is accessible from the nurse's room as well as the south corridor, which also leads to the bedroom in the south wing. The north corridor extends from the center hall to two boys' bedrooms with ensuite bathrooms as well as a servants' bedroom and bathroom initially occupied by African American chauffeur and butler Frank Cundiff and his wife Maggie, the family's cook. The corridor closet south of the servants' bedroom contains a small kitchenette with plywood cabinets with chrome knobs and a stainless-steel sink, backsplash, and counter. The marbled blue linoleum floor is also original. The north-south corridor terminates at small vestibule containing a built-in desk at the entrance to the north service wing's east-west corridor, which is lined with a storage room that originally served as a sewing and linen room, closets, a

¹⁰ Thomas Alexander Gray, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, April 29, 2019.

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bathroom, a stair, and two bedrooms used as needed by non-resident service staff.¹¹ Utility closets retain original pale green paint. A wall-mounted kitchen switchboard controls the electronic call bell system that facilitated staff communication.

Woodwork is painted in areas used by the Grays and lacquered in service areas. Molded wood cornices, plaster walls, six-panel doors with brass hardware, simple door and window architraves with mitered corners, baseboards capped with molded trim, and tongue-and-groove oak floors are intact throughout the second floor. A molded plaster cornice ornaments the central stair hall. A railing with slender turned balusters capped by molded wood handrail secures the stair opening. The two north boys' bedrooms feature built-in bookshelves and desks. In the large bedroom at the south wing's south end, a fireplace at the south wall's center features a black marble firebox surround and hearth and a Federal mantel with narrow pilasters, a plain paneled frieze topped with a Greek key architrave, and a molded shelf. Painted metal grates disguise radiators beneath the windows. Closets have original built-in shelves, rods, and cedar-lined drawers. Most bathrooms retain original finishes and fixtures: chrome-frame mirrors, sconces, white porcelain sinks with polished chrome towel bars and tapered legs, clear-glass shelves, white porcelain tubs with square white tile shower surrounds, and linoleum floors. Linoleum patterns include marbled white with a black border and black with a cream border. The south bathroom features a marble sink with tapered gold-plated legs removed from Graylyn during its late 1940s renovation. Square white ceramic tile floors were installed in three bathrooms with non-original linoleum floors and several white porcelain toilets replaced in 2017.

Third Floor/Attic

An enclosed corner staircase rises between the second and third floors. The three-room attic contains ample built-in storage. Wood cabinets and drawers, many with Elizabeth Gray's original labels, line the west elevations of the central and north rooms and fill the south room's northeast corner. Heart pine floors and plaster walls and ceilings are intact. Two windows on each of the north and south walls illuminate the third floor.

Basement

The utilitarian basement has black-vinyl-composition-tile floors installed in 2017, concrete-block walls, and paneled wood doors.¹² The central hall opens into a large room in the dwelling's east wing that initially functioned as the boys' playroom. The vernacular classical mantel at the east elevation's center appears to be a salvaged antique. The current owners added full-height wood bookshelves that

¹¹ Lyons Gray relocated to that bedroom after Frank Cundiff moved to Winston-Salem following Maggie's 1958 death. Lyons Gray, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, May 9, 2019.

¹² The original marbled-black-linoleum-tile floor had been replaced with a vinyl-composition-tile floor by 2017. The floor installed by the current owners that year emulates the original linoleum tile pattern.

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line the north, west, and south walls of that room as well as the west wall of the room to the south, initially a storage room. A walk-in safe occupies the main block's southwest corner. In the safe vestibule, dozens of keys from the Grays' tenure hang on a wall-mounted board rack. A small restroom is at the center hall's northwest corner. The corridor to the north leads to a boiler/laundry room on the hall's east side as well as two two-car garages and a workroom.

Swimming Pool Addition, 1960

Exposed structural elements characterize the interior of the swimming pool addition designed by Charlotte architecture firm A. G. Odell Jr. and Associates. V-arched, glue-laminated timbers span the room's entire width beneath exposed wood decking. Full-height aluminum-frame windows and sliding doors fill the east and west walls. Original tall five-arm foliated sconces are mounted on the brick walls between glazed sections. The three-bay-wide brick porch that initially extended from the main block's south elevation now serves as an elevated seating area north of the pool. Wide stone steps flanking the seating area provide access to the pool deck and two bathrooms at the south end. The seating area has a basketweave brick floor, while large stone tiles surround the pool and continue into the bathrooms. In the center of the brick wall at the pool deck's south end, a broken pediment with a pineapple finial surmounts a tall double-leaf mechanical closet door. Stylized classical surrounds embellish the bathroom entrances at the east and west ends of the wall. Bathrooms retain original aluminum-frame toilet stall partitions and shower doors, wood vanity bases with laminate tops, metal sconces, and mirrors. The tinted acrylic panels that replaced the original glass in the men's room partition and shower door were installed around 1980.¹³

Wall and Gas Pump Shelter, 1950, contributing structure

North of the house, the paved driveway extends east to a parking area and garage entrances at a lower elevation. Red-brick running-bond walls and square posts topped with header courses flank the drive at the parking area's west end. The south wall extends to a hip-slate-roofed gas pump shelter at its south end. Red-brick running-bond north, west, and south walls enclose the original gas pump, which rests on a concrete floor.

Utility Building, 1950, contributing building

North of the parking area's north wall, the hip-slate-roofed Colonial Revival utility building is distinguished by seven-to-one common-bond red brick walls, header-course door lintels, and concrete door sills. A square cupola with wood-panel walls and a copper ball-and-spire finial rises from the roof peak. Single central six-over-six double-hung wood sash with louvered wood shutters pierce the

¹³ Bowman Gray IV, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, May 9, 2019.

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north and south elevations. Two-panel wood doors secure the entrances to the south room, which contains a large water heater, and the north electrical room. The north door's lower panel is a louvered vent. Both rooms have poured-concrete floors, formed-concrete ceilings, and unpainted brick walls.

Shed, 1950, contributing building

North of the utility building, a board-and-batten-sided shed with a corrugated-metal roof and a red-brick-and-concrete foundation stands at the edge of a wooded area on the vegetable garden's east side. Two board-and-batten doors on the west elevation provide access to two rooms with exposed dimensional lumber studs and rafters, plank roof decking, and concrete floors. Wood shelves and work counters are attached to the studs. An inset board-and-batten panel fills the small square window opening on the south room's east wall.

Integrity Statement

The Elizabeth and Bowman Gray Jr. 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 Gray family holdings have been subdivided and residential development surrounds the house, the residual 11.38-acre tract provides an appropriate estate-like setting, thus allowing for integrity of feeling and association. Three 1950 outbuildings—a brick wall and gas pump shelter, a brick utility building, and a frame shed—are intact. Designed landscape elements from 1950 include Kentucky coffee, magnolia, and willow oak trees along the driveway; landscaped beds and boxwoods around the residence perimeter; and a semicircular dwarf box hedge in the rear lawn. East of the house, the Colonial Revival garden planned in 1958 encompasses a semicircular east terrace, low walls, and a fountain in keeping with the site's overall aesthetic. Many plantings specified in 1958—four holly species, eastern red cedar, deodar cedar, flowering crab apple, forsythia, wisteria, euonymus, ajuga, and vinca—remain in undulating beds that frame the grass lawn.

The remarkably intact Gray House exemplifies integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Significant exterior Georgian Revival features include the brick walls, slate roof, concave cornice, classical west entrance surround, paneled wood doors, multi-pane double-hung wood sash, and operable louvered wood shutters. The floor plan is unaltered and primary rooms possess original volumes and finishes such as smooth plaster walls and ceilings; tongue-and-groove oak floors; molded classical cornices, door and window surrounds, and baseboards; paneled wainscoting; and classical mantels, some of which were salvaged from other dwellings. The quarter-turn wood stair at the stair hall's southeast corner has slender turned balusters capped by molded wood handrails that terminate in a spiral at the bottom. Original bathroom finishes and fixtures include chrome-frame mirrors, sconces, porcelain fixtures, and linoleum floors. The 1960 swimming pool addition is situated at a lower elevation than the house and south of primary 1950s landscape elements and thus has minimal impact

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on the site. As at comparable Winston-Salem estates such as Graylyn, which has an original 1932 pool wing, and Reynolda, where the pool wing was added in 1938, the addition is screened by plantings.

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Section 8. Statement of Significance

Elizabeth and Bowman Gray Jr.'s 1950 residence at Brookberry Farm is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for architecture as a remarkably intact and locally significant Forsyth County example of a William Roy Wallace-designed Georgian Revival dwelling. Although the prolific Winston-Salem architect rendered plans for many residences, the Gray House is notable due to its size and finely executed classical features. The house displays academically rendered elements of the Georgian style of the American colonies as revived during the early- to mid-twentieth century. Wallace emulated colonial Tidewater Virginia plantations as well as the manorial aesthetic and rambling asymmetrical tripartite plan of Bowman Gray's parents' commodious Norman Revival home, Graylyn. Significant exterior Georgian Revival features include the brick walls, slate roof, concave cornice, classical west entrance surround, paneled wood doors, multi-pane double-hung wood sash, and operable louvered wood shutters, while the interior retains smooth plaster walls and ceilings, tongue-and-groove oak floors, molded classical woodwork, paneled wainscoting; and classical mantels. The 11.38-acre tract currently associated with the house, once part of a 795-acre dairy and cattle farm, conveys the historic character of a county estate. Three 1950 outbuildings and designed landscape elements from the 1950s including walls, terraces, and plantings are intact. The period of significance is 1950, the dwelling's construction date.

