

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

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Country Club Estates Historic District

Mount Airy, Surry County, SR1102, Listed 12/22/2020

Nomination by J. Daniel Pezzoni, Landmark Preservation Associates

Photographs by J. Daniel Pezzoni, November 2018, January 2019, and July 2020



500 block of Country Club Road, view facing east across golf course



500 block of Country Club Road, view facing north



741 Country Club Rd., view facing northwest



Country Club Estates Historic District Boundary Map

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Country Club Estates Historic District

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: Includes portions of Club View Dr., Country Club Rd., Fairway Ln., and Greenhill Rd.

City or town: Mount Airy

State: North Carolina

County: Surry

Not For Publication:

Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___ A ___ B X C ___ D

	11-15-2020
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	
<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
<p>Title : _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	

Country Club Estates Historic District
Name of Property

Surry Co., N.C.
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 determined eligible for the National Register
 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

Country Club Estates Historic District
Name of Property

Surry Co., N.C.
County and State

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>35</u>	<u>11</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u>3</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>35</u>	<u>14</u>	Total

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

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

Country Club Estates Historic District
Name of Property

Surry Co., N.C.
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Colonial Revival

Tudor Revival

Ranch Style

International Style

French Eclectic

Other: Period Cottage

Other: Minimal Traditional

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD; BRICK; STONE; METAL; ASPHALT; CONCRETE; SYNTHETICS

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Country Club Estates Historic District embraces approximately 50 acres and 38 primary resources in the City of Mount Airy, Surry County, North Carolina. The district, which was platted adjacent to the Mount Airy Country Club in the 1920s and 1930s, is residential in character with houses in the Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Period Cottage, Minimal Traditional, International Style, Ranch, and French Eclectic styles built from ca. 1930 to ca. 1970.

Country Club Estates Historic District
Name of Property

Surry Co., N.C.
County and State

Narrative Description

The district's principal street is Country Club Road, which runs the length of the district from south to north. Secondary streets are Clubview Drive and Fairway Lane and a small portion (one lot) of Greenhill Road. The district is located a short distance east of Lovills Creek and it touches on two small branches that flow into the creek. The southern part of the district is terrace-like, with a gradual rise in elevation from around 1,080 feet above sea level to around 1,120 feet (at the southernmost extent the district drops to around 1,060 feet along one of the aforementioned branches). The northern part of the district, from Fairway Lane north, is hillier, topping out around 1,250 feet above sea level. The district wraps around the north end of the Mount Airy Country Club, and many of the houses look across Country Club Road and Fairway Lane to the greens and fairways. House lots vary in size; those along the south end of Country Club Road are relatively small whereas those on the north end of Country Club Road and on Club View Drive and Fairway Lane are relatively large. Landscaping is generally conventional with foundation plantings around the houses and trees and shrubs along lot lines. The district does not have sidewalks.

The district has a high percentage of contributing resources, that is, resources that related to the documented significance of the district, date to the period of significance (ca. 1930-1970) and retain sufficient historic integrity. Among the 38 primary resources (all houses), the number of contributing houses is 31 and the number of non-contributing houses is seven, yielding a ratio of 82 percent contributing. Among all resources (49 in number), the contributing ratio is 71 percent. As the strong ratios of contributing to non-contributing resources indicate, the district overall possesses a high degree of historical integrity.

The majority of historic houses in the district are frame construction. Original cladding materials and exterior finishes include brick veneer, stone, stucco, and weatherboard. A few historic-period houses have been completely or partially resided in vinyl. Roofs, which are generally gabled or hipped in form, were generally sheathed with composite (asphalt) shingles historically, a roofing material that remains common. Many houses retain historic-period wood window sashes although an increasing number have had their historic windows replaced with vinyl sashes. Common features include chimneys and flues (typically brick), dormers, front porches, and rear wings and additions. Some houses are accompanied by historic-period detached garages, although most garages are attached.

Integrity Assessment

The district possesses a high level of integrity of design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association. The majority of resources date to the period of significance and possess exterior integrity of design in that they retain their historic form, structure, and style. The area possesses integrity of setting in that it retains the residential character that developed during the period of significance. The majority of resources possess integrity of workmanship in that the physical evidence of the crafts involved in their construction and ornamentation remains evident. The majority of resources possess the materials that have characterized them since the end of the period of significance. Two historic-period houses and a barn have vinyl siding, though they

Country Club Estates Historic District
Name of Property

Surry Co., N.C.
County and State

otherwise retain sufficient historic character for contributing status. Several houses are partially vinyl-sided, as in gables and on wings. The area as a whole conveys a sense of the particular period of time during which it was developed and gained its historic associations. The area possesses integrity of association in that it is directly linked to the historical and architectural developments that formed it. All resources appear to stand on their original sites.

Inventory

The inventory is organized numerically by street number beginning with Clubview Drive and proceeding alphabetically through Greenhill Road. Headings list the address, the generic or historic property name, date, and contributing status. Dates are either exact or approximate, the latter indicated by the abbreviation ca. for circa (Latin for “about”). Circa dates are determined by various historic sources, stylistic clues, and data on the Surry County Geographical Information System (GIS) website which list construction dates for buildings. Presented as exact dates in the county GIS, these “county dates” are sometimes approximations, though generally the county dates are close to dates indicated by other sources.

The status of resources as either contributing or non-contributing to the historic character of the boundary increase is indicated by “Contributing building” or “Non-contributing building,” or, less commonly, by contributing or non-contributing structure. There are no resources classified as sites or objects in the district. Contributing resources are those that date to the period of significance and possess sufficient integrity to contribute to the historic character of the district. A building may have modern replacement siding and other elements and still qualify as contributing so long as it preserves its essential historic character.

Following the heading is a description of the primary resource’s height, style, construction material/method, exterior wall material, and roof form and material when these can be readily determined from the street. Other features such as windows, porches, and foundations are also generally noted, as are modern alterations. The descriptions also generally include limited historical information such as historic-period owners and/or occupants. City directories were consulted to determine early owners/occupants. Secondary resources such as garages and sheds are given a tertiary heading but their contributing status is also noted and adds to the overall count. Secondary resource description is generally brief and construction dates tend to be more approximate. For early outbuildings such as garages, form, material, style, and evidence of wear are the main indicators of approximate outbuilding dates. Small non-historic prefabricated outbuildings are not included in the inventory.

102 Club View Drive. J. D. Meadows House. Ca. 1967. SR1414. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The front elevation has a staggered profile, with a gable-fronted wing at the west end, a slightly-projecting two-vehicle garage at the east end that is entered from the side, and a recessed section between but with a living room projection with a large picture window. To the

Country Club Estates Historic District
Name of Property

Surry Co., N.C.
County and State

left of the living room projection is a front entry with sidelights and a wood panel door. The brick is buff in color and surfaces like the gables and garage walls are clad with what appears to be vinyl. A rectangular bay window on the front of the front-gable wing has a concave hip roof of green color that probably indicates copper roofing. Other features include replacement windows, an interior brick chimney, skylights, a small dormer-like gable on the front of the garage, and a driveway that connects to Greenhill Road. J. D. Meadows lived at the address in 1969, according to the city directory of that year. The county date for the house is 1967.

106 Club View Drive. J. W. Eggleston House. Ca. 1966. SR1415. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled hip roof. The garage on the east end, entered from the side, projects slightly on the front and the front entry is contained in a recess with a board-and-batten lining. To the right of the entry, which has a louvered wood outer door, is an angled bay window. Other features include tan brick, replacement windows, an interior brick chimney, and a glassed-in porch at the rear northeast corner. J. W. Eggleston lived at the address in 1969, according to the city directory of that year. The county date for the house is 1966.

110 Club View Drive. House. Ca. 1981. SR1416. Non-contributing building.

Two-and-a-half-story Neo-Victorian frame house with cementitious wood siding and a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The house has a complex, irregular form and profile in keeping with the historical styles it emulates, which may include the Gothic Revival style (suggested by a steep-pitched front gable), the Second Empire style (suggested by a mansard roof detail at the southwest front corner), the Queen Anne style (suggested by beveled simulation wood shingles in the front gable and a wraparound one-story porch on the front and east sides), and the Tudor Revival style (suggested by a jettied second story at the southwest front corner). The porch has classical columns and square balusters and it shelters a front entry with sidelights and a wood-framed glass door. Other features include two gabled dormers, an interior brick chimney, one-over-one windows (apparently wood frame), a gablet on decorative brackets over the second-story window in the front gable wing, and a basement garage at the west end that is entered from the side. The county date for the house is 1981.

114 Club View Drive. R. S. Wimbish House. Ca. 1966. SR1417. Contributing building.

One-story French Eclectic house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled hip roof. The brick is painted stone color and has quoining at some corners. The front entry is contained in a segmental-arched recess and has double-leaf wood doors with decoratively curved upper panels. To either side of the entry are multi-paned bow windows. Other features include eight-over-eight wood sash windows, an interior brick chimney, and a garage at the east end. R. S. Wimbish lived at the address in 1969, according to the city directory of that year. The county date for the house is 1966.

