



HISTORIC PROPERTIES COMMISSION

P.O. Box 2511

Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27102

919-727-2087

APPLICATION for HISTORIC DESIGNATION HISTORIC and ARCHITECTURAL

INFORMATION FORM

- Name of Property: Historic Cicero Francis Lowe House
Common C. F. Lowe House
- Owner's Name and Address: Charles Wyatt and Susan Stark Alston
204 Cascade Avenue
Winston- Salem, NC 27127'
- Location of Property: 204 Cascade Avenue (Washington Park)
Winston- Salem, North Carolina 27127 (S W corner of Broad and Cascade Avenue)
- Amount of Land to be Designated: Lot Dimensions 133' X 315' X 133' X 315'
Square footage of Living Area: 4,350 approx.
- Tax Block: 675 Tax Lot: 104 & 101

ADDITIONAL SHEETS OF PAPER WILL BE NECESSARY FOR
DOCUMENTATION ON QUESTIONS 6 THROUGH 13.

- When was the building erected? For Whom? (If you don't know the exact date, please give a general time frame.) Have there been additions or modifications? If so, describe and give dates.
- Do you know the names of any of the craftsmen who worked on the building? (i.e., architects, carpenters, contractors, landscape designers, etc.) Do any architect's plans or building accounts exist? Where?
- Do you have any old photographs of the building? If so, do you know the dates of the photographs?
- How has the building been passed down through the years, from whom to whom? (i.e., a quick chain of title) If possible, please give some background on each occupant, (i.e., occupations or other interesting facts). List the sources of your information.
- What was the building's original use, if different from today? Has the building ever been moved? List the sources of your information.
- What is the significance of this property (Please be specific and to the point). Include a complete list of sources for your information.

City of
Winston-Salem

County of
Forsyth

Town of
Kernersville

12. Describe the architecture and present condition of the structure, also including any outbuildings or other appurtenant features to be included in the designation. If the property has been restored, what were the dates of restoration and was the restoration done under the supervision of any historical group or in compliance with their requirements. If the property has not been restored, is any restoration planned for the property?
13. Is the property listed in any existing Historic Register or survey (i.e., the National Register of Historic Places or any other state or local history)? If so, please give the title of the listing.

In addition to the written application, the following materials must be submitted simultaneously:

- a black and white, 8" x 10" overall photograph clearly depicting the property being designated.
- color slides showing all 4 sides of the building (may also include any architectural details, interior and exterior, which add to the property's significance)
- a map showing the location of the property, including any outbuildings and appurtenant features

(Please label the above materials with the name of the property owner)

APPLICATION FEE \$50.00 (Check payable to Forsyth County)

The following information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

July 15, 1988
Date

Susan Alston
C. Wyatt Alston
Signature of Property Owner

Mailing Address:

C. Wyatt and Susan Alston
204 Cascade Ave. Winston-Salem, NC 27127

Telephone: [REDACTED]

APPLICATION for HISTORIC DESIGNATION cont'd

6. This house was built in 1911 for C. F. Lowe. He was a prominent Winston-Salem resident who became Vice-President of the Brown-Rogers Co., one of the most successful hardware businesses in the South. Modifications include modernizing the kitchen and baths (circa 1940's), building some closets in the hall and the master bedroom and enclosing the sleeping porch (circa 1950's), and adding a sun deck to the rear of the home (1980's).

7. According to C. F. Lowe's daughter, Janet, the house was designed by Willard C. Northup, a well-known architect in North Carolina in the early twentieth century (1882 - 1942). He received his architectural degree from the University of Pennsylvania and later formed the firm of Northup and O'Brien in Winston-Salem in 1925. The firm designed City Hall and the Forsyth County Courthouse as well as many residential houses.

Fogle Brothers Lumber Co. of Winston-Salem was responsible for the construction of the home.

8. A rare 1914 photograph exists. It shows the beautiful two-story frame Colonial Revival house when it was still new.

9. The original owner, C. F. Lowe, was born on August 23, 1868, to C. F. and Mary Thompson Lowe. He attended the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He married Margaret Robbins in 1897 and in 1908 they moved to Winston-Salem from Monroe, NC. He was a salesman for the Brown-Rogers Hardware Co.