Historical Background

Bowman Gray Jr. (1907-1969) was born in Baltimore, Maryland, during his father's tenure in that city as R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company's eastern sales manager. Bowman Gray Sr. and Baltimore native Nathalie Fontaine Lyons married in 1902 and had two sons, Bowman Jr. and Gordon, by 1912 when the family moved to Winston upon Gray's appointment to serve as a vice-president and director of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco (hereinafter identified as Reynolds Tobacco). Bowman and Nathalie Gray commissioned the construction of Graylyn, a Norman Revival mansion completed in 1932 on property that had been part of R. J. and Katherine Reynolds' estate. Bowman Gray Sr. became president of Reynolds Tobacco in 1924 and chaired the board of directors until his sudden death on July 7, 1935.¹⁴

Bowman Gray Jr. benefited from his father's guidance when hired as a Reynolds Tobacco salesman in 1930 following his 1929 graduation from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. 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

¹⁴ Bowman Gray Sr. suffered a heart attack near Norway while vacationing on a cruise ship and was interred at sea in the North Cape vicinity William S. Powell, "Bowman Gray Sr.," *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography, Volume 2* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1986), p. 349; "Bowman Gray Dies Suddenly Aboard Ship," *WSJ*, July 8, 1935,

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1967. From 1959 until his death in 1969, he headed the board of directors. Reynolds Tobacco 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 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

Bowman Gray Jr. and Richmond, Virginia, native Elizabeth Palmer Christian (1915-1974) wed on November 28, 1936.¹⁶ They initially resided at Graylyn, where they welcomed the first of five sons, Bowman III, in 1938, followed by Frank Christian in 1939. In 1940, their household included the two boys; two Scottish nurses, Jean McGlock and Josephine Gallocher; French housekeeper Jeanne Etty; and African American chauffeur Frank Cundiff and his wife Maggie, the family's cook.¹⁷ In 1941, the couple purchased George W. and Mary Coan's two-story, brick, Classical Revival, 1928 residence at 1121 Arbor Road.¹⁸ 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.¹⁹

Gordon Gray, a University of North Carolina and Yale University law school alumnus, enlisted in the army as a private. He had briefly practiced law in New York and Winston-Salem before purchasing the *Winston-Salem Journal*, *Twin City Sentinel*, and WSJS radio station in 1937. He was elected to the

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, who died in 1918 while serving in World War I. Charlotte Christian married banker, state senator, and Titanic survivor Robert W. Daniel in 1929. The couple resided at Daniel's Brandon Plantation, an expansive eighteenth-century tripartite house and 4,500-acre farm on the James River in Spring Grove, Virginia. Elizabeth attended Collegiate School in Richmond; St. Timothy's School in Catonsville, Maryland; and Miss Schoff's School in Paris before making her Richmond debut. She met Bowman at the Richmond wedding of mutual friends. The Daniel Family owned Brandon Plantation until 2014. Bowman Gray IV, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, May 9, 2019; "R. W. Daniel Marries Mrs. C. B. Christian," *New York Times*, October 11, 1929; "Mrs. Gray, 58, Dies in Florida," *Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel* (hereafter abbreviated *WSJS*), March 31, 1974, pp. A1 and A22; "Mrs. Elizabeth Gray Wed to Richard Hunter," *New York Times*, June 18, 1970; National Park Service, "Prince George County: Brandon," <https://www.nps.gov/articles/brandon.htm> (accessed May 2019); Carol Hazard, "Brandon Plantation sold for \$17.8 million," *Richmond Times*, July 3, 2014.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*; US Census, Population Schedule, 1940; *Hill's Winston-Salem (Forsyth County, North Carolina) City Directory* (Richmond, VA: Hill Directory Co., 1940).

¹⁸ Forsyth County Deed Book 448, p. 36.

¹⁹ Tilley, "Bowman Gray Jr."

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North Carolina state senate in 1939, 1941, and 1947, when he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Army. Gordon 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.²⁰ In 1941, Gordon and his wife Jane Henderson Boyden Craige purchased the commanding two-story, weatherboarded, side-gable-roofed, 1925, Georgian Revival-style residence at 330 North Stratford Road where they resided when in Winston-Salem until 1951.²¹

When Bowman and Gordon Gray decided to create a dairy farm, they approached the endeavor in the same methodical manner as their other respective business transactions. In 1946, they began acquiring acreage west of Winston-Salem and hired local farmers to erect outbuildings, cultivate fields, raise livestock, and manage the operation.²² The farm was named Brookberry after Brookbury, an estate near Richmond owned by Elizabeth's maternal uncle Lockhart Bemiss. Elizabeth and Bowman Gray Jr. enjoyed western Forsyth County's rural setting and soon commissioned William Roy Wallace to design a commodious Georgian Revival-style residence inspired by colonial Tidewater Virginia plantations as well as Graylyn. Frank L. Blum Construction Company commenced work in 1949 and finished in spring 1950. Soon after, Elizabeth and Bowman Gray Jr. sold their Arbor Road house to his cousin James A. Gray Jr. and James's wife Yvonne.²³

Brookberry Farm supplied milk to Selected Dairies and was well-established by the time Elizabeth and Bowman Gray Jr.'s fifth son, Peyton Randolph, was born in 1951.²⁴ That year, when North Carolina was the nation's third-largest producer of Guernsey milk, the Guernsey Breeders' Association recognized the herd's caliber with Klondike and Brookberry trophies. Brookberry Farm subsequently

²⁰ 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.

²¹ George S. and Hazel Norfleet commissioned the construction of the house at 330 North Stratford Road. In 1951, Gordon and Jane moved to Elizabeth and Bowman Gray Jr.'s former home at 1121 Arbor Road. After Jane's 1953 death, Gordon remained in that house for several years, marrying Nancy McQuire Beebe in 1956. Beginning in the late 1950s, the couple resided in Washington, D. C. Forsyth County Deed Book 489, p. 2; *Hill's Winston-Salem (Forsyth County, North Carolina) City Directories* (Richmond, VA: Hill Directory Co., 1945-1960).

²² Forsyth County Deed Book 61, p. 373; Deed Book 260, p. 73.

²³ Forsyth County Deed Book 618, p. 180; Deed Book 662, p. 17; Lyons Gray, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, May 9, 2019.

²⁴ Selected Dairies was incorporated by prominent local businessmen T. Holt Haywood, Thurmond Chatham, and John Whitaker to process and distribute milk from purveyors including Haywood's Arden Farm, Chatham's Klondike Farm, Whitaker's Whit-Acres, Robert E. Lasater's Forest Hills Farm, S. Clay Williams's Win-Mock Farm, and Robert D. Shore's farm. Selected Dairies later became Biltmore Dairies. "Selected Dairies Are Set to Conduct Their Formal Opening This Afternoon," *Winston-Salem Journal*, March 22, 1938; Molly Grogan Rawls, *Winston-Salem in Vintage Postcards* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia, 2004), 72.

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garnered many other accolades, including premier breeder awards at the North Carolina State Fair in Raleigh.²⁵ Land acquisition continued, as by 1956 the 300-head herd required approximately 450 to 600 tons of hay and 600 to 700 tons of corn annually for feed. A faster hay-drying process was implemented that summer.²⁶ Farm staff managed roughly eight hundred acres and 415 Guernseys by 1960.²⁷

The property's operation required a large labor force. Sam Pike managed the farm from its 1946 creation until Bowman Gray Jr.'s death in 1969. Gaither Beroth, who began working at Brookberry Farm in 1948, succeeded Pike and remained through 1993. Multiple generations of local white and African American families supplemented their income by either working at Brookberry Farm or leasing acreage for feed cultivation or pastures to the concern.²⁸ Due to declining demand for high-fat milk, the Guernsey herd and the dairy equipment were sold at auction in 1967 and the Grays invested in Charolais beef cattle. Gaither Beroth then moved to a dwelling on Brookberry Farm to oversee the livestock and cultivation of hay, corn, oats, and alfalfa for feed as well as apple trees, blueberry bushes, a small vegetable garden, and the landscaping around the Gray House. The Gray brothers sold the Charolais herd in 1969.²⁹ Bill Pennington, a Brookberry Farm employee since 1980, supervised the farm for much of his tenure and leased pastures for his beef cattle until 2020.