Country Club Estates Historic District
Name of Property

Surry Co., N.C.
County and State

122 Club View Drive. J. F. Stevens House. Ca. 1968. SR1418. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of wood-shingled and brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The house has gable-fronted projections at both ends of its long front elevation, the one at the west end containing a two-vehicle garage entered from the side. The projections frame a front porch with heavy, paneled square wood columns. The porch shelters a rectangular bay window and an entry with sidelights and a wood panel door. The west projection and the house wall under the porch are clad with painted wood shingles that may be a modern replacement of an earlier material. Other features include eight-over-twelve wood sash windows, an interior brick chimney, and, at the rear northeast corner, a wood-shingled wing with multiple French doors with transoms. J. F. Stevens lived at the address in 1969, according to the city directory of that year. The county date for the house is 1968.

331 Country Club Road. Carl M. Baber House. Ca. 1950. SR1419. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half frame Minimal Traditional house with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The weatherboard siding appears to be wood but may be a composite material. The front porch is unusual in form, perhaps resulting from later alteration. It is full-façade with a gable-fronted center portion flanked by low-pitched shed (almost flat) sections. There are replacement square wood posts and balusters and a dentil-like molding runs across the front roof edge. On the east gable end is an exterior brick chimney with a single stepped shoulder and a soldier cap. The foundation is parged concrete block with a basement garage on the east side. Other features include six-over-six and eight-over-eight wood sash windows, two gabled dormers on the roof front, and a wood front door with three small windows at the top. The driveway is bordered on the west side by a parged retaining wall that gives the front yard a terraced appearance. Willard M. Moore owned this parcel in June 1946 but by March 1950 it had been acquired by Carl M. Baber. The county date for the house is 1950. Baber still lived at the address in 1962, according to the city directory of that year.

339 Country Club Road. Natt and Ruth Ferguson House (Renzo Sutter House). Ca. 1946. SR0267. Contributing building.

Natt Ferguson was the original owner of this two-story flat-roofed house, and according to former neighbor George Barney Cashwell, who remembers the house being built when he was a child, Ferguson was also its builder and likely its designer. The austere lines and blocky form of the house relate it to the International Style, which was in vogue in the late 1940s when the house was built. Ferguson acquired the lot in June 1946 and is thought to have begun the house soon after. The house is concrete block with a stucco finish and has a two-story core with one-story wings, all flat roofed. The main entry, located on the front of a one-story wing to the left of the two-story main section, has a wood and glass panel door under a cantilevered flat awning. A second entry is covered by an entry porch with a shallow-sloping shed roof sheathed with

Country Club Estates Historic District
Name of Property

Surry Co., N.C.
County and State

Spanish tiles. The aluminum-framed windows occur in different configurations, such as singly on walls, wrapping corners, and as a ribbon across the front first story. Until recently they had green-painted slatted shutters with heart-shaped cutouts and decorative shutter dogs. Natt Ferguson, who was a barber, and his wife, Ruth Mae Martin Ferguson, sold the property to Dr. Renzo H. Sutter in 1950. Sutter was a physician from Cuba who moved to Mount Airy by the late 1940s (he lived in the Snyder Apartments in downtown Mount Airy in 1949 according to the city directory of that year). The county date for the house is 1946.

**411 Country Club Road. Joseph W. and Gertrude Prather House. 1950. SR1140.
Contributing building.**

One-story Ranch house of frame construction with log-like siding and a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The Rustic Revival siding is modern but it appears to be an in-kind replacement of similar original siding. There is a gable-fronted wing at the front west corner with a battered exterior brick chimney. The front porch has heavy square wood posts and railings made of rounded wooden elements, possibly sections of sapling trunk. Other features include what appears to be a wood panel door, replacement windows, a cinder block interior brick flue, and a modern rear deck. There is a driveway to a basement garage and an open parking area. According to Billee Prather Miller, her father Joseph W. Prather designed the house and had it built.

a. Dynamite Shed. Ca. 1910. Contributing building.

Small one-story building of 1:5 common bond brick construction with a metal-sheathed front-gable roof. The building has entries at both ends (without doors) and small rectangular ventilations openings in the gables. According to former neighborhood residents Billee Prather Miller and Otis M. (Bud) Oliver, the shed was used by Midkiff Hardware, located in downtown Mount Airy, to store dynamite. The shed's remote location (before the construction of houses near it) would have been precautionary. Oliver recalls that the area around it was wooded in the 1940s (the hillside across a small creek to the south of the shed is still wooded). Miller recalls that she and her husband used the shed as a stable for their son's horse, possibly in the 1960s. Although the building was built before the period of significance for the historic district, its later use as a secondary resource associated with the Prather House during the period of significance qualifies it as a contributing resource.

**504 Country Club Road. Frank E. Baughan House. Early/mid-1940s. SR1420.
Contributing building.**

Story-and-a-half Minimal Traditional house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The gable-fronted porch at the south front corner extends back to cover part of the south side elevation and the base of an exterior brick chimney. The porch has decorative metal supports and a metal railing. The minimal Colonial Revival detail consists of a dentil cornice. Other features include eight-over-eight wood sash windows, a wood

Country Club Estates Historic District
Name of Property

Surry Co., N.C.
County and State

panel door, what appears to be aluminum siding in the gables, and a one-story attached garage with one vehicle bay at the north end. Frank E. Baughan lived in the vicinity in 1949 and at this address in 1957. According to George (Barney) Cashwell, Baughan may have been the original owner. The county date for the house is 1945.

508 Country Club Road. Henry H. and Doug Johnson House. Ca. 1940. SR1421. Contributing building.

Two-story Colonial Revival house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The dominant feature is a semi-circular portico supported by monumental Doric-influenced round columns which may be fiberglass replacements of similar original columns. The front entry has sidelights, a segmental pediment, and a wood panel door. Other features include replacement windows, an interior brick chimney, and a one-story rear wing. City directories indicate that Henry H. Johnson lived in the vicinity in 1949 and at this address in 1957. According to Otis M. (Bud) Oliver, Henry Johnson, who was in the produce business, had the house built. His wife's name was Doug. The county date for the house is 1940.

a. Garage. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.
One-story prefabricated metal garage.

b. Garage and shed. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.
One-story frame building in two sections, a garage with one vehicle bay at the north end and what appears to be a workshop or storage area and a shed with double-leaf doors for lawn equipment at the south end. The building has vinyl siding and a composite-shingled side-gable roof.

512 Country Club Road. Prather-Fowler House. Ca. 1930. SR1422. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Dutch Colonial Revival house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gambrel roof. Long shed dormers extend across the front and rear roof planes. The front entry has sidelights, a wood panel door, and replacement classical columns. The porch roof is supported at the house wall by original decorative wood brackets. On the north end is a one-story porch with slender replacement classical columns in groups of twos and threes and turned balusters. Other features include a brick foundation, an exterior brick chimney on the north end, and a modern rear deck. The driveway leading to an exposed basement garage is flanked by a retaining wall that gives the front yard a terraced appearance. According to Billee Prather Miller, the daughter of Country Club Estates developer Joseph William Prather and his wife, Gertrude Prather, this house was built as her parents' first residence in the subdivision. The Prathers later moved to the house at 528 Country Club. Marshall C. Fowler and his wife, Lucy B. Fowler, were early owners after the Prathers and remained here until the mid-1950s. The house was sold to Dr. Richard D. Jackson, who lived there in 1957 according to the city directory of that year. The county date for the house is 1935.

Country Club Estates Historic District
Name of Property

Surry Co., N.C.
County and State

516 Country Club Road. Lucy B. Fowler House. 1956. SR1423. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of painted brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The front entry is contained in a recess with a modern stone lining and has sidelights and a wood panel door. The south end of the living area, adjacent to an attached carport, has simulation shingle siding. Other features include replacement windows and an interior brick chimney. According to local source George (Barney) Cashwell, Lucy B. Fowler had this house built next to her residence at 512 Country Club as her residence after her husband, Marshall C. Fowler, died in April 1956. She is shown at this address in the 1957 city directory. The county date for the house is 1956.

520 Country Club Road. Cashwell House. Ca. 1940, ca. 1980. SR1424. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Period Cottage of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a steep composite-shingled side-gable roof. The roof is broken up by a steep-pitched front gable and a shed dormer. The front entry, under the front gable, has a heavy classical surround and a wood panel door. The front south corner of the house is a glassed-in porch. To the south side, a one-story, two-bay, side-gabled addition is connected by a small, recessed, glassed-in hyphen so that the wing almost appears to be a separate building. It has a parged foundation and may date to around 1980. Other features include four-over-four wood sash windows, an exterior brick chimney on the north side with paved shoulders and parging above the roof line, and aluminum awnings at most of the windows of the original house. G. Barney Cashwell lived in the vicinity in 1949 and at this address in 1957. The identity of earlier occupants remains uncertain. The county date for the house is 1920 although that date is too early. The form and detailing of the house suggest it was built in the 1930s or as late as ca. 1940.

a. Garage. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

One-story garage of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof and a single vehicle bay.