They moved into their new house in 1912 and lived there until 1931 when they lost the house in the depression. The house was sold to the Imperial Mortgage Co., and on May 1, 1932, W. S. Lindsay and his wife, Sethelle, purchased the property. In 1946 the home was purchased by Robert V. Brawley and Emeline Thorne Brawley. They owned it until 1981 when they sold it to F. M. Brown and his wife, Karen. He is a pilot for Piedmont Airlines, and she is a Horticulturalist. They restored the front porch, painted the exterior, refinished the floors and walls, and replaced all the ceilings in the home while they lived there. C. Wyatt Alston and his wife, Susan, are in the process of purchasing the home. He is in the Marketing field, and Susan is an Interior Designer. They are interested in the historical significance of the property and the neighborhood. (Much of this information was gathered from the Nomination Form to the National Register of Historic Places 1985.)

10. This house was built as a primary residence and remains so today.

11. The Lowe House is a two-story Colonial Revival house built in Washington Park, one of the most prestigious turn-of-the-century neighborhoods in Winston-Salem. This suburb stands on one of the highest elevations in the city and features a park with a lake and gazebo. Since the trolley line ran down S. Main Street and met Cascade Avenue, this neighborhood was very accessible to commuters. Therefore, many prominent industrialists (including C. F. Lowe) built there to get away from the noise and pollution from the factories.

This house is one of the finest examples in the city of this Neoclassical Revival still serving as a residence in Winston-Salem. The interior is

marked by exquisite woodwork which is typical of the fine homes of that time. There are nine fireplaces in the home, and each one is unique. It would be very costly and time consuming to duplicate a structure such as this because of the attention to detail and the use of many fine woods. The Lowe House was of pivotal importance to Washington Park and Cascade Avenue and still is today.

Documentation

Nomination Form - National Register of Historic Places Inventory

Taylor, Gwynne S. From Frontier to Factory: An Architectural History of Forsyth County. Winston-Salem: City-County Planning Board, 1982.

Washington Park Neighborhood Association. "History of the Washington Park Area" Pamphlet. April, 1977.

12. The C. F. Lowe house is a white, two-story Neo-Classical Revival house. This home represents the transition between the massing of the earlier Queen Anne style and the symmetry and balance of the Neo-Classicism. For example, it features high chimneys with decorative caps, a high-hipped roof and an interior free-flowing plan which are reminiscent of the Queen Anne style. The strong classical entrance with Ionic columns is evidence of the Neo-Classic style. The front entrance bay has a projecting semi-circular porch and a second-story porch with Ionic columns, a pedimented gable and an oval window in the center of the gable. The front door recalls the Palladian style. The side lights and arched transom are leaded glass etched with geometric patterns. Fenestration in the house consists of large, single-pane sash windows with the exception of the window over the stairs. The east elevation features a two-story projecting bay. On the first floor this window is in the dining room and on the second floor it is

in the master bedroom. Another bay is featured on the west side in the library. The original wooden double shutters are still in excellent condition.

The entrance hall features high paneled oak wainscoting and one of the nine beautiful fireplaces. The main staircase climbs to a landing which features a three-part window with an alternating, triangular mutin pattern. The floors on the first floor are oak bordered with an inlay of walnut which forms a geometric pattern in each corner. The house was completely restored during the 1982 - 1985 time period. At that time, all the interior woodwork and walls were restored to their original beauty. The butler's pantry was removed during that time to make an eating area in the kitchen. The old linoleum was replaced with Italian ceramic tile.

The upstairs sleeping porch was enclosed to make another bedroom off the master bedroom. The baths have all been modernized, too. During the 1950's the upstairs sewing closet was converted into a bath to allow access from the hall. Also, several closets have been added in the upstairs hall and in the bedrooms to help accommodate today's lifestyle. During the 1980's, the most recent owners added a sun deck to the rear of the house. It does not interfere with any of the architectural features described and adds to the enjoyment of the home. The house sits on close to one acre of land. The landscape features one pecan tree, two magnolias, and a cherry tree. An old garage at the back of the lot was removed in the early 1960's. The present owners plan to continue the home's preservation with fresh coats of paint, some decorating and much needed landscaping.

13. In 1985, the "Cicero Francis Lowe House" was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The house is also listed in Frontier to Factory, the architectural inventory of Forsyth County.