Like the farm, management of Elizabeth and Bowman Gray Jr.'s household required a sizable staff. Long-tenured African American household staff included chauffeur and butler Frank Cundiff and his wife Maggie, the family's cook, who resided on the home's second floor, as did a nurse. Lillian Stimson was an assistant cook until Maggie's death in 1958, after which Lillian headed the kitchen until Elizabeth Gray's 1974 death. Charles Horton undertook chauffeuring and maintenance under Frank's direction. Cornelia Hayes was Elizabeth Gray's personal assistant from 1946 until 1974. Ella Giles also performed a wide variety of domestic tasks. Other servants included maids and laundresses. Most household staff lived in Winston-Salem and carpooled to the farm in a station wagon daily.

²⁵ "N. C. Guernsey Group Again Names Mims," *Asheville Citizen-Times*, February 15, 1951, p. 12; "Up to 125,000 Stream Into N. C. State Fair," *Asheville Citizen-Times*, October 22, 1952, p. 18.

²⁶ Forsyth County Deed Book 707, pp. 57, 60, 117-118, 285-290; Plat Book 14, p. 40; Plat Book 17, p. 98; Molly Grogan Rawls, "Then & Now: Brookberry Farm," May 15, 2016, <http://winstonsalemtraveler.com/2016/05/15/then-now-brookberry-farm/> (accessed in April 2019).

²⁷ "Tobacco: The Controversial Princess," *Time*, April 11, 1960, p. 60.

²⁸ R. F. Jones, for example, rented the fields, pastures, and barns on his property at 4805 Styers Ferry Road to Brookberry Farm from 1957 until 1967. The company was responsible for building, fence, and landscape maintenance. R. F. Jones and Brookberry Farm lease contract, January 25, 1957, from the collection of Sally Jones, Winston-Salem,

²⁹ Long-term African American laborers included Odell Bailey. Gaither Beroth and his family lived on Robinhood Road near Pfafftown until 1967. M. Kelly Greene, "Good Days: Gray Cherishes Memory of Farm Life," *WSJ*, July 27, 1989, pp. C1-2; Lyons Gray, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, May 13, 2019; Nathalie Gray, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, May 10, 2019. Brookberry Farm employee Roy Burgess purchased some of the dairy equipment and cattle at the 1967 auction, all of which was sold after his 1975 death. "Beef Cattle at Auction," *Statesville Record and Landmark*, July 16, 1975, p. 25.

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Charles Horton resided in North Wilkesboro.³⁰

As Bowman Gray's health declined in the late 1950s, his doctor mandated daily low-impact exercise. The Grays thus installed indoor swimming pools at Brookberry Farm as well as the family's summer retreat in Roaring Gap, North Carolina, and winter house in Hobe Sound, Florida.³¹ They commissioned the Charlotte architecture firm A. G. Odell Jr. and Associates to design the Brookberry Farm addition in late 1959. Frank L. Blum Construction Company soon commenced work.³²

Myriad entities, including churches, hospitals, orphanages, universities, research institutions, and charitable organizations benefited from Elizabeth and Bowman Gray Jr.'s direct involvement and philanthropy. Bowman Gray served on the boards of Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, Piedmont Airlines, National Industrial Conference, Winston-Salem Community Chest, Rotary Club, and the local YMCA; was a trustee of the University of North Carolina, Research Triangle Foundation, Business Foundation of North Carolina, and Consolidated University; and, with his brother Gordon Gray, endowed several University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill professorships.³³

Elizabeth Gray was an active member of the Arts Council of Winston-Salem and Forsyth County, Winston-Salem Junior League, Twin City Garden Club, Forsyth County Club, and Old Town Country Club. She held various executive board leadership roles for those entities as well as the Salem College Library Fund and Bowman Gray School of Medicine. She also supported initiatives of the American Red Cross and Family Service Agency. The Grays attended Centenary Methodist Church.³⁴

Bowman Gray continued to lead R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company as board chairman and chief executive officer through 1967 and remained board chairman until his death. The company closed all departments from 11:00 to 11:30 am on April 12, 1969 to allow employees to attend his funeral. In 1970, R. J. Reynolds Industries, Inc. honored him by naming its 1968 Whitaker Park product development complex, encompassing laboratories, administrative offices, and pilot plants, "Bowman

³⁰ Frank Cundiff moved to Winston-Salem following Maggie's 1958 death. Bill Hayes, Cornelia's husband, worked in a R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company factory in Winston-Salem. Lyons Gray, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, May 13, 2019; death certificate.

³¹ Thomas Alexander Gray, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, April 29, 2019.

³² A. G. Odell Jr. and Associates, "Proposed Addition for Bowman Gray Residence," rendering, elevations, floor plan, details, 1959-1960; Lyons Gray, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, May 9, 2019. Odell, a strong proponent of Modernism, is widely regarded as one of North Carolina's most influential architects. The firm's subsequent commissions for R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company included the 1961 Whitaker Park plant and the 1977 R. J. Reynolds Industries World Headquarters, both on Reynolds Boulevard. The firm also designed the 1973 Tanglewood Park clubhouse in Clemmons. "'73 Was the Year of the Recreation Boom," *Courier*, January 3, 1974, p. 2B.

³³ Nannie Tilley, "Bowman Gray Jr.," edited by William S. Powell, from *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography*; North Carolina General Assembly, "Resolution 46, House Joint Resolution 814," 1969 Session; Bill Humphries, "Bowman Gray," *Raleigh News and Observer*, August 16, 1959.

³⁴ "Mrs. Gray, 58, Dies in Florida," *WSJS*, March 31, 1974, pp. A1 and A22.

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Gray Development Center.”³⁵

On June 17, 1970, Elizabeth Gray and Richard Hunter (1925-1999), a native of Turnbridge Wells, Kent, England, married in Winston-Salem. Hunter had been an instructor at Choate School in Wallingford, Connecticut from 1952 until 1970, during which time he became friends with Elizabeth and Bowman Gray Jr. through their boys, whom he chaperoned on European vacations. However, the marriage was brief. Elizabeth divided her time between Brookberry Farm, Roaring Gap, and Hobe Sound until her 1974 death.³⁶

Two of Elizabeth and Bowman Gray Jr.’s sons returned to live at Brookberry Farm as adults. Bowman Gray III, his wife Katherine, and their three children, Elizabeth, Alice, and Bowman IV, occupied Brookberry Farm from 1978 until 1983.³⁷ Frank Christian Gray, known as Chris, and his children Nathalie, F. Christian Jr., H. Bradshaw, and Samuel followed for a short period in the 1980s. He returned after his second marriage in 1989 and remained until his health deteriorated in 1999, after which no one utilized the house as a full-time residence. The last large family gathering at the farm was a 2006 wedding.³⁸ From the 1970s through the early-twenty-first century, Elizabeth and Bowman Gray Jr.’s descendants leased much of the acreage to area farmers who planted hay and soybeans and grazed livestock, and several rental dwellings also provided income. Developers had options to purchase several tracts for a residential subdivision and golf course by 1989 and plans for redevelopment slowly evolved.³⁹

Quality Oil Company and Jim McChesney orchestrated the transformation of Brookberry Farm that began in 2003. Acreage abutting Meadowlark Drive at the property’s east end received mixed-use zoning, allowing for single- and multi-family residential construction as well as commercial development centered at the junction of Country Club, Shallowford, and Styers Ferry roads. Development stagnated during the 2008 recession, but escalated in the late 2010s. The Brookberry Farm subdivision now encompasses much of the acreage historically associated with the Grays’ farm. The 1950s dairy barn and milking parlor on Meadowlark Drive west side, silos, barns, and equipment shed have been demolished and an I-house and bungalows once occupied by farm employees are no longer extant. A circa 1920s gambrel-roofed dairy barn was restored for use as the Brookberry Farms subdivision community building. The Gray House is no longer accessible from Meadowlark Drive;

³⁵ “Bowman Gray, 62, Dies,” *TCS*, April 11, 1969, pp. 1 an 6; “RJR Center Named in Honor of Gray,” *TCS*, November 19, 1970.

³⁶ “Mrs. Elizabeth Gray Wed to Richard Hunter,” *New York Times*, June 18, 1970; “Richard Hunter,” January 24, 1999, obituary on file in the Choate School archives, Wallingford, Connecticut; Thomas Alexander Gray, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, April 29, 2019.

³⁷ Bowman Gray IV, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, May 9, 2019.

³⁸ Nathalie Gray, telephone conversation with Heather Fearnbach, May 10, 2019; “Frank Christian Gray,” <https://yale62.org/obituaries/grayf.html> (accessed in May 2019).

³⁹ M. Kelly Greene, “Good Days: Gray Cherishes Memory of Farm Life,” *WSJ*, July 27, 1989, pp. C1-2;

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the private unpaved portion of Brookberry Farm Road leads from Ketner Road to the dwelling.