524 Country Club Road. Morris W. Monday House. Ca. 1949. SR1425. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Minimal Traditional house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. A gable-fronted front wing has an entry with a wood panel door under a gablet supported by decorative curving wood brackets. On the north end is a window-lined wing that appears to be an enclosed porch. Other features include an interior brick chimney, replacement windows with soldier lintels, and a narrow rectangular window in the front gable. Morris W. "Turk" Monday lived in the vicinity in 1949 and at this address in 1957, according to the city directories of those years. Dorothy S. Monday, a nurse, lived with Morris

Country Club Estates Historic District
Name of Property

Surry Co., N.C.
County and State

Monday in 1949 and 1957. According to local source George (Barney) Cashwell, Morris Monday probably had the house built. The county date for the house is 1950.

- a. Carport. Late 20th c. Non-contributing structure.
One-story open-sided frame structure with a composition-shingled front-gable roof stands immediately behind the north wing.

528 Country Club Road. Prather-Childress House. Ca. 1930. SR1426. Contributing building.

Two-story Colonial Revival of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The front entry porch has a gable roof with a barrel-vaulted ceiling finished in tongue-and-groove, standing on paneled square wood columns which may be replacements. It shelters an entry with sidelights and a replacement door, both the door and sidelights with decorative modern glass. At the two ends of the house are one-story wings veneered with modern cast stonework on the front. The south wing was originally a porch with a roof sleeping deck accessed from the second-floor bedroom on that end which extended from the front of the house to the back. It has a roof balustrade that appears to be a modern replacement. The north wing was made from a porte cochere. Other features include replacement windows and, on the north and south gable ends, shoulder-less exterior brick chimneys. According to Billee Prather Miller, her parents Joseph William and Gertrude Prather had this house built about 1930, moving into it from their first house in the subdivision at 512 Country Club. Billee Miller believes her father, who owned a mirror factory, may have designed the house, and she notes that it has, or formerly had, a large mirror over the living room fireplace. S. Clinton Childress lived at this address in 1957, by which date the Prathers had moved to 411 Country Club. The street number mounted on the house is 526 Country Club. The county date for the house is 1925, which is too early.

532 Country Club Road. Marvin F. Warhurst House. Ca. 1946. SR1427. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Tudor Revival cottage of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. On the front is an asymmetrical gabled wing with false half-timbering in the gable and an entry in a baskethandle archway. The batten front door has small diagonally ascending window panes. Juxtaposed with the front gable wing is an exterior brick chimney with double paved shoulders on its north side. At the north end of the house is a porch with segmental-arched openings and metal railings behind screening. Other features include a small accent window to the right of the entry, false half-timbering in the porch gable, and replacement windows. Marvin F. Warhurst lived at this address in 1957 and T. Duke Wooten lived at it in 1962. The county date for the house is 1946.

Country Club Estates Historic District
Name of Property

Surry Co., N.C.
County and State

536 Country Club Road. Reginald H. Schwab House. Ca. 1955. SR1428. Contributing building.

One-story house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The house has Minimal Traditional and Ranch characteristics. A wing at the north end contains the front entry in a slight recess framed by fluted pilasters and with a wood panel door. The entry opens onto a small concrete patio. To the right of the entry is a tripartite picture window with a plate glass center element flanked by narrow, multi-paned double-hung windows. Other features include replacement windows, a sizable rear wing, and an interior brick chimney. Reginald H. "Tom" Schwab lived at the address in 1957 and 1962, according to the city directories of those years. According to George (Barney) Cashwell, Schwab was a radio announcer and part owner of the WPAQ Radio Station. The county date for the house is 1960, although this is apparently too late.

540 Country Club Road. Haven M. Britt House. Ca. 1941. SR1429. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof flanked by one-story, flat-roofed wings. On the south end is a one-story wing with novelty and plain vinyl siding and an angled bay window with six-over-six wood sash windows (other window sashes are replacements). The wing appears to be an early addition or porch enclosure. The north wing has brick veneer which is an extension of the veneer on the main section. The gabled front entry porch, which may be entirely a replacement, has aluminum columns and shelters a batten door. Other features include two gable dormers, a shoulder-less exterior brick chimney on the south end, an exterior brick flue on the north end, and a rear screened porch. Haven M. Britt, owner of Mount Airy's Packard automobile dealership, lived at this address in 1957 and Dr. Charles G. Robertson Jr. lived there in 1962. The county date for the house is 1941. A 1960s photograph in the Mount Airy Country Club collection shows 540 Country Club with decorative roof balustrades on the north wing and on a former front entry porch roughly the size of the current porch.

544 Country Club Road. Porter M. Hampton House. Ca. 1952, 2018. SR1430. Non-contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The south half of the front elevation has a recessed porch with square wood posts with decorative brackets. Just to the left of the porch is a window that appears to have been inserted in place of a chimney, as suggested by changes in the brickwork and roof shingles. Other features include replacement Ply Gem plate glass windows, a replacement front door, aluminum-sided gables, and an interior brick chimney. Porter M. Hampton, a dry cleaner, lived at this address in 1957. The county date for the house is 1952. The house is undergoing remodeling.

Country Club Estates Historic District
Name of Property

Surry Co., N.C.
County and State

548 Country Club Road. J. Chester Simmons House. Ca. 1946. SR1431. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Period Cottage of aluminum-sided frame construction with a steep composite-shingled side-gable roof. The roof is broken up by a steep-pitched front gable and a shed dormer. The front entry, under the front gable, has a wood panel door and is flanked by small accent windows with wood muntins (other window sashes in the house are replacements). A metal awning shelters the door and flanking windows. On the south gable end is a shoulder-less exterior brick chimney with random darker bricks and which is rebuilt above the roofline. Other features include a brick foundation and a one-story south side wing with a separate entrance that may originally have been a porch. J. Chester "Check" Simmons lived in the vicinity in 1949 and at this address in 1957. The county date for the house is 1946. The form of the house is very similar to the house at 520 Country Club (SR1424).

a. Shed. Ca. 2000. Non-contributing building.

One-story gable-fronted frame shed, almost impossible to see from the street, which appears to be partially sided with particle board.

b. Shed. Late 20th c. Non-contributing structure.

Open-sided shed of wooden construction.

552 Country Club Road. John R. Lowry House. Ca. 1940. SR1432. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Minimal Traditional house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. A gable-fronted front wing has an entry in a classical surround with fluted pilasters and a broken pediment with a center urn. In the front gable are purple-hued bricks grouped to suggest irregular broken diapering. The entry opens onto a brick and concrete terrace, and to its right is a large tripartite, multi-paned window. At the north end of the house is a section with wide novelty weatherboard siding, probably an enclosed porch, and attached to that is a modern carport. Other features include a front wood and glass panel door, replacement windows, an interior brick chimney, and an interior brick flue. A large, L-shaped wing has been added to the north end of the rear elevation. John R. Lowry lived in the vicinity in 1949 and Lowry and Stanley M. King lived at this address in 1962. The county date for the house is 1940.

558 Country Club Road. Coy M. Clifton House. Ca. 1954. SR1433. Contributing building.

One-story house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled gable-on-hip roof. The south end of the front elevation projects under a hip roof, and between it and the north end is a recessed entry. The north end contains a large tripartite, multi-paned window. Other features include an interior brick chimney. Most or all of the windows are replacements. The driveway is defined on its north side by a stepped brick retaining wall. Coy M. Clifton lived here in 1957, according to the city directory of that year. The county date for the house is 1954.

Country Club Estates Historic District
Name of Property

Surry Co., N.C.
County and State

562 Country Club Road. T. Chester Barber Jr. House. Ca. 1954. SR1434. Contributing building.

One-story frame Ranch house with board-and-batten siding and a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The engaged front porch has square wood posts and balusters. On the south end is a set-back wing and at the juncture of the wing and the main section is an exterior brick chimney. Other features include a front accent window with diamond-pattern muntins, a brick foundation, and replacement windows. T. Chester Barber Jr. lived here in 1957, according to the city directory of that year. The county date for the house is 1954.