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National Park Service

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Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Cicero Francis Lowe House

and/or common C. F. Lowe House

2. Location

street & number 204 Cascade Avenue

not for publication

city, town Winston-Salem

vicinity of

state North Carolina

code

county Forsyth

code

3. Classification

| Category | Ownership | Status | Present Use |
|---|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> district | <input type="checkbox"/> public | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied | <input type="checkbox"/> commercial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> structure | <input type="checkbox"/> both | <input type="checkbox"/> work in progress | <input type="checkbox"/> educational |
| <input type="checkbox"/> site | Public Acquisition | Accessible | <input type="checkbox"/> entertainment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> object | <input type="checkbox"/> in process | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted | <input type="checkbox"/> government |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> being considered | <input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted | <input type="checkbox"/> industrial |
| | N/A | <input type="checkbox"/> no | <input type="checkbox"/> military |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> museum |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> park |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> religious |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> scientific |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> other: |

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Brown, Jr.

street & number 204 Cascade Avenue

city, town Winston-Salem

vicinity of

state

North Carolina

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Forsyth County Hall of Justice, Register of Deeds

street & number Main Street

city, town Winston-Salem

state North Carolina

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

From Frontier To Factory, An Architectural
title History Of Forsyth County has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1981 federal state county local

depository for survey records N.C. Division of Archives and History

city, town Raleigh

state North Carolina

7. Description

| | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| Condition | | Check one | Check one |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated | <input type="checkbox"/> unaltered | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> good | <input type="checkbox"/> ruins | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered | <input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fair | <input type="checkbox"/> unexposed | | |

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Cicero F. Lowe House is a two story, frame, Colonial Revival house built in 1911 in Washington Park, one of the most prestigious turn-of-the-century neighborhoods in Winston-Salem. It stands on one of the highest elevations in the city at the intersection of Broad Street and Cascade Avenue, a residential boulevard lined with the homes of some of Winston and Salem's prominent industrialists. The house is said to have been designed by Willard C. Northup, a well-known architect in North Carolina in the early twentieth century.¹

The Colonial Revival, a style of architecture which recalled elements of the classicism of ancient architecture and a nostalgia for colonial America, was in part a reaction to the excesses of Victorian architecture. The Colonial Revival was popular in the early 20th century in Winston-Salem and reflected the wealth and success of some of the city's foremost businessmen. Most of Winston-Salem's early 20th century Colonial Revival houses represented a transition between the massing of the earlier Queen Anne style and the symmetry and balance of neo-classicism. For example, the Lowe house features high chimneys with decorative caps, a high hipped roof and an interior free-flowing plan which are reminiscent of the Queen Anne style, but the strong classical entrance with Ionic columns is evidence of the neo-classical influence. The strong modillioned cornice under the eaves and the Palladian-influenced front door emphasize the nostalgia for the architecture of colonial America.

The Cicero Lowe House features an imposing entrance bay with a projecting semi-circular porch on the first level and a second story porch with Ionic columns, a pedimented gable and an oval window in the center of the gable. The front door recalls a Palladian, three-part design with the sidelights flanked by Ionic pilasters and capped by a modillioned hood and an arched transom above the double-leaf front door. Both the sidelights and the arched transom are leaded glass etched with geometric patterns. Fenestration in the house consists of large, single-pane, sash windows with the exception of the window over the stair landing on the east side of the house, and the gabled dormers on the roof which feature arched windows with shaped muntins.

The east elevation of the house features a projecting bay with three windows for both the dining room on the first floor and the master bedroom on the second floor. Next to this bay is the window over the stair landing with its triangular muntin pattern. The south, or rear, elevation presents a projecting ell which contains the kitchen

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rear hall, and butler's pantry on the first floor, and the sleeping porch on the second floor. The present owners have added a deck to this elevation. The west elevation contains a projecting bay window in the library on the first floor which features a three-part window with diamond-patterned muntins.

On the interior of the Lowe House, the woodwork is typical of the fine Colonial Revival houses built in Winston-Salem at the turn of the century. A large entrance hall features high paneled oak wainscoting and a fireplace with interlocking Gothic arches carved on the surround. The front entrance carries the same Palladian treatment and Ionic pilasters on the interior as it does on the exterior. The staircase with its paneled wainscoting is adjacent to a side hall at the rear of the entrance hall and is not a focal point of the entrance. The plan of the house is free-flowing and the parlor, library, dining room and family room all open into the entrance hall. The floors throughout the first floor of the Lowe House are exceptionally fine and are oak bordered with an inlay of walnut which forms a geometric pattern in each corner.

The parlor is on the left and the library is on the right as one enters the front door, and both rooms are accessible through large entrances with pocket doors. The parlor fireplace opening is surrounded by tiles and the mantelpiece features Ionic columns which support a molded shelf. The library has a corner fireplace with Doric-style columns and the room also features high paneled wainscoting. Behind the library is a room originally used as a family room or children's area which also features a corner fireplace.