Brookberry Farm, LLC, developer of the subdivision surrounding the Gray House, sold the dwelling and 6.49 acres of the Grays' 795-acre farm to Heribert and Berkley von Feilitzsch in 2017. The couple acquired 4.89 contiguous acres from Brookberry Farm, LLC in February 2020. Their sensitive rehabilitation preserved character-defining exterior, interior, and landscape features. The 11.38-acre tract associated with the house provides an appropriate estate-like setting.⁴⁰

Architect-Designed Colonial Revival Residential Architecture in Forsyth County

Elizabeth and Bowman Gray Jr.'s decision to erect a Georgian Revival-style dwelling in 1950 demonstrates the pervasive popularity of the nationally prevalent Colonial Revival aesthetic among Winston-Salem and Forsyth County's business and civic leaders and promoted by architects they patronized including Charles Barton Keen, Northrup and O'Brien, Harold Macklin, William Roy Wallace, and Luther Lashmit. Wallace, who partnered with Macklin after working with Philadelphia architect Charles Barton Keen, established an independent firm in 1932. Wallace became highly regarded for Revival-style designs and meticulous historic building restorations. Like his colleagues, he found that Colonial Revival edifices enjoyed enduring esteem. 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' 150th anniversary 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."⁴¹

Although the incorporation of European architectural elements into the homes of wealthy Americans had long been popular, salvaging American artifacts did not become common until after the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876, which highlighted the country's decorative arts and architectural legacy and spawned the Colonial Revival movement. The Metropolitan Museum of Art began to collect historic interiors to use as backdrops for antique furniture and period artifacts in the early twentieth century, and after the Metropolitan's American Wing opened in 1924, other museums and individuals including Henry Francis du Pont, whose collection became the Winterthur Museum, followed suit. Nationally publicized projects such as J. D. Rockefeller Jr.'s restoration of Williamsburg, Virginia, initiated in 1926, and Henry Ford's 1929 creation of Greenfield Village in Dearborn, Michigan, also increased awareness of historic preservation.⁴²

⁴⁰ Forsyth County Deed Book 3333, page 139; Plat Book 64, p. 178.

⁴¹ Richard Guy Wilson, *The Colonial Revival House* (New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 2004), 6, 89.

⁴² *Ibid.*, 90.

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Dwellings that display Tudor, Georgian, Colonial, and Classical Revival stylistic influences were constructed throughout Forsyth County's early- to mid-twentieth-century subdivisions. The use of salvaged and replica architectural elements reflected national trends as well as the original owners' social and economic status. Sizable lots often contained curving driveways and formal gardens, but even smaller parcels featured foundation plantings and landscaped beds that provided appropriate settings for such residences.

Winston-Salem's elite erected residences that emulated European country 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, 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.⁴³ 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. Reynolda, Inc., executed the neighborhood plat as planned, although many residents situated their homes on more than one multi-acre parcel.⁴⁴

⁴³ 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, *Reynolda*, 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.

⁴⁴ 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

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The expansive residences situated on large lots in Reynolda Park Sections One and Three reflect 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 designed Alex M. and Mamie Gray Galloway's 1926 Georgian Revival residence at 1040 Arbor Road, which features ironwork forged by Philadelphia blacksmith J. Barton Benson. Charles Barton Keen's Georgian Revival-style Reynolda Park projects include the 1929 O'Hanlon House at 1056 West Kent Road and the 1930 Norman V. and Emorie Barber Stockton House at 1065 East Kent Road. Plans for George W. and Mary Coan's 1928 two-story, brick, Georgian Revival residence at 1121 Arbor Road are included in William Roy Wallace's papers, indicating that Wallace and Keen collaborated on the design. Elizabeth and Bowman Gray Jr. purchased the Coan House in 1941 and resided there until their house at Brookberry Farm was complete.⁴⁵

West of Reynolda Park, industrialist Hugh Gwyn Chatham and his son Richard Thurmond Chatham acquired approximately one hundred acres on Reynolda Road's west side, north of what is now Robinhood Road, in the 1920s to create a rural retreat complete with a manager-operated farm and a fishing lake. Hugh Chatham enjoyed the property until his 1929 death, after which his heirs proceeded to develop three contiguous estates. His daughter Dewitt Chatham Hanes and son-in-law Ralph P. Hanes were the first family members to build a residence on the property. The couple engaged a team of esteemed New York professionals to articulate their country estate vision: architect Julian Peabody of Peabody, Wilson, and Brown, interior designer Sister Parish, and landscape architect Ellen Biddle Shipman.⁴⁶ By the time Julian Peabody undertook the commission, his oeuvre included sophisticated dwellings erected throughout the eastern United States, many of which display classical architectural attributes. The expansive 1929 Colonial Revival-style Hanes residence at 1000 Kearns Avenue features a full-height engaged portico that extends across the main block, flanked by slightly shorter pedimented front-gable wings. Masons executed the Flemish bond walls with oversized hand-molded bricks crafted by local African American brick maker George H. Black.⁴⁷ The portico's Ionic columns frame an asymmetrical façade comprising a central entrance with a leaded-glass fanlight and a classical entablature, six-over-six and six-over-nine sash windows, and a tall arched window. A sawtooth band ornaments the wood cornice, and pedimented dormers and brick chimney stacks pierce the slate roof.

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.

⁴⁵ "George W. Coan Jr., residence and garage," Oversize Box 40, 1927, William Roy Wallace Architectural Papers, MC 00517, North Carolina State University, Raleigh.

⁴⁶ Wake Forest University, "President's House, Wake Forest University," ca. 2010 brochure; Judith B. Tankard, *The Gardens of Ellen Biddle Shipman* (New York: Harry N. Abrams, 1996), 153–154, 197.

⁴⁷ Shelton, "Modestly Grand," iii.

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Hugh Chatham's widow Martha Thurmond Chatham engaged William Roy Wallace to oversee the move of Middleton House, a ca. 1829 Savannah River plantation house in the Federal style, to the family's property in 1930 to serve as her residence. Martha and her sisters, antiques collectors and dealers Dewitt Thurmond Chatham and Margaret Thurmond Kavanaugh, had become aware of Middleton House when they traveled to McCormick County, South Carolina, in response to an estate sale advertised in *Antiques* magazine. On discovering that Robert H. Middleton Jr. intended to demolish the home erected by his grandparents, John and Elizabeth Scott Middleton, Martha purchased the building.⁴⁸

Wallace guided the structure's disassembly, relocation, reconstruction, and renovation and also designed the one-story weatherboarded garage and apartment behind the house in coordination with Ellen Biddle Shipman. Her 1930 landscape plan defines the main residence and auxiliary building's setting with a winding driveway, a terraced front lawn, a brick patio, and boxwoods bordering the brick walk and small formal garden. Shipman assisted with the interior finishes and furnishings selection, a service that she began offering when her landscape design commissions waned during the Great Depression.⁴⁹

During the same period Wallace and Shipman were working on Middleton House, Luther Lashmit oversaw the construction of Graylyn, the expansive Norman Revival mansion erected by R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company president and director Bowman Gray and his wife Nathalie Lyons Gray. Graylyn stands on Reynolda Road's east side opposite Reynolda, the estate erected by R. J. Reynolds and his wife Katharine. Lashmit distinguished Graylyn through the incorporation of salvaged antique wood paneling, marble mantels, door surrounds, and other European architectural elements. At the time of its 1932 completion, the sixty-room, 46,000-square-foot mansion was among North Carolina's largest private residences.⁵⁰

Lashmit also utilized salvaged elements in the more modest Georgian Revival-style house in Winston-Salem's West Highlands neighborhood that he designed in 1937 for Rosalie Hanes and her husband, New Bern lawyer Thomas O. Moore.⁵¹ The Moore residence has a tripartite form, with a two-story,

⁴⁸ Allen H. Patterson Jr., "Middleton House: A Story of Restoration and Preservation" (paper prepared for History 310, Wake Forest University, May 2, 1995); Laura A. W. Phillips, "Middleton House," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 2000.

⁴⁹ Ibid.; "Ellen McGowan Biddle Shipman (1869–1950) Papers, 1914–1946," Collection No. 1259, Division of Rare and Manuscript Collections, Cornell University Library, Ithaca, New York.

⁵⁰ Thomas Sears created a landscape plan for the eighty-four-acre estate's gardens and grounds. Jane Carmichael, *The Story of Graylyn* (Winston-Salem: Graylyn Conference Center, 1984); Shaw, *The History of Wake Forest College*, 4:295–296.

⁵¹ Forsyth County Deed Book 865, p. 141; Deed Book 988, p. 709; "Moore Is Dead; Ex Hanes Chief," *WSJ*, June 2, 1976; "Thomas Moore Dies; Was Hanes Executive," June 2, 1976.