605 Country Club Road. James and Hallie Sitison House. Ca. 1952. SR1435. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half house with Minimal Traditional and Period Cottage characteristics of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The shallow but prominent front-gable wing has a smaller gabled projection containing the front entry in a basket-handle-arched recess. The entry, which has a replacement door, opens onto a brick terrace. On the south gable end is an exterior brick chimney with a singled paved shoulder. Other features include a two-car basement garage on the west (rear) side, replacement windows, and a round louvered vent in the main front gable. James A. Sitison, a pharmacist, lived in the vicinity in 1957 and after his death his widow, Hallie M. Sitison, lived there (in 1962 and 1969, according to the city directories of those years). The county date for the house is 1952.

a. Deck and shelter. Early 21st c. Non-contributing structure.

From the north end of the house extends a deck with, at its north end, an open-sided shed-roofed shelter.

606 Country Club Road. G. Thomas Fawcett House. Ca. 1963. SR1436. Contributing building.

One-story Colonial Revival Ranch house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The pedimented front entry porch has horizontal and raking dentil cornices in the pediment and Ionic columns. It stands on a brick platform with brick steps with metal railings that scroll at the bottom. At each end of the house are slightly lower and set-back wings. Other features include a wood panel door and replacement windows. G. Thomas Fawcett lived at the address in 1966, according to the city directory of that year. The county date for the house is 1963 (the address is not listed in the 1962 city directory).

a. Garage. Ca. 1963. Contributing building.

Garage of brick-veneered frame construction with a front-gable roof with siding in the gable and a small cupola on the roof ridge.

Country Club Estates Historic District
Name of Property

Surry Co., N.C.
County and State

650 Country Club Road. House. 2007. SR1437. Non-contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The middle part of the house, which has a higher roof than the flanking sections, has an engaged front porch with heavy square wood columns. The front entry inside the porch has sidelights, a transom, and a wood panel door. Other features include four gabled dormers on the roof, a porch on the north end with columns like the front porch, a one-story wing on the south end, and vinyl windows.

700 Country Club Road. I. J. Krepick House. Ca. 1962. SR1438. Non-contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof with an interesting front-gabled unit at each end. Extensive alterations include the modern glassed-in porch, or a modern enclosure of an original porch, that extends across the front between the end units and has an angled entry porch at the north end. The north end of the house has a two-car garage and a perpendicular wing with a third garage bay. Some of the replacement windows are in basket-handle arches. Other features include tan brick, interior brick chimneys or flues, and a front shed dormer that likely is a later addition. The county date for the house is 1962, although it is not listed by its current address in the 1966 city directory. I. J. Krepick lived at the house in 1969, according to the city directory of that year.

711 Country Club Road. R. B. Armfield House. Ca. 1964. SR1439. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. On the east end is a side-gabled carport, that appears to be original, with brick pillars on a low brick wall. The recessed front entry contains a wood panel door with sidelights. Other features include replacement windows and an interior brick chimney. The county date for the house is 1964 but the address does not appear in the 1966 city directory. R. B. Armfield lived at the house in 1969, according to the city directory of that year.

715 Country Club Road. John F. Geiger Sr. House. Ca. 1930. SR1440. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Tudor Revival house with painted brick veneer (probably on frame; the paint may be a modern finish) and a side-gable roof. On the front is a prominent and steeply pitched front-gable wing with a swooping curved profile on the west side. A brick chimney with terra-cotta chimney pots rises up it, next to a gabled vestibule with a basket-handle-arched entry with a batten door with a single glass pane. Other features include replacement windows with wood lintels and rear shed dormers. The county date for the house is 1930. John F. Geiger, who

Country Club Estates Historic District
Name of Property

Surry Co., N.C.
County and State

claimed to be one of the last recipients of an engineering degree from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, lived in the house in the 1940s, according to George (Barney) Cashwell and Otis M. "Bud" Oliver. J. F. Geiger (Sr.) lived at this address in 1966.

725 Country Club Road. Brock-Rountree House. Ca. 1930. SR1441. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Tudor Revival cottage of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The brickwork throughout is highly decorative, with sinuous irregular coursing and numerous stone accents with irregularly shaped and colored stones. The stonework frames a round-arched front entry containing a batten door with a window. The entry is set into a gabled projection which adjoins a brick chimney with a single two-step shoulder. On the east side is a porch under a slightly lower gable with brick pillars (with accent stones) and wooden beam spans. Similar beams form lintels over windows. Other features include replacement windows, a terrace behind the side porch, and a rear addition with novelty weatherboard siding, one-over-one windows, a large original wing across the back, and a basement garage. The county date for the house is 1929, although Mary Brock Higgs, the daughter of the original owner, believes it may have been built in the 1930s. The original owner was Joseph William Brock, who was with Pine State Knitwear, and his wife, Mary Louise Lineback Brock. Julian H. "Jake" Rountree, a furniture company salesman, lived in the house in the 1940s, according to George Barney Cashwell and Otis M. "Bud" Oliver. J. H. Rountree lived at this address in 1966. The house's decorative masonry is similar to that in houses designed by the French-born architect Joseph T. Levesque who worked for the Winston-Salem architectural firm of C. Gilbert Humphreys in the late 1920s. The house stands on a large lot that is mostly wooded to the rear.

726 Country Club Road. Hugh L. Merritt Sr. House. Ca. 1940. SR1442. Non-contributing building.

Large story-and-a-half Colonial Revival frame house with a stone-veneered façade in the original section and flanking telescoping one-and-a-half-story additions sheathed in vinyl siding. The house has a composite-shingled side-gable roof, the original section with three gabled dormers. The front entry, which originally opened onto an unroofed stoop, has a modern porch with a segmental roof, smooth round Doric columns, and fluted rectangular-section Doric pilasters. The entry has a wood panel door with a transom and a paneled surround. The stone facing is formed into jack arches with keystones over the windows. The six-over-six and eight-over-eight windows appear to have wood sash or simulated divided light. The east end addition is a two-bay garage entered from the side with a cupola on the ridge. The original section has a stone chimney that was originally exterior but is now mostly covered by the addition on the west end. Hugh L. Merritt Sr. hired Winston-Salem architect Luther Lashmit to build the house, according to Merritt's son, H. Lee Merritt Jr. The house was constructed about 1940 (the county date is 1941). Italian stonemasons from Mount Airy's granite quarry did the stonework, using sandstone quarried in the Sauratown Mountains of Stokes County. Local granite was used for some details. About 1995 H. L. Merritt Jr. hired Winston-Salem architect Quinn N. Pillsworth to make additions and alterations to the house. A bed and bath addition was added to the west end and a

Country Club Estates Historic District
Name of Property

Surry Co., N.C.
County and State

larger addition, replacing an original breakfast room, was added on the east side, with a garage at the far east end. An original basement garage was made into a family room and the front entry porch was added. The changes are in keeping with the original design, but they render the house non-contributing because they were made less than fifty years ago, after the end of the district's period of significance, and due to their size and the change they make to the overall appearance of the house. The house stands on a large lot.

734 Country Club Road. Thomas F. Southgate House. Ca. 1957. SR1443. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. A lower gable-fronted wing projects forward at the east end, and near where it joins the main section is a recessed entry with a paneled lining and a wood panel door with a transom with arched panes. To the right of the entry is an angled bay window. Other features include replacement windows and an interior brick chimney. Thomas F. Southgate lived here in 1966 according to the city directory of that year. The county date for the house is 1957. The house stands on a large lot that is mostly wooded to the rear.

735 Country Club Road. Joseph and Mary Louise Brock House. Ca. 1941, ca. 1957, 2001. SR1444. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional frame house with a relatively steep composite-shingled side-gable roof and ca. 1957 and 2001 additions. The original section of the house is the left-hand part, which has an engaged front porch in the angle of a small front-gabled wing. The house was originally wood-sided, but in 1956 or 1957 variegated brick veneer was added to the front gable end and novelty vinyl siding was added to other elevations in recent decades. The brick veneer consists of variegated red, pink, and brown brick. Other features of the original section include square porch posts grouped in twos and threes, a multi-pane picture window under the porch that may retain its original wood muntins, a wood door with three glass panes, and a formerly exterior gable-end brick chimney now made interior by the first addition. This addition, now the middle portion of the house, was made in 1956 or 1957 to add a kitchen and den to the residence. It has the same brick veneer as the front-gabled wing. In 2001 a brick-veneered two-car attached garage was added at the east end of the ca. 1957 addition, replacing a 1950s carport. The builder was able to match the 1950s brick in the veneer of the garage. The 1950s addition gave the overall house a linear Ranch form that was enhanced by the 2001 garage addition. Windows throughout the house (other than the picture window under the porch) were replaced in 2001. According to current owner Mary Brock Higgs, her father, Joseph William Brock, who was with Pine State Knitwear, and mother, Mary Louise Lineback Brock, had the house built about 1941. The house stands on a large lot that is mostly wooded to the rear.

a. Shed. Possibly late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

Frame shed with a composite-shingled front-gable roof and novelty siding (either wood or vinyl).