The rear of the entrance hall opens through pocket doors into a large dining room which features high paneled wainscoting and a fireplace with a Classical surround. The dining room also has a projecting bay with three sash windows on the east side of the house. Immediately behind the dining room is a kitchen area which originally included a butler's pantry. The kitchen and butler's pantry opened onto a rear service stair and rear hall.

The main staircase to the second floor of the Lowe House climbs to a landing which features a large, three-part window with an alternating, triangular muntin pattern. From the landing the staircase returns and leads to a spacious second floor hall which opens into four large bedrooms and a bath. The interior finish of each bedroom includes a fireplace and the south

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side of the house featured a sleeping porch which has been enclosed. The fireplace in the master bedroom features a neo-classical surround, while the other bedroom mantels contain simple pilasters which support modillioned mantel shelves.

With the exception of updating the kitchen and bathrooms, building some closets and enclosing the sleeping porch, the Cicero Lowe House has remained intact and is undergoing sensitive rehabilitation under the present ownership.

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Architectural Footnotes

¹ Author's interview with Mrs. Wilmot C. Rawlings (Janet Lowe Rawlings), Winston-Salem, North Carolina, July 18, 1984.

8. Significance

| Period | Areas of Significance—Check and justify below | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> community planning | <input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499 | <input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic | <input type="checkbox"/> conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> law | <input type="checkbox"/> science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599 | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> economics | <input type="checkbox"/> literature | <input type="checkbox"/> sculpture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> education | <input type="checkbox"/> military | <input type="checkbox"/> social |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> art | <input type="checkbox"/> engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> music | <input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> exploration settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> theater |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900– | <input type="checkbox"/> communications | <input type="checkbox"/> industry | <input type="checkbox"/> politics government | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> invention | | <input type="checkbox"/> other (specify) |

Specific dates 1911

Builder Architect (attributed to) Willard C. Northrup

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Cicero Francis Lowe House

The Cicero Francis Lowe House, one of Winston-Salem's finest surviving Colonial Revival residences, stands on a prominent elevation at the intersection of Broad Street and Cascade Avenue in the Washington Park neighborhood. It was built in 1911 for Cicero Lowe, secretary of the Brown-Rogers Hardware Company, and it is thought to have been designed by Willard C. Northrup, a prominent North Carolina architect.¹ The Washington Park neighborhood was developed by the Winston-Salem Land and Investment Company in 1892 and by 1910 many prominent industrialists and businessmen listed a Cascade Avenue address.² The Lowe House is a residence of pivotal importance to Washington Park and Cascade Avenue, and it stands as a reminder of the exuberance and prosperity which Salem and Winston enjoyed in the early twentieth century.

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Criteria Assessment

- A. The Cicero F. Lowe House is associated with the early twentieth century period in Winston-Salem when the tremendous wealth and optimism generated by the burgeoning tobacco and textile industries spawned a building boom which developed new residential areas of the city and populated prestigious neighborhoods such as Washington Park.
- B. The house is associated with Cicero Francis Lowe, a prominent citizen of Winston-Salem who became vice-president of one of the most successful hardware businesses in the south, the Brown-Rogers Company, now known as Brown-Rogers-Dixson.
- C. The Cicero F. Lowe House is attributed to the work of Willard C. Northup, one of North Carolina's most prominent early twentieth century architects. It is also one of the few outstanding Colonial Revival style residences which remain in Winston-Salem's turn of the century neighborhoods.

Cicero Francis Lowe was born in Lexington, North Carolina on August 23, 1868 to Cicero Francis and Mary Thompson Lowe. He attended the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill from 1885 to 1887. On December 3, 1897 Lowe married Margaret Robbins, also from Lexington, and shortly thereafter they moved to Monroe, North Carolina, where C. F. Lowe was employed by the Heath Hardware Company.³ In 1908 Cicero and Margaret Lowe and their children, Frank and Margaret, moved to Winston-Salem, and Lowe became a salesman for the Brown-Rogers Hardware Company. The Lowes lived at 408 West Fourth Street, near Marshall Street, in Winston.⁴

The Brown-Rogers Hardware Company was organized in Winston in 1880 by T. J. Brown and J. M. Rogers. The company operated its retail store at the northwest corner of Fourth and Main Streets in Winston, and it also quickly became one of the leading wholesale distributors in the region as well.⁵ By 1888, Dr. D. P. Robbins described