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three-bay central block flanked by two slightly shorter offset wings. Masons utilized George H. Black's handmade bricks to execute the Flemish bond exterior walls. New Bern preservationist Gertrude Carraway was a friend of the Moores and facilitated their purchase of the façade's focal point, a classical open-pedimented frontispiece salvaged from the ca. 1819 Bank of New Bern during its 1924 demolition.⁵² Skilled finish carpenters incorporated antique wainscoting, window and door trim, doors, cornices, and mantels, much of which also came from the Bank of New Bern, into the primary rooms on the Moore House's first floor, creating a fine Colonial Revival interior. The dining room's scenic landscape wallpaper is also historic, featuring a design initially manufactured around 1800 by French wallpaper purveyor Joseph Dufour as a twenty-four-panel set titled *Ruins of Rome*.⁵³

Winston-Salem's Stratford Place neighborhood, which abuts West Highlands, includes the estate-like residences of Thurmond and Lucy Hanes Chatham, Fred M. and Elizabeth Hanes, Robert M. and Mildred Hanes, and Bunyan S. and Edith Womble, all designed by Charles Barton Keen's firm.⁵⁴ Robert M. and Mildred Hanes' 1927 Georgian Revival-style house at 140 North Stratford Road (National Register 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.⁵⁵

⁵² The George H. Black brick attribution is based on the recollections of Thomas and Rosalie Moore's daughter, Evelyn Moore Horton. Open-pedimented frontispieces adorned the entrances of New Bern's finest buildings, and the Bank of New Bern entrance surround is quite similar to plate 16 in Owen Biddle's *The Young Carpenter's Assistant* (1805). Architectural historian Peter Sandbeck notes that New Bern carpenter-builder Asa King may have executed the Federal-period woodwork, as it compares favorably to that in the Eli Smallwood and Judge Donnell houses based on his examination of a mantel from the bank that was reused in the New Bern home of the late Amy McKnight. Forsyth County Deed Book 453, p. 248; Plat Book 11, p. 39; Evelyn Moore Horton, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, January 10, 2009; Peter Sandbeck, email correspondence with Heather Fearnbach, December 2008; Peter Sandbeck, *The Historic Architecture of New Bern and Craven County, North Carolina* (New Bern: Tryon Palace Commission, 1988), 46–48, 91–93; Catherine W. Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture*, portable edition (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2005), 69, 84–85.

⁵³ The paper was later reissued by another French wallpaper manufacturer, Defosse. The first scene is "Temples of Saturn" or "Weeping Willow," the second an unidentified church, the third "Apollo Belvedere," the fourth "Antique Arch in Ruins," and the fifth is "Circular Temple Sibylla at Tivoli." Evelyn Moore Horton remembers that the foyer also originally had a scenic landscape paper. Wallpaper attribution by Kerri Robinson at the Zuber wallpaper showroom in New York in correspondence with Heather Fearnbach, December 2008.

⁵⁴ Margaret Supplee Smith, "Database of Charles Barton Keen Houses," research notes, 2011; *Durham Morning Herald*, March 20, 1927.

⁵⁵ "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.

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Nearby in West Highlands, the Georgian 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 1933.⁵⁶ Also in West Highlands, Ruth Hanes Craig's brother P. Huber Hanes Sr. and his wife Evelyn engaged Fogle Brothers to erect their Georgian 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.⁵⁷

All of the aforementioned residences, like the Elizabeth and Bowman Gray Jr. 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 Gray House. One- or two-story wings were also common elements, as seen in the dwelling's plan encompassing north, east, and south wings. Significant exterior Georgian Revival features manifested in the Gray House and comparable Winston-Salem dwellings include brick walls, slate roofs, concave cornices, classical entrance surrounds, paneled wood doors, multi-pane double-hung wood sash, and operable louvered wood shutters. Interiors are characterized by finely crafted cornices, wainscoting, paneling, door and window surrounds, raised-panel doors, mantels, and sophisticated staircases that epitomize the classical style.

William Roy Wallace, Architect

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. Realizing that his family would be unable to subsidize the remaining three years' tuition, however, Wallace pursued other options. Acting on the advice of his Sunday school teacher, who was architect Charles Barton Keen's chief draftsman, he secured employment as an office assistant in Keen's 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 Wallace to the position of "outside superintendent," a role he maintained until his elevation to chief draftsman in 1916. Keen's North Carolina projects during the period included R. J. and Katharine

⁵⁶ Forsyth County Plat Book 7, p. 134; Plat Book 12, p. 160; S. D. and Ruth Craig house and landscape plans in the possession of property owner Chad Davis in 2009.

⁵⁷ "Guide to the Ellen McGowan Biddle Shipman (1869-1950) Papers, 1914-1946," Collection Number 1259, Division of Rare and Manuscript Collections, Cornell University Library, Ithaca, New York; Fogle Brothers Collection, Folder VIII-D, "Contract Ledger, 1915-1932," pp. 169-172, Moravian Archives, Southern Province.

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Reynolds's home, Reynolda, completed in 1917, after which the firm's Winston-Salem commissions multiplied exponentially.⁵⁸

Keen and Wallace moved to Winston-Salem in 1923 to oversee the execution of their R. J. Reynolds High School and Auditorium plan, remaining only ten months before returning to Philadelphia. Wallace attained associate partnership in 1924, but left the firm four years later when he collaborated with Harold Macklin to form the Winston-Salem practice Macklin and Wallace. Gorrell R. Stinson, who had also worked in Charles Barton Keen's Philadelphia office, served as a senior draftsman for Macklin and Wallace from 1930 until 1932. That year, when the dearth of building activity due to the Great Depression prompted Macklin to take a short sabbatical, Wallace organized an independent practice. He perpetuated the classical building tradition he had learned from his mentors, becoming highly regarded for his Revival-style designs as well as meticulous restorations. Wallace also facilitated the completion of Charles Barton Keen's final Winston-Salem commissions, including the 1928 George W. and Mary Coan House, as Keen's health declined prior to his 1931 death. William W. Pollock, who had been employed by Charles Barton Keen and other Philadelphia architects since 1922, moved to Winston-Salem in 1935 to assist Wallace. Pollock accepted a position with Northrup and O'Brien two years later.⁵⁹

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 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. Wallace ceased practicing soon thereafter.⁶⁰

⁵⁸ The Drexel Institute of Art, Science, and Technology, created in 1891, became Drexel University in 1970. William Roy Wallace, "Application for Membership" and "Application for Corporate Membership," 1928-1965; Lu Ann Jones, "Roy Wallace," Reynolda House Oral History Project, interview on July 8, 1980, at the Reynolds Building in Winston-Salem; Virtie Stroup, "Work at What Makes You Happy, He Says," *WSS*, May 13, 1980.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*; Gorrell Robert Stinson, "Application for Membership" and "Office of Northrup and O'Brien," AIA Architects' Roster Questionnaire, May 7, 1946, American Institute of Architects Archives, Washington, D. C.

⁶⁰ William Roy Wallace Jr. and Carolyn Wallace, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, January 25, 2014; WWII draft registration cards, 1942; Virtie Stroup, "Work at What Makes You Happy, He Says," *Winston-Salem Sentinel*, May

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William Roy Wallace designed dwellings in an array of styles for all budgets. In 1934, Vernon and Mary Flynt commissioned him to execute drawings for a two-story, weatherboarded, Colonial Revival-style residence to be erected for them in Winston-Salem.⁶¹ However, the residence was never built, as the couple decided to renovate and expand Vernon Flynt's family home, a late-eighteenth-century log dwelling near Rural Hall that the Flynts had updated in the late 1830s. In June 1935 Wallace rendered schematic drawings to guide the project. The addition of one-and-one-half story wings to create a tripartite plan and the installation of a slate roof epitomized the Colonial Revival aesthetic. Wallace also incorporated elements of the Flynts' conjectural Winston-Salem residence such as the kitchen, breakfast room, and dining room wing.⁶² The Flynt House (National Register 2018) has remained remarkably unaltered since 1935. Intact exterior elements include the slate roof, weatherboards, continuous stone foundation, multi-pane double-hung windows, operable louvered shutters, paneled doors, front and rear porches, and flagstone wing porch floors.

In addition to the previously mentioned Middleton House, Wallace's notable commissions included Moravian interior designer and historic preservationist Ada Huske Allen's 1938 residence and garage at 730 South Church Street in Winston-Salem.⁶³ The two-and-one-half-story, side-gable-roofed, symmetrical dwelling amalgamates Colonial Revival characteristics and architectural elements from the surrounding town of Salem. Running-bond walls are executed in oversized handmade brick with a molded brick water table and interior end chimneys with corbelled brick stacks. Operable louvered wood shutters frame multipane, double-hung, first- and second-story sash with keystone soldier-course lintels, while elliptical relieving arches surmount the smaller attic windows.

Wallace rendered house, addition, and outbuilding plans for various Gray family members in Winston-Salem and Roaring Gap between 1928 and 1958.⁶⁴ His design for Elizabeth and Bowman Gray Jr.'s 1950 Georgian Revival residence was the most expansive and sophisticated commission. He emulated colonial Tidewater Virginia plantations as well as the manorial aesthetic, rambling asymmetrical plan, and finely executed embellishment of Bowman's parents' commodious Norman Revival-style home, Graylyn. The dwelling's original portion is approximately a quarter of Graylyn's size, but the tripartite form—gabled north wing, side-gable central block, and angled gabled south wing—is very similar. As was typical during the period, Wallace specified the use of salvaged elements including a classical

13, 1980; Bill East, "Winston Architect Dies at 93," *Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel*, February 11, 1983; Brian Louis, "When Tobacco Was King," *WSJ*, April 29, 2004.