Country Club Estates Historic District
Name of Property

Surry Co., N.C.
County and State

741 Country Club Road. Crockett S. Brannock House. Ca. 1960. SR1445. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. At the west end is an attached garage with two car bays. Next to the garage, the front wall of the house is recessed and features board-and-batten siding, a set of four vertical plate glass windows, and an entry with a wood panel door. The rest of the front elevation projects outward and reverts to brick veneer. Other features include a front bow window, fixed and casement windows, and an interior brick chimney. Crockett S. Brannock lived in the vicinity in 1949 and 1962 and at this address in 1966. The county date for the house is 1960, and longtime neighbor Mary Brock Higgs recalls that the house was built about that time.

410 Fairway Lane. C. G. Robertson Jr. House. Ca. 1966. SR1446. Contributing building.

Two-story Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. A pedimented porch with smooth round classical columns and square balusters shelters the front entry with its wood panel door and two narrow flanking windows, the center bay of the five-bay façade. The nine-over-nine wood-sash windows have gauged jack arches and interior brick chimneys rise at each gable end. One-story wings of wood-shingled frame construction, each with a side-gabled hyphen-like element attaching to a gable-fronted end element, extend symmetrically from each gable end. The wings have nine-over-six and six-over-six wood-sash windows. The west wing has a nearly full basement level of parged masonry block construction exposed by the slope of the site. The eastern-most unit has a two-car garage entered from the side and a cupola on the ridge. The eaves extend over the garage bays, one of several small departures from rigid symmetry. C. G. Robertson Jr. lived at the address in 1969, according to the city directory of that year. The county date for the house is 1966. A Winston-Salem architect is said to have designed the house. The west wing, which is shown in the original floor plans, was built about a year after the rest of the house.

420 Fairway Lane. House. 1998. SR1447. Non-contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The main section of the roof has three narrow gabled dormers with round-arched windows, and it engages a front porch with square wood posts. The entry inside the porch has sidelights, a transom, and a door with an oval glass panel. To the sides of the main section are slightly lower sections, the east one serving as a connection point for a gable-fronted two-car garage entered from the side. The one-over-one windows have soldier lintels. At the base of the driveway is a granite cube carved with the address number, 420. The county date for the house is 1998. A house existed at this address in 1969, occupied by S. A. Hennis Jr., according to the 1969 city directory.

Country Club Estates Historic District
Name of Property

Surry Co., N.C.
County and State

440 Fairway Lane. House. Ca. 1970. SR1448. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half, five-bay Colonial Revival house of painted brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The attached shed-roofed front porch has square wood posts and two-by-four railings. It shelters an entry with sidelights, transoms, and a wood panel door as well as the two flanking bays. One-story wings project on the east and west gable ends, the east one with a bay window. To the rear is an exterior brick chimney and a shed dormer. Other features include replacement windows, a screen porch on the east end, and a rear attached carport with brick pillars. The county date for the house is 1967. The address is not listed in the 1969 city directory.

a. Barn. Mid-20th c. Contributing building.

Two-story barn of vinyl-sided frame construction with a front-gambrel roof. The front has sliding doors of vertical board construction, and in the front eaves is slatted venting. On the east and west side elevations are shed extensions for vehicle storage, the west one projecting beyond the front of the barn. Other features include a poured concrete foundation, metal roofing, and wood-framed windows, six-over-six in the front gambrel.

555 Greenhill Road. House. 2001. SR1449. Non-contributing building.

One-story house, Colonial Revival in inspiration, of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled hip roof. The irregular front elevation has three gable-fronted projections, two of which have vinyl siding, and a round-arched entry recess. The entry inside has a round-arched fanlight and a door with decorative glass. To the right is an elliptical accent window. Other features include a jettied gabled window bay on the north side, a basement garage (also on the north side, made possible by the steeply sloping site), and a two-tier back porch that is screened on the second tier. The county date for the house is 2001.

Country Club Estates Historic District
Name of Property

Surry Co., N.C.
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Country Club Estates Historic District
Name of Property

Surry Co., N.C.
County and State

Period of Significance

Ca. 1930-1970

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

- Ferguson, Natt (house builder, possible house designer)
- Haskins, Phillip H. (subdivision designer)
- Lashmit, Luther (architect)
- Prather, Joseph William (house designer)
- Worrell, Prince (carpenter)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Country Club Estates Historic District, located in Mount Airy, North Carolina, is a residential neighborhood that began to be developed beside the Mount Airy Country Club, shortly after the club was established 1927. In the context of Mount Airy, the neighborhood contains a relatively intact collection of Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Ranch houses, and houses in other styles including the ca. 1946 Natt and Ruth Ferguson House, an International Style residence that is one of Mount Airy's earliest Modernist houses. The neighborhood was one of Mount Airy's first suburban developments and among the first to feature curvilinear planning, the realization of a design by surveyor Phillip H. Haskins. The Country Club Estates Historic District is locally eligible under Criterion C in the architecture area of significance for the quality and diversity of its historic architecture representing a range of types, periods, and methods of construction. The period of significance extends from ca. 1930, the approximate date

Country Club Estates Historic District
Name of Property

Surry Co., N.C.
County and State

of the oldest houses in the neighborhood, until 1970, by which time most of the lots had been developed. Only four houses in the district post-date 1970.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Historic Overview

According to local historian Helen Leonard, the Mount Airy Country Club originated in a small three-hole course laid out by local golf enthusiasts in 1926 in a field across North Main Street from Oakdale Cemetery on the northern outskirts of Mount Airy. The enterprise was successful and inspired the incorporation of the Mount Airy Country Club the following year with the objective of developing a nine-hole course at another location.¹ In July 1927 approximately 125 acres were purchased from Andrew J. (Andy) Bondurant two miles north of downtown Mount Airy on Lovills Creek. “An expert has been employed to have supervision of laying out the course,” reported the *Mount Airy News* on July 21, and the “first work to be started will be grading the greens and tees and getting them in shape for grassing.”² In August the paper noted fifty men were at work on the course, and the Bondurant House, which was to be remodeled as the club house, had burned, necessitating construction of an entirely new club house.³ This building, completed by June 1928, boasted “a large reception hall [for] the convenience of the members and their visiting friends, several doors opening from it to the porches that surround the building.” Another notable feature was a granite mantel donated by J. D. Sargent, president of Mount Airy’s North Carolina Granite Corporation and a vice-president of the country club.⁴

Mount Airy businessmen Joseph William Prather and F. S. Beamer owned acreage on the east side of the golf course, and in 1928 they retained surveyor Phillip H. Haskins to survey the tract into lots and streets. The July 16, 1928 survey, titled “Country Club Estates, Section One,” depicts the row of lots that ascends on the east side of modern Country Club Road from address number 504 to 562. The subdivision also included lots at the south end of the road, where it makes its turn toward North Main Street/Wards Gap Road, namely addresses 331, 339, and 411.⁵ Phillip Haskins gave himself the title of architect on the plat, a change from earlier plats from 1927 on which he listed his occupation as landscape architect or civil engineer.⁶

The Country Club Estates, Section One subdivision was primarily rectilinear, reflecting the narrow linear form of the acreage, but Haskins included a suggestion of a curvilinear street at one end. The plat depicts greens 1, 2 and 8 of the golf course and also shows J. W. Prather’s residence, located about halfway up the road. This would appear to be the house at 528 Country

¹ Helen Leonard, “A Brief History of the Mount Airy Country Club” (2008).

² *Mount Airy News*, July 21, 1927; Surry County Deed Book 97, p. 59.

³ *Mount Airy News*, August 24, 1927.

⁴ *Ibid.*, June 7, 1928; Leonard, “Brief History.”

⁵ Surry County Plat A-31.

⁶ *Ibid.*; Surry County Plat A-23.

Country Club Estates Historic District

Surry Co., N.C.