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described the Brown-Rogers Company in a Chamber of Commerce publication: "The building is 90 feet deep and the outlay in all lines of hardware is complete, the business having been greatly extended under Mr. Roger's management."⁶ Rogers later recalled that the early success of the company happened because it "did not hold to the traditional concept of the hardware store of its day. If our customers wanted it and we could get it in our store, we sold it."⁷

Brown-Rogers' booming business in the late 19th and early 20th centuries was due in part to the general atmosphere of growth and success in which Winston and Salem basked during this period. By 1896 Branson's North Carolina Business Directory listed no less than seven "development" companies for Winston and Salem, though their combined populations were fewer than 20,000.⁸ West of Winston, a tract of land on a steep ridge was developed by the West End Hotel and Land Company, which had the stated goal of promoting Winston as a healthful and beautiful resort city. The West End became an exclusive residential area during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.⁹ To the east of Winston, Dr. Simon Green Atkins purchased two lots from the Inside Land and Development Company and started an area known as Columbian Heights. It was the first neighborhood in Winston developed for black professionals and prominent citizens and was one of the few neighborhoods of its kind in North Carolina.¹⁰ To the south of Salem the Sunnyside Land Company opened up to development land which had once been E. A. Vogler's farm, "Sunnyside." With paved streets, electric lights, and street car connections, the area attracted both residential and commercial development.¹¹

Also south of Salem, Jacob Lott Ludlow, one of North Carolina's first civil engineers, laid out the Washington Park area for the Winston-Salem Land and Investment Company in 1892. The land had originally belonged to the Moravians who apparently felt that it was too steep for development so they used it for hunting.¹² The park itself included 17 acres of land, and Cascade Avenue, which led to the park, became a residential boulevard of elegant houses owned by prominent industrialists and businessmen. Cicero F. Lowe decided to build his new house on Cascade Avenue, and in 1909 he purchased a lot on the southwest corner of Broad and Cascade for \$3,000.00.¹³ The Lowe family, which now consisted of four children, moved into their new house in 1912.¹⁴ Janet Wilson Lowe and Julian L. Lowe had been born since the family moved to Winston in 1908.¹⁵ The Lowes were joined on Cascade Avenue by Henry E. Fries, president of the Winston-Salem Southbound Railway and Mayor of Salem, and by Frederick Fries Bahnson, one of the founders of the Normalair Company which produced centrifugal humidifiers for industrial use. John Worth McAlister, a real estate and insurance broker, Charles Siewers, president of the Forsyth Chair Company and the Forsyth Dining Room Company, and A. H. Eller, a prominent attorney, also built residences on Cascade in the early 1900s.¹⁶

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According to Cicero Lowe's daughter, Janet, the family's house on Cascade Avenue was designed by Willard C. Northup, one of Winston-Salem's most noted architects, and was constructed by Fogle Brothers Lumber Company of Winston.¹⁷ Northup (1882-1942) was a native of Hancock, Michigan who moved to Asheville, North Carolina as a child. He attended Drexel University, and he received his architectural degree from the University of Pennsylvania. Northup came to Winston around 1907, and in 1913 was joined by architect Leet O'Brien in his architectural practice. The name of the firm became Northup and O'Brien in 1925. Northup served as president of the North Carolina State Board of Architectural Examiners and became a fellow in the American Institute of Architects. Among the many buildings which Northup and O'Brien designed in Winston-Salem are the City Hall, the County Courthouse and a large body of residential work.¹⁸ Fogle Brothers Lumber Company, the building contractor for Cicero Lowe's house, was responsible for much of the building in both Winston and Salem in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Fogle Brothers was founded in 1871 and by 1888 was described as having built "many of the best business buildings and private residences of the Twin City."¹⁹

After the Lowes moved to Cascade Avenue in 1912, C. F. Lowe's career with Brown-Rogers continued to prosper, and in 1913 Lowe became secretary of the hardware company.²⁰ Brown-Rogers moved its store to 500 North Liberty Street in 1913 after a fire destroyed the Fourth Street building.²¹ In 1915 W. N. Dixson moved to Winston-Salem from Norfolk, Virginia, to become the vice-president and general manager of Brown-Rogers. He purchased Brown's and Rogers' shares of the business and became president of the company upon Rogers' death in 1924, at which time the name of the company changed to Brown-Rogers-Dixson.²² C. F. Lowe left Brown-Rogers-Dixson as its vice-president in 1925, and he went to work for the Binswanger Company, another hardware concern.