⁶¹ "Residence at Winston-Salem, NC For Vernon Flynt. Esq.," Drawings 581.1 and 581.2, December 11, 1934, Tube Box 66, William Roy Wallace Architectural Papers, MC 00517, North Carolina State University, Raleigh.

⁶² "Alterations and Additions to Residence Near Rural Hall, NC For Vernon W. Flynt. Esq.," Drawing 591.1, June 1, 1935, Tube Box 66, William Roy Wallace Architectural Papers, MC 00517, North Carolina State University, Raleigh.

⁶³ "Miss Ada Allen, residence and garage," 1937, Drawer 77, Folder 2; Oversize Box 85; Drawer 405, William Roy Wallace Architectural Papers, MC 00517, North Carolina State University, Raleigh.

⁶⁴ William Roy Wallace Architectural Papers, MC 00517, North Carolina State University, Raleigh.

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marble and Malachite mantel, gold-plated bathroom fixtures, and an American antique mirror and commode. These items were removed from Graylyn during its late 1940s renovation to function as the Bowman Gray School of Medicine's psychiatric hospital. A wood mantel from Brookbury, an estate near Richmond owned by Elizabeth's maternal uncle Lockhart Bemiss, dominates the dining room. The provenance of the dining room wainscot and cornice, library mantel and Dutch Delft manganese firebox surround tile, and breakfast room and basement playroom mantels is unknown.⁶⁵

⁶⁵ Following Bowman Gray Sr.'s 1935 death, Bowman Jr., his mother Nathalie, and his brother Gordon lived at Graylyn until 1937. On Nathalie's marriage to Benjamin Bernard the following year, the couple moved to the guest cottage, where she remained until her 1961 death. In 1946, the Bernards conveyed the fifty-acre estate to the Bowman Gray School of Medicine, and Bowman and Gordon Gray each donated \$125,000 to the institution. Mrs. Bernard also made a \$60,000 bequest to fund Graylyn's renovation to serve as the medical school's psychiatric hospital, a function that continued through 1959, after which the building accommodated academic programs until 1972. Jane Carmichael, *The Story of Graylyn* (Winston-Salem: Graylyn Conference Center, 1984); Bynum Shaw, *The History of Wake Forest College*, IV, 1943-1967 (Winston-Salem: Wake Forest University, 1988), 295-296; Thomas Alexander Gray, conversation with Heather Fearnbach, April 29, 2019.

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Section 10. Geographical Data

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

1. Latitude: 36.107174 Longitude: -80.379201
2. Latitude: 36.107202 Longitude: -80.378630
3. Latitude: 36.107150 Longitude: -80.376750
4. Latitude: 36.106714 Longitude: -80.376291
5. Latitude: 36.106485 Longitude: -80.376173
6. Latitude: 36.105276 Longitude: -80.377260
7. Latitude: 36.105061 Longitude: -80.377670
8. Latitude: 36.105317 Longitude: -80.378544
9. Latitude: 36.105624 Longitude: -80.379207
10. Latitude: 36.105880 Longitude: -80.379475

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property consists of Forsyth County tax parcel #5896-30-1523 (11.38 acres), as indicated by the heavy solid line on the enclosed map. Scale: one inch equals approximately sixty feet.

Boundary Justification

The expansive Georgian Revival-style dwelling erected for Elizabeth and Bowman Gray Jr. at Brookberry Farm in 1950 occupies a prominent hilltop site in west Forsyth County between Lewisville and Winston-Salem. Although the Gray family holdings have been subdivided and residential development surrounds the house, the residual 11.38-acre tract provides an appropriate estate-like setting. Intact landscape features include the circular driveway, semicircular east terrace, east terrace walls and fountain, and three 1950 outbuildings: a brick wall and gas pump shelter, a brick utility building, and a frame shed.

Additional Documentation: Current Photographs

All photographs by Heather Fearnbach, Fearnbach History Services, Inc., 3334 Nottingham Road, Winston-Salem, N. C., in February and June 2019. Digital images located at the North Carolina SHPO.

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Forsyth County, NC



1. West elevation (above) and 2. North elevation (below)



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Forsyth County, NC



3. Wall and gas pump shelter (above) and 4. East elevation, north section (below)



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Forsyth County, NC



**5. East elevation, south section and swimming pool addition (above) and
6. East terrace wall and fountain (below)**



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Forsyth County, NC



7. Utility building, southeast oblique (above) and 8. stair hall (below)



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Forsyth County, NC



9. Library, south wall (above) and 10. Swimming pool addition, looking north (below)



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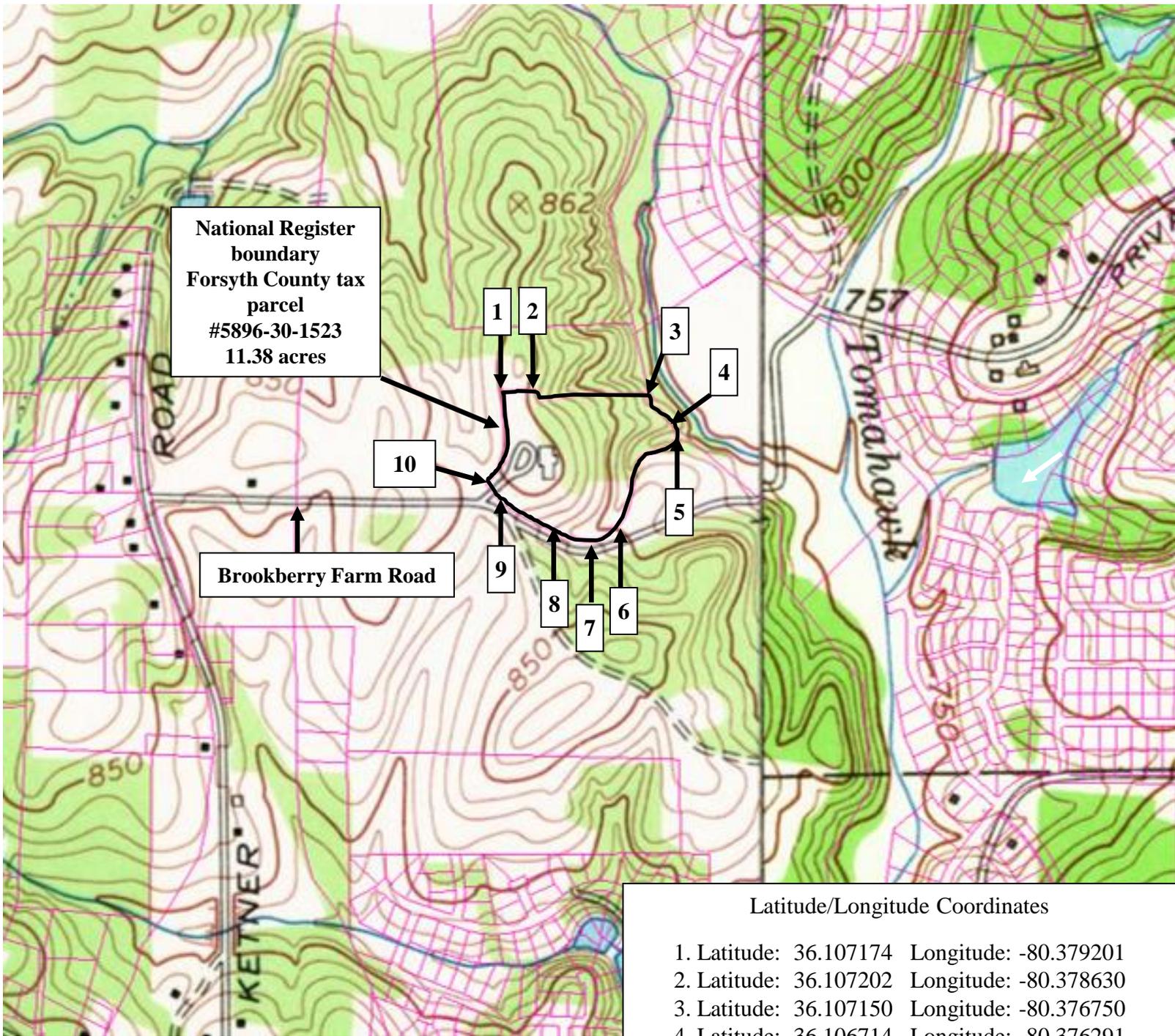
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Forsyth County, NC



**11. Breakfast room/serving pantry, looking north (above) and
12. Second floor, south bedroom, looking southwest (below)**



Elizabeth and Bowman Gray Jr. House
5909 Brookberry Farm Road
Lewisville vicinity, Forsyth County, North Carolina
Location Map