Name of Property

County and State

Club Road, the Joseph and Gertrude Prather House (SR1426), although according to the Prathers' daughter, Billee Prather Miller (b. 1929), it was not the first house they built on the block. That was the house four houses down, 512 Country Club Road (SR1422), which they may have built in 1928 or 1929 and lived in until building the house at 528 Country Club about 1930.⁷

Mount Airyites W. E. Merritt and W. L. Sydnor owned another tract adjacent to the golf course which they hired Haskins to subdivide. This 1933 survey, titled simply "Country Club Estates," embraced lots along modern Fairway Lane and Club View Drive, the latter labeled Hillcrest Drive on the plat. Club View/Hillcrest Drive, which runs along the crest of a steep hillside, is curvilinear, an early local instance of such planning which gained nationwide popularity for suburban development during the period. Curvilinear planning was apparently introduced to the Mount Airy area with the creation of the Taylor Park subdivision, located between Country Club Estates and the downtown, in 1925.⁸

The construction of several houses in the 1930s suggests the economic depression of the decade did not affect development as severely as might otherwise have been the case. The pattern is similar to growth in the Taylor Park subdivision, where houses continued to be built during the period, though in neither development was growth vigorous, and that perhaps was a consequence of the depression.⁹ In Country Club Estates, for example, Club View/Hillcrest Drive, though platted in 1933, was left undeveloped until the 1960s. The street's delayed development may reflect the negative influence of the depression, though for growth not to have occurred when general prosperity returned after World War II and houses were built elsewhere in the district suggests other factors may have been at play. The west end of Fairway Lane, located in an area that the country club had set aside for future expansion, was sold for development in 1955.¹⁰

The earliest known photographs of Country Club Estates were taken on October 24, 1938.¹¹ Two of the three photos show the front of the Prather House, which appears in the views much as it does today, although it is unclear whether the two wings yet existed. One of the views, which looks north along the unpaved course of Country Club Road, shows what appears to be the ca. 1930 John F. Geiger Sr. House at 715 Country Club (SR1440) on what at the time was the mostly cleared hill at the north end of the historic district. A view looking southward along Country Club Road may show the tip of the roof of 512 Country Club. There is a suggestion in this southward-looking view of regularly spaced trees along the east side of the road, extending from the Prather House to the bottom of the hill. Billee Prather Miller recalls a line of trees along the road, and the 1928 plat shows regularly spaced street trees.¹²

⁷ Billee Prather Miller, personal communication with the author, January 2019. Due to the uncertainty about the exact dating of these early houses, the date for both houses is estimated as ca. 1930.

⁸ Surry County Plat A-31.

⁹ J. Daniel Pezzoni, "Taylor Park Historic District" (National Register of Historic Places Registration Form; in preparation).

¹⁰ Leonard, "Brief History."

¹¹ The snapshots are in the Mount Airy Country Club collection.

¹² Billee Prather Miller.

Country Club Estates Historic District
Name of Property
Criterion C: Architecture Area of Significance

Surry Co., N.C.
County and State

512 and 528 Country Club, the first two houses to be built in the Country Club Estates Historic District, are Colonial Revival in design. The Colonial Revival style evoked the architecture of the American colonial and early national periods and was much in vogue in Mount Airy in the 1920s, as it was nationwide. Architectural historian Laura A. W. Phillips dates the advent of the Colonial Revival style in Mount Airy to the first decade of the twentieth century, citing such examples as the ca. 1910 R. W. Reece House at 707 N. Main (SR0291) and the ca. 1900-05 R. R. Galloway House at 731 N. Main (SR0288). Classicizing details such as Palladian windows and Doric porch columns are among details of the style identified by Phillips. Phillips describes a second phase of the Colonial Revival style that extended from the 1930s to the 1950s, “more academic in its reflection of the Colonial Georgian and post-Colonial Federal periods.”¹³

512 Country Club is a subtype of the Colonial Revival style known as Dutch Colonial Revival on account of its side-gambrel roof form. Because of the restricted headroom in a gambrel upper story, the house has long shed dormers on the front and rear roof planes that effectively convert the upstairs space to a full second floor. The house is similar to certain kit houses marketed by Sears, Roebuck during the 1920s, such as the Martha Washington design, although it is not an exact match.¹⁴ 528 Country Club is a two-story brick-veneered frame house with a side-gable form, gable-end chimneys, and symmetrical five-bay façade, closer in character to the finer houses of the region from a hundred years earlier. It and the house at 512 Country Club share a somewhat unusual feature: a pair of smaller windows in the middle second-story bay, over the front entry.

Billee Prather Miller believes her father, who worked as an appraiser for a savings and loan, designed the house at 528 Country Club himself. He later designed his residence at 411 Country Club Road (SR1140); a house for Billee and her late husband, James Miller, on Wrenn Avenue in Mount Airy; and a log building at Raven Rock Orchard in Ararat, Virginia. Prince Worrell (1897-1972), the carpenter who built 411 Country Club and the Wrenn Avenue houses, worked for J. W. Prather in connection with his savings and loan business, so it is conceivable he was involved in the construction of the houses at 528 and 512 Country Club as well.¹⁵

The Colonial Revival style represented by the two Prather houses was a perennial favorite with the subdivision’s homeowners and their builders, used for houses through the end of the historic period and beyond. The ca. 1940 Henry and Doug Johnson House at 508 Country Club Road (SR1421) has a two-story side-gable form like the house at 528 Country Club as well as a two-story portico of semi-circular form, supported by monumental Doric-influenced columns. A distinctive design in the style is the ca. 1940 Hugh L. Merritt Sr. House at 726 Country Club Road (SR1442), a story-and-a-half side-gable house designed by Winston-Salem architect Luther

¹³ Laura A. W. Phillips, *Simple Treasures: The Architectural Legacy of Surry County* (Mount Airy, N.C.: Surry County Historical Society, 1987), 46-47.

¹⁴ Katherine Cole Stevenson and H. Ward Jandl, *Houses by Mail: A Guide to Houses by Sears, Roebuck and Company*. (Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press, 1986), 325.

¹⁵ Billee Prather Miller.

Country Club Estates Historic District

Surry Co., N.C.

Name of Property

County and State

Lashmit. Lashmit, who was a lead architect with the Northrup and O'Brien architectural firm at the time, was the designer of Graylyn, the 1927-32 home of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company President Bowman Gray in Winston-Salem. The sandstone facing on the front of the Merritt House was executed by Italian stonemasons employed by the Mount Airy granite quarry. The house was enlarged with telescoping side wings in the 1990s.¹⁶ Later Colonial Revival houses include the ca. 1966 C. G. Robertson Jr. House at 410 Fairway Lane (SR1446), the ca. 1970 house at 440 Fairway Lane (SR1448), and the 1998 house at 420 Fairway Lane (SR1447).

Although the Colonial Revival style dominates the historic district, another style, Tudor Revival, was also popular in the early years. The Tudor Revival style was medievalist in inspiration, meant to evoke English architecture of the sixteenth-century Tudor era, although its sources were broader chronologically and geographically. The 1919 J. D. Sargent House (SR0300) at 619 N. Main is an early local example of the style, indicated by the patterned false half-timbering in its gables and a gabled front dormer, although the house's simple side-gable form and full-façade porch owe more to the contemporaneous Craftsman style. Other local examples of the style include the 1924 Randall Sparger House (SR0392) at 330 Cherry, the 1930 John Sobotta House (SR0361) at 347 W. Pine, and the 1920s William E. Merritt House (SR0306) at 127 Rawley.¹⁷ The Sobotta House was singled out by architectural historian Laura A. W. Phillips as one of Mount Airy's leading examples of the Tudor Revival style.¹⁸

In the Country Club Estates Historic District the aforementioned ca. 1930 John F. Geiger Sr. House at 715 Country Club (SR1440) is representative of the style, at least in its form, which is characterized by an irregular composition and steep gable roofs, including a front-gabled roof with a swooping profile that engages a side wing. Next door is the ca. 1930 Brock-Rountree House at 725 Country Club Road (SR1441), which has highly decorative brickwork with undulating irregular coursing and irregularly shaped and colored stone accents. The French-born architect Joseph T. Levesque, who worked for the Winston-Salem architectural firm of C. Gilbert Humphreys in the late 1920s, designed a number of Tudor Revival houses with similar brick- and stonework in Winston-Salem, and may have been the architect of the Brock-Rountree House.¹⁹

Both the Brock-Rountree House and the Geiger House have juxtaposed front gables and chimneys, a common Tudor Revival pairing. Late for the style is the ca. 1946 Marvin F. Warhurst House at 532 Country Club Road (SR1427) which, like the other houses, has a juxtaposed front gable and chimney, but also has false half-timbering in the front gable consisting of vertical, curved, and x-form boards applied to the plaster and intended to mimic the true half-timber construction of certain European medieval and early modern houses. The Warhurst House is a type known in North Carolina as the Period Cottage, a modestly-scaled and generally less lavishly finished version of (in this case) more fully realized Tudor Revival houses. Other Period Cottages with Tudor Revival affinities are the ca. 1940 Oliver-Cashwell

¹⁶ H. Lee Merritt Jr., personal communication with the author, February 2019.

¹⁷ J. Daniel Pezzoni, "Mount Airy Architectural Survey Update Final Report" (2018), 11.

¹⁸ Phillips, *Simple Treasures*, 48.

¹⁹ Heather Fearnbach research on Joseph T. Levesque.

Country Club Estates Historic District

Surry Co., N.C.

Name of Property

County and State

House at 520 Country Club Road (SR1424) and the ca. 1946 J. Chester Simmons House at 548 Country Club Road (SR1431). The two houses have front/side-gable forms and fenestration that suggest their builders may have been aware of the Sears, Roebuck Lynnhaven kit house design.²⁰

Most houses built in the district during the 1940s are of a type known to North Carolina architectural historians as the Minimal Traditional style, which tends to be boxier than later Ranch houses. Examples include the ca. 1940 John R. Lowry House at 552 Country Club Road (SR1432), the 1940s Frank E. Baughan House at 504 Country Club Road (SR1420), and the ca. 1949 Morris W. Monday House at 524 Country Club Road (SR1425). These are one-story or story-and-a-half in height and of brick-veneered frame construction with simple Colonial Revival detail and prominent front gables on their side-gabled forms.