When the stock market crashed in 1929, Cicero F. Lowe's financial security went with it. On May 10, 1928, the Lowe's had conveyed a deed of trust to Citizens Bank of Norfolk, Virginia upon which they defaulted, and on December 12, 1931, the grand house on Cascade Avenue was sold to the Imperial Mortgage Company for \$5,000.00.²⁴ On May 1, 1932, W. S. Lindsay and his wife, Sethelle, purchased the property.²⁵

Cicero F. Lowe moved his family to the Gray Court Apartments on Broad Street, and he died at the age of 65 in 1933.²⁶ Lowe's obituary stated that "he had been a prominent citizen here many years" and his pallbearers included other prominent citizens such as James A. Gray, president of Wachovia Bank, Charles R. Fogle, president of Orinoco Building Supply Company, A. H. Eller, an attorney, Burton Craig, an attorney, and Charles Creech, president of Unique Furniture Company. Lowe's wife, Margaret, continued to live in the Gray Court Apartments until her health began

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to fail in the late 1950s. Mrs. Lowe died on January 22, 1966 at the age of 97.²⁸

The Cicero F. Lowe House was sold in 1946 to Robert V. Brawley and Emeline Thorne Brawley who owned it until 1981.²⁹ Robert V. Brawley, a prominent attorney in Winston-Salem, is the nephew of Mrs. Burton Craige (Jane Boyden). Burton Craige had served as one of C. F. Lowe's pallbearers and apparently was one of his close associates. Robert and Emeline Brawley lived in the house until 1971 when they moved to 134 Cascade Avenue, the former Burton Craige House, and they later leased the C. F. Lowe House. In 1982 Emeline Thorne Brawley sold the Lowe House to F. M. Brown and his wife, Karen, the present owners.³⁰

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Significance Statement Footnotes

¹Winston-Salem City Directory, 1911 and 1912, hereinafter cited as City Directory, with appropriate date; Author's interview with Mrs. Wilmot C. Rawlings, daughter of C. F. Lowe, July 18, 1984, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, hereinafter cited as Rawlings interview; Author's Note - The file records of Northup and O'Brien are undated, but they do not include a reference to a house for C. F. Lowe. Northup came to Winston in 1906 and O'Brien did not join him until 1913. Building permit records in Forsyth County are not available before 1930 and therefore the Lowe House architect cannot be verified through these documents.

²Forsyth County, Register of Deeds, "Plat of the Property of the Winston-Salem Land and Investment Company," J. L. Ludlow, filed for record 29 March 1892, recorded in Book 40, page 395, hereinafter cited as Ludlow plat.

³Daniel Lindsey Grant, Alumni History of the University of North Carolina (Durham: Christian and King Printing Company, second edition, 1924), 377, hereinafter cited as Alumni History.

⁴City Directory, 1908; Rawlings interview.

⁵The Sentinel (Winston-Salem, N.C.), "No. 1 Family in Merchandising," September 6, 1980, hereinafter cited as Sentinel, "No. 1 Family."

⁶D. P. Robbins, Descriptive Sketch of Winston-Salem (Winston: Sentinel Job Print, 1888), as cited in Sentinel, "No. 1 Family," hereinafter cited as Robbins, Descriptive Sketch.

⁷Sentinel, "No. 1 Family."

⁸Rev. L. Branson (ed.), The North Carolina Business Directory (Raleigh: J. A. Jones, 1896), 264, 272-273.

⁹West End Planning Group, "West End Neighborhood Plan" (Winston-Salem: privately printed by the City of Winston-Salem, 1978), 5.

¹⁰David Parham, "Slater Industrial Academy Residences of Columbian Heights," National Register Nomination, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, 1977.

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¹¹ Adelaide Fries, Stuart Thurmond Wright, J. Edwin Hendricks, Forsyth, the History of a County on the March (Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1976), 205.

¹² Ludlow plat; Washington Park Neighborhood Association, "History of the Washington Park Area," pamphlet, April, 1977.

¹³ Forsyth County, Register of Deeds, Book 96, page 420.

¹⁴ City Directory, 1912; Rawlings interview.

¹⁵ Rawlings interview.

¹⁶ Gwynne S. Taylor, From Frontier to Factory, An Architectural History of Forsyth County (Winston-Salem: City-County Planning Board, second edition, 1982), 39, hereinafter cited as Taylor, Frontier to Factory.

¹⁷ Rawlings interview.

¹⁸ Winston-Salem Section, North Carolina Chapter, American Institute of Architects, Architectural Guide, Winston