**National Register
 boundary
 Forsyth County tax
 parcel
 #5896-30-1523
 11.38 acres**

Brookberry Farm Road

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates	
1. Latitude: 36.107174	Longitude: -80.379201
2. Latitude: 36.107202	Longitude: -80.378630
3. Latitude: 36.107150	Longitude: -80.376750
4. Latitude: 36.106714	Longitude: -80.376291
5. Latitude: 36.106485	Longitude: -80.376173
6. Latitude: 36.105276	Longitude: -80.377260
7. Latitude: 36.105061	Longitude: -80.377670
8. Latitude: 36.105317	Longitude: -80.378544
9. Latitude: 36.105624	Longitude: -80.379207
10. Latitude: 36.105880	Longitude: -80.379475

U. S. Geological Survey, Clemmons Quadrangle, 1968
 overlaid with Forsyth County GIS tax parcel layer

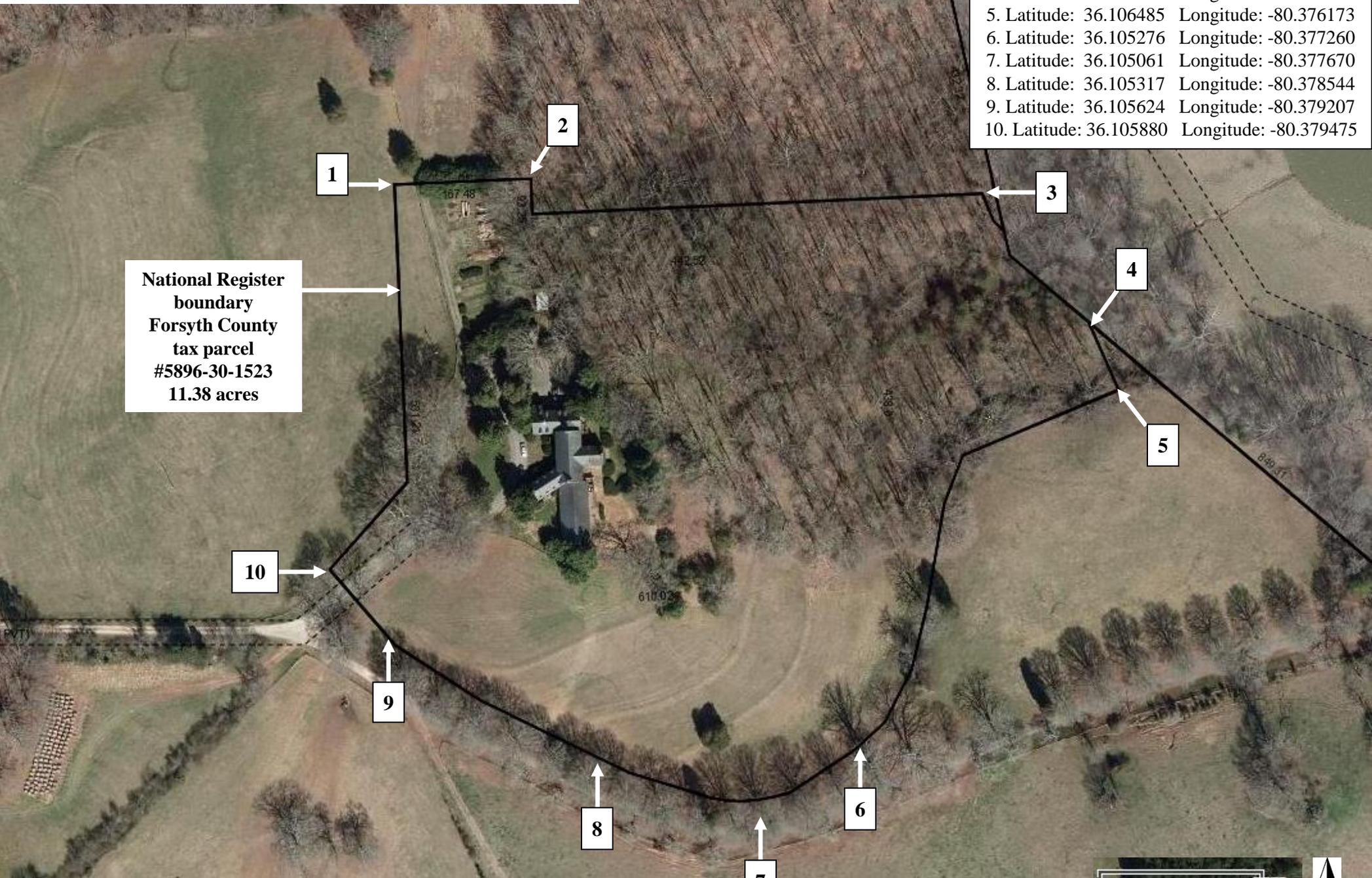
Heather Fearnbach, Fearnbach History Services, Inc. / July 2021



Scale 1" = 600 feet

Elizabeth and Bowman Gray Jr. House
5909 Brookberry Farm Road
Lewisville vicinity, Forsyth County, North Carolina
National Register Boundary Map

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates	
1. Latitude: 36.107174	Longitude: -80.379201
2. Latitude: 36.107202	Longitude: -80.378630
3. Latitude: 36.107150	Longitude: -80.376750
4. Latitude: 36.106714	Longitude: -80.376291
5. Latitude: 36.106485	Longitude: -80.376173
6. Latitude: 36.105276	Longitude: -80.377260
7. Latitude: 36.105061	Longitude: -80.377670
8. Latitude: 36.105317	Longitude: -80.378544
9. Latitude: 36.105624	Longitude: -80.379207
10. Latitude: 36.105880	Longitude: -80.379475



Elizabeth and Bowman Gray Jr. House
5909 Brookberry Farm Road
Lewisville vicinity, Forsyth County
North Carolina
Site Plan and Photograph Key