Contrasting dramatically with the aforementioned Historicist houses is the ca. 1946 Natt and Ruth Ferguson House at 339 Country Club Road (SR0267). The house is an example of the International Style, a Modernist style noted for its blocky flat-roofed forms and austere finishes that developed in Europe primarily in the 1920s and was popularized in the United States in the 1930s. Modernism was introduced to Mount Airy by such 1930s buildings as the Masonic Temple and Earle Theatre in the downtown and the 1939 W. Guy Bondurant House at 203 W. Lebanon Street (SR0280), designed in a Modernist style known as the Moderne style. The Ferguson House, built and probably designed by its original owner, barber Natt Ferguson, is similar to the Bondurant House in its blocky two-story massing and stucco finish, though the greater austerity of the Ferguson House aligns it more with the International Style than the Moderne style.²¹

The post-World War II era was a period of transition in Mount Airy's domestic architecture as the Ranch house form began to influence housebuilding. The Ranch house form was inspired by the simple side-gabled one-story houses associated with California ranches, and it is encountered elsewhere in Mount Airy where there was a concentration of domestic construction in the 1950s and 1960s, the heyday of the form and style's popularity. The style is associated with the more modest houses of the era, but on occasion fairly elaborate Ranch houses were built in the community, for example the 1953-54 Marion and Mary Burke House (SR1001) at 308 Wrenn Avenue, designed by Winston-Salem architect Hal Crews.²²

Fully-realized Ranch houses typified construction in the district during the 1950s and 1960s. One, built in 1956 for Lucy B. Fowler at 516 Country Club Road (SR1423), was erected next door to Fowler's earlier residence (512 Country Club) shortly following the death of her husband in 1956. It has a sleek linear form with a recessed front entry and an end carport. Around the same time, the ca. 1941 Minimal Traditional Joseph and Mary Louise Brock House at 735 Country Club Road (SR1444) received a side addition that gave the house a Ranch form. Several Ranch houses were built on Club View Drive when that section finally developed in the 1960s. The ca. 1968 J. F. Stevens House at 122 Club View Drive (SR1418) is an elaboration on the

²⁰ Stevenson and Jandl, *Houses by Mail*, 161.

²¹ Pezzoni, "Mount Airy Architectural Survey Update Final Report," 12.

²² *Ibid.*, 10-11.

Country Club Estates Historic District
Name of Property

Surry Co., N.C.
County and State

basic Ranch theme, with a front-gable wing at the two ends (one containing the garage) that bracket a porch between. The ca. 1966 R. S. Wimbish House at 114 Club View Drive (SR1417) is Ranch-like in its linear one-story form but its hipped roof and arched entry suggest French Provincial influence. A few Ranch houses have architecturally integrated end garages with vehicle access from the side rather than the front, which deemphasizes their garage function and makes them look like an extension of the living space of the house. More typical of the Ranch form on the street are the ca. 1967 J. D. Meadows House at 102 Club View Drive (SR1414) and the ca. 1966 J. W. Eggleston House at 106 Club View Drive (SR1415). Construction in the district tapered off after 1970, largely because most lots had been developed. The four houses built after the end of the period of significance tend to be Colonial Revival in inspiration.

Country Club Estates Historic District
Name of Property

Surry Co., N.C.
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Cashwell, George Barney. Personal communication with the author, January 2019.

Digital NC website.

Fearnbach, Heather. Research on Joseph T. Levesque.

Johnston, Sidney. "Cherokee Brick and Tile Company." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, ca. 2001.

Leonard, Helen. "A Brief History of the Mount Airy Country Club." Report, 2008 (no pagination).

_____. Personal communication with the author, January 2019.

Merritt, H. Lee, Jr. Personal communication with the author, February 2019.

Miller, Billee Prather. Personal communication with the author, January 2019.

Miller's Mount Airy, N.C., City Directory, 1949-1950. Asheville, N.C.: Charles W. Miller, 1949.

Miller's Mount Airy, N.C., City Directory, 1962-1963. Asheville, N.C.: Charles W. Miller, 1962.

Mount Airy Museum of Regional History Archives. Mount Airy, N.C.

Mount Airy News (Mount Airy, N.C.).

Mount Airy Country Club Collection, Mount Airy, N.C.

Mullin-Kille Mount Airy . . . City Directory, Master Edition, 1966. Chillicothe, Oh.: Mullin-Kille, 1966.

Mullin-Kille Mount Airy . . . City Directory, Master Edition, 1971-72. Chillicothe, Oh.: Mullin-Kille, 1972.

Mullin-Kille Mount Airy . . . City Directory, Supplement Edition, 1969. Chillicothe, Oh.: Mullin-Kille, 1969.

Oliver, Otis M. (Bud). Personal communication with the author, January 2019.

Country Club Estates Historic District
Name of Property

Surry Co., N.C.
County and State

Pezzoni, J. Daniel. "Mount Airy Architectural Survey Update Final Report." 2018.

_____. "Taylor Park Historic District." National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form (in preparation).

Phillips, Laura A. W. *Simple Treasures: The Architectural Legacy of Surry County*.
Mount Airy, N.C.: Surry County Historical Society, 1987.

Stevenson, Katherine Cole, and H. Ward Jandl. *Houses by Mail: A Guide to Houses by Sears,
Roebuck and Company*. Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press, 1986.

Surry County deed, GIS (Geographical Information System), and plat records. Surry County
Courthouse, Dobson, N.C., and online.

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): SR1102 _____

Country Club Estates Historic District
Name of Property

Surry Co., N.C.
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property approximately 50 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 36.529215 | Longitude: -80.608456 |
| 2. Latitude: 36.529573 | Longitude: -80.606180 |
| 3. Latitude: 36.527027 | Longitude: -80.605914 |
| 4. Latitude: 36.522184 | Longitude: -80.608154 |
| 5. Latitude: 36.520991 | Longitude: -80.610043 |
| 6. Latitude: 36.522007 | Longitude: -80.610219 |
| 7. Latitude: 36.526148 | Longitude: -80.608133 |
| 8. Latitude: 36.524184 | Longitude: -80.612958 |
| 9. Latitude: 36.526441 | Longitude: -80.612265 |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries are indicated on the 1:200-scale map that accompanies the nomination.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses a concentration of high-integrity historic resources erected between ca. 1929 and 1970 in residential subdivisions platted adjacent to the Mount Airy Golf Course in the 1920s and 1930s. Adjacent residential areas, though they possess some resources from the historic period, tend to be later in development and differ in visual character from the core area of the district and are therefore excluded. The adjacent golf course is visually dominated by a large non-historic 1985 clubhouse and would not contribute to the architectural area of significance identified for the district.

Country Club Estates Historic District
Name of Property

Surry Co., N.C.
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: J. Daniel Pezzoni
organization: Landmark Preservation Associates
street & number: 6 Houston St.
city or town: Lexington state: Virginia zip code: 24450
e-mail: gilespezzoni@rockbridge.net
telephone: (540) 464-5315
date: May 13, 2019; August 10, 2020

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Country Club Estates Historic District
City or Vicinity: Mount Airy County: Surry State: North Carolina
Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni Date Photographed: November 2018
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 500 block of Country Club Road, view facing south. Photo 1 of 13.

Date Photographed: January 2019

Country Club Estates Historic District

Name of Property

Surry Co., N.C.

County and State

500 block of Country Club Road, view facing east across golf course. Photo 2 of 13.

Date Photographed: November 2018

528 Country Club Rd., view facing east. Photo 3 of 13.

Date Photographed: November 2018

715 Country Club Rd., view facing north. Photo 4 of 13.

Date Photographed: November 2018

532 Country Club Rd., view facing east. Photo 5 of 13.

Date Photographed: May 2018

339 Country Club Rd., view facing southwest. Photo 6 of 13.

Date Photographed: November 2018

741 Country Club Rd., view facing northwest. Photo 7 of 13.

Date Photographed: November 2018

114 Club View Dr., view facing north. Photo 8 of 13.

Date Photographed: November 2018

440 Fairway Ln., view facing north. Photo 9 of 13.

Date Photographed: November 2018

410 Fairway Ln., view facing north. Photo 10 of 13.

Date Photographed: January 2019

Club View Drive at its intersection with Fairway Ln. with 122 Club View Dr. on the left and 420 Fairway Ln. on the right, view facing north. Photo 11 of 13.

Date Photographed: January 2019

411 Country Club Rd. dynamite shed, view facing northeast. Photo 12 of 13.

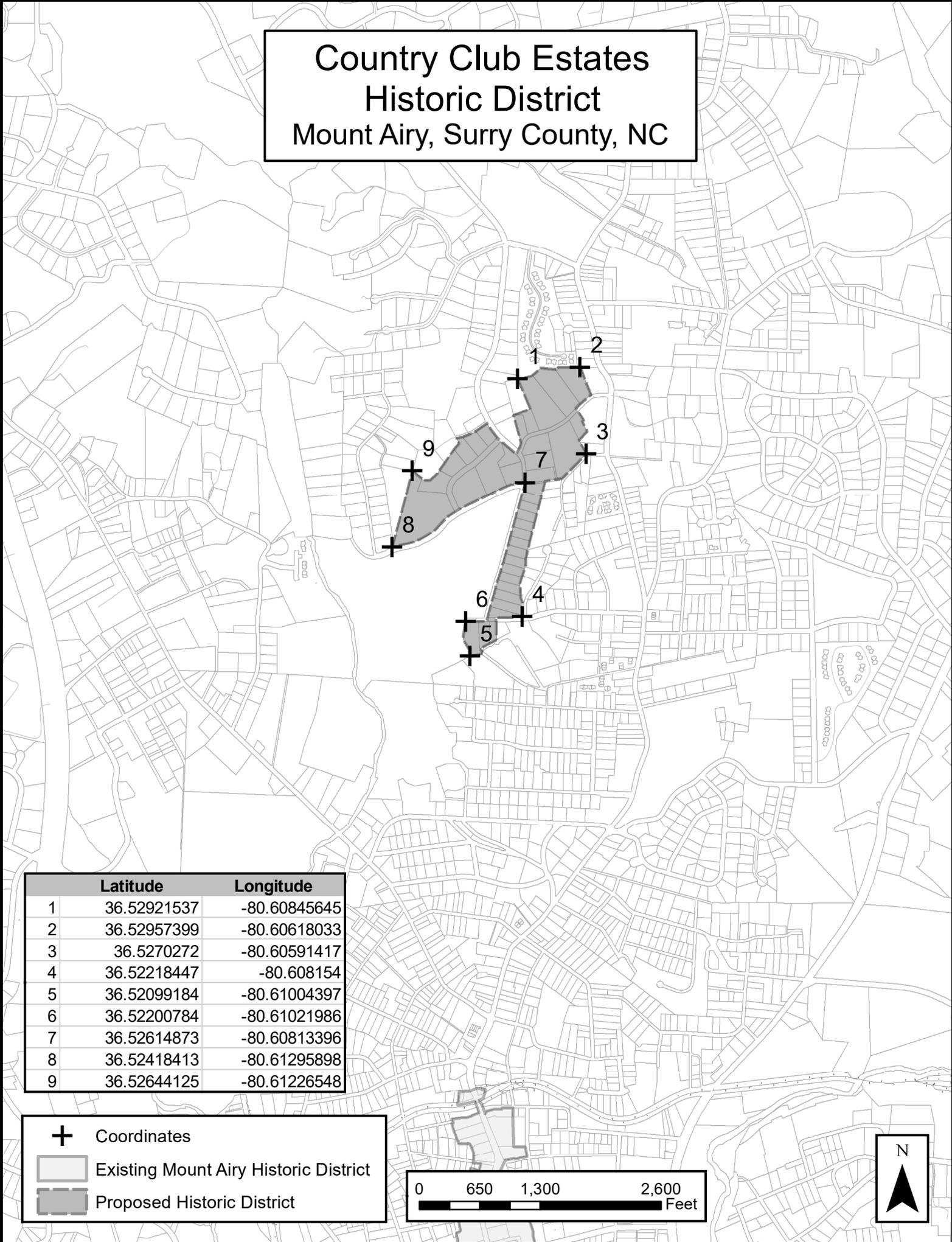
Date Photographed: July 2020

500 block of Country Club Road, view facing north. Photo 13 of 13.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

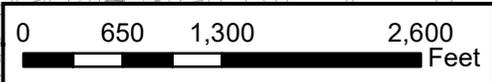
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

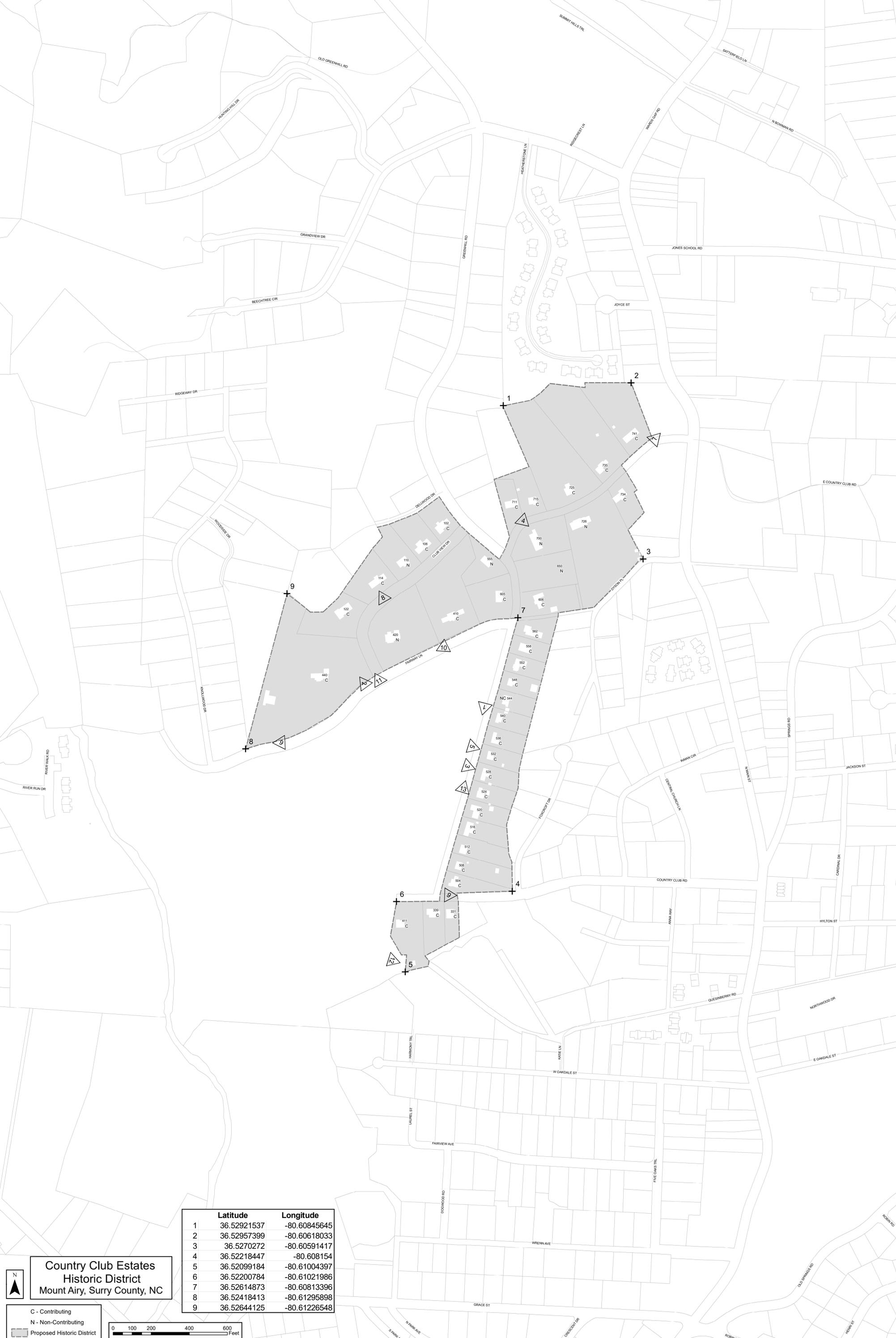
Country Club Estates Historic District Mount Airy, Surry County, NC



	Latitude	Longitude
1	36.52921537	-80.60845645
2	36.52957399	-80.60618033
3	36.5270272	-80.60591417
4	36.52218447	-80.608154
5	36.52099184	-80.61004397
6	36.52200784	-80.61021986
7	36.52614873	-80.60813396
8	36.52418413	-80.61295898
9	36.52644125	-80.61226548

- Coordinates
- Existing Mount Airy Historic District
- Proposed Historic District





	Latitude	Longitude
1	36.52921537	-80.60845645
2	36.52957399	-80.60618033
3	36.5270272	-80.60591417
4	36.52218447	-80.608154
5	36.52099184	-80.61004397
6	36.52200784	-80.61021986
7	36.52614873	-80.60813396
8	36.52418413	-80.61295898
9	36.52644125	-80.61226548

**Country Club Estates
Historic District
Mount Airy, Surry County, NC**



C - Contributing
N - Non-Contributing
Proposed Historic District