Shed, 1950, contributing building

Utility building, 1950, contributing building

Wall and gas pump shelter, 1950, contributing structure

Elizabeth and Bowman Gray Jr. House
1950, 1960, contributing building

1950

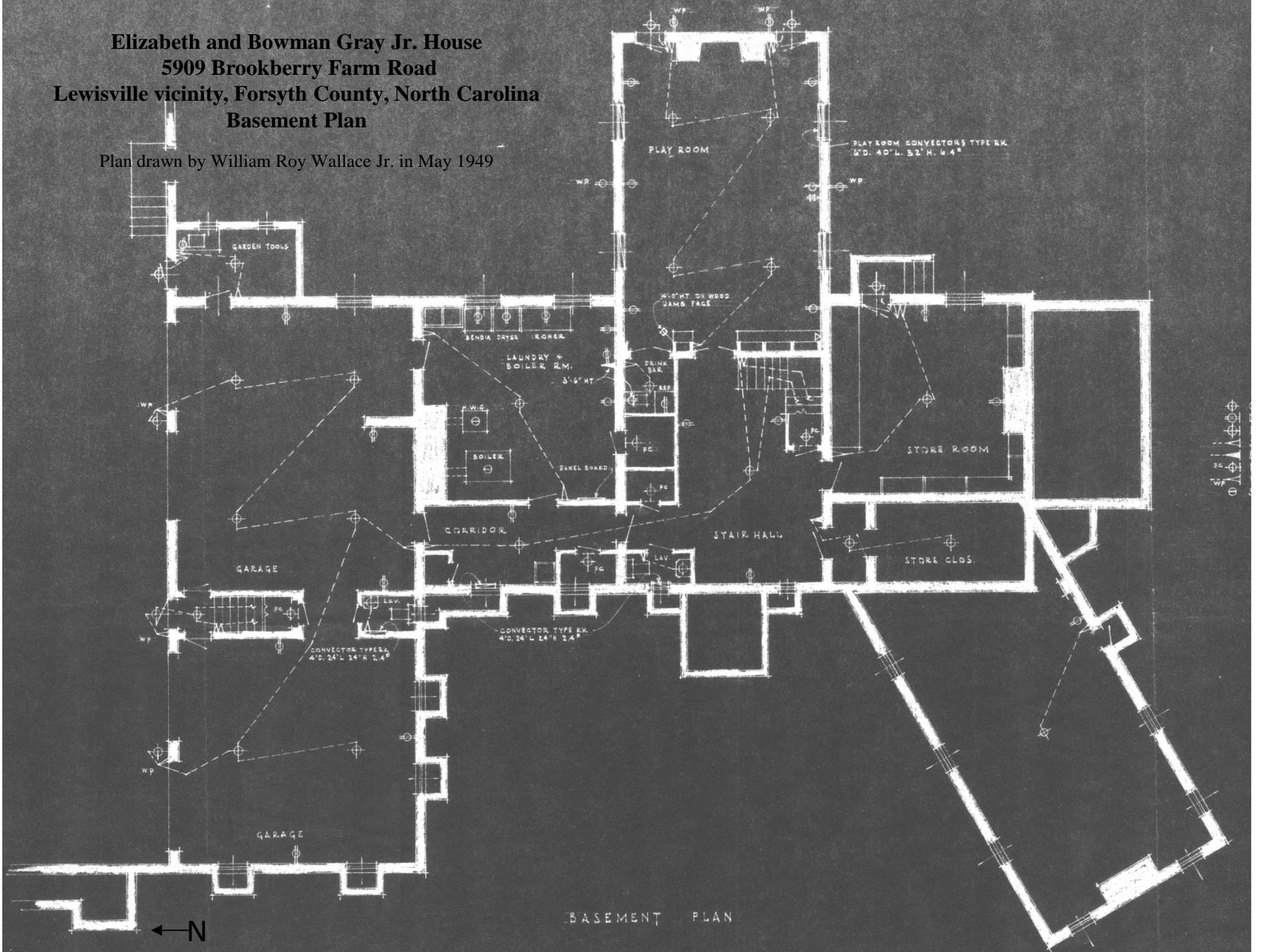
1960

Scale 1" = 40 feet



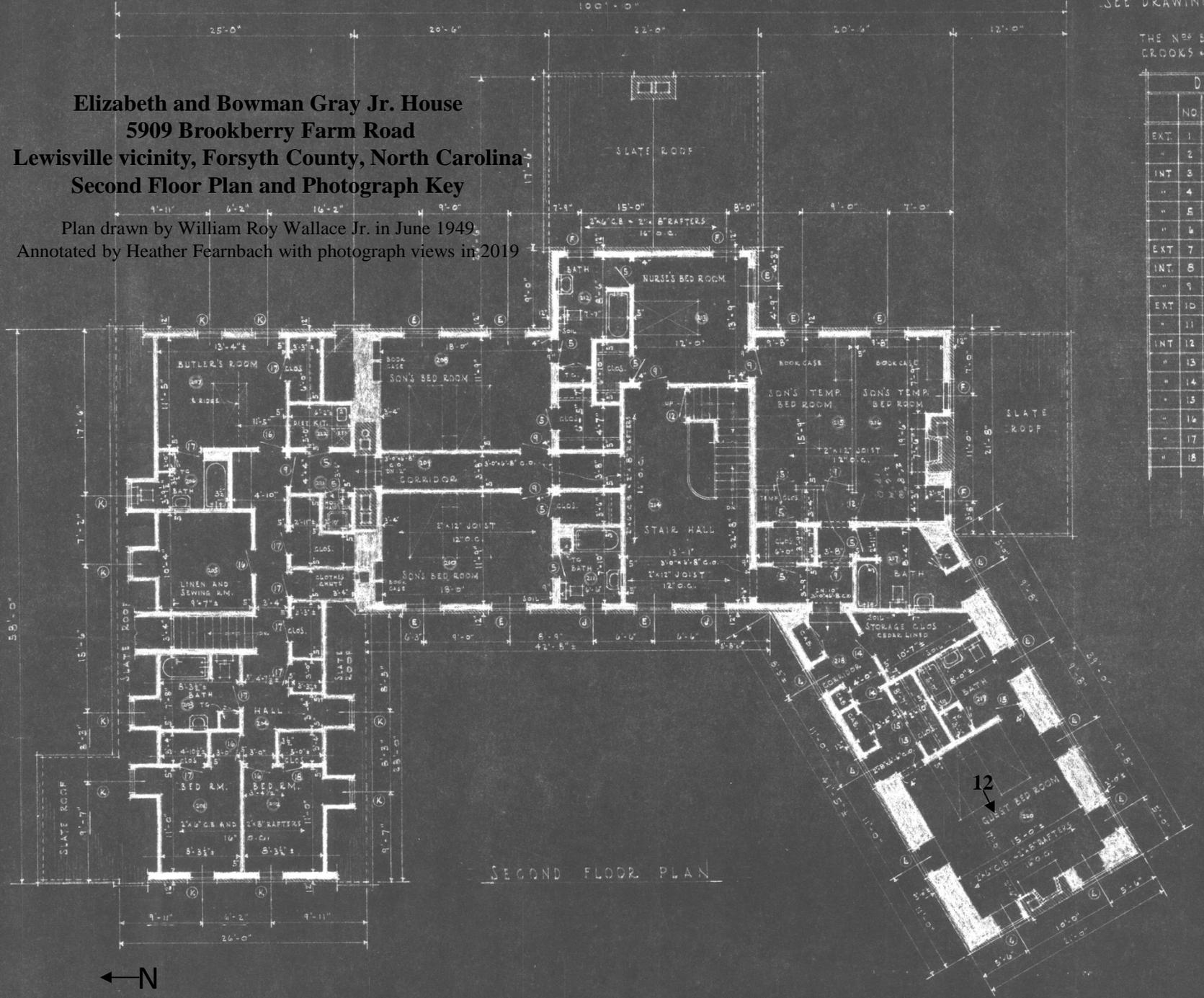
Elizabeth and Bowman Gray Jr. House
5909 Brookberry Farm Road
Lewisville vicinity, Forsyth County, North Carolina
Basement Plan

Plan drawn by William Roy Wallace Jr. in May 1949



Elizabeth and Bowman Gray Jr. House
5909 Brookberry Farm Road
Lewisville vicinity, Forsyth County, North Carolina
Second Floor Plan and Photograph Key

Plan drawn by William Roy Wallace Jr. in June 1949.
 Annotated by Heather Fearnbach with photograph views in 2019

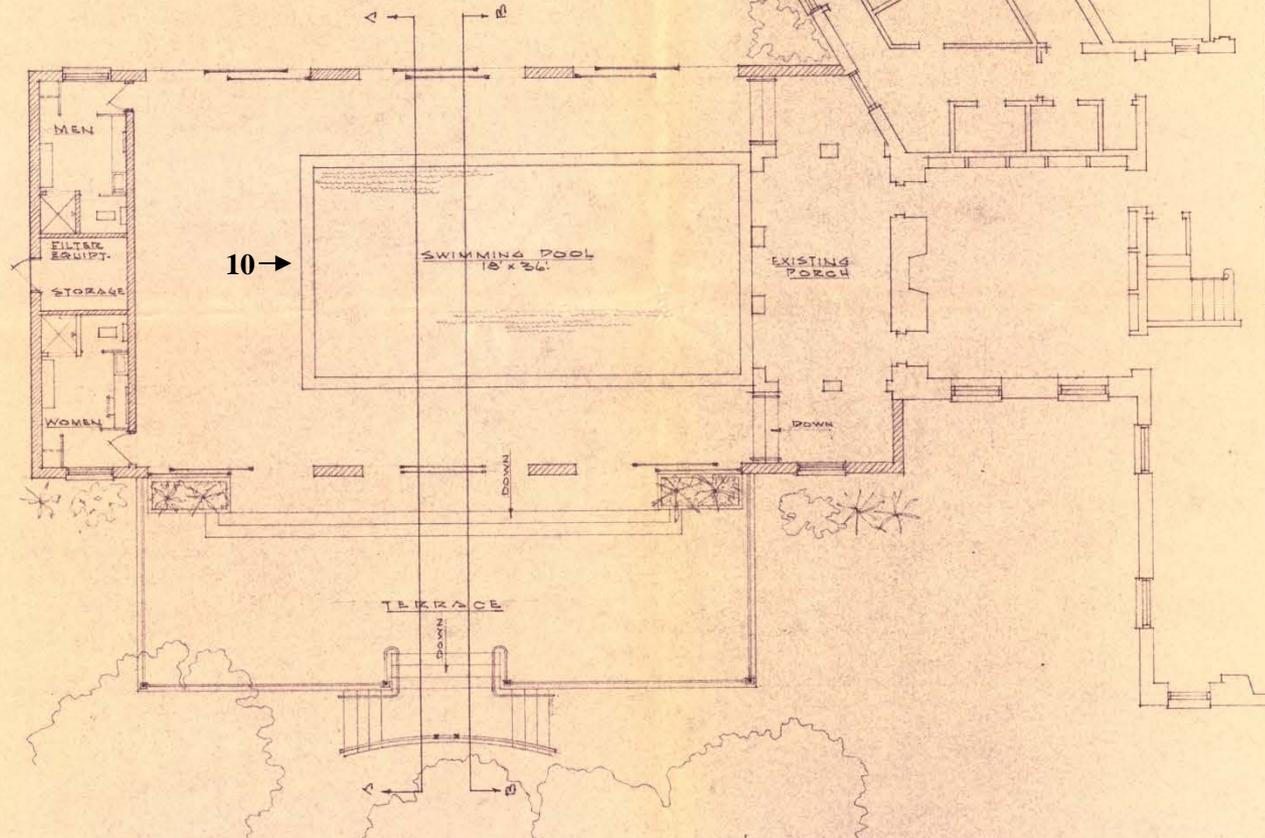


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Elizabeth and Bowman Gray Jr. House
5909 Brookberry Farm Road
Lewisville vicinity, Forsyth County, North Carolina
1960 Swimming Pool Addition
Floor Plan and Photograph Key

Plan drawn by A. G. Odell Jr. and Associates in 1959
Annotated by Heather Fearnbach with photograph views in 2019



PROPOSED ADDITION FOR BOWMAN GRAY RESIDENCE

WINSTON SALEM, N.C.

A. G. ODELL JR. AND ASSOCIATES
ARCHITECTS
102 WEST TRADE ST. CHASE BLDG. 401
DATE 9/23/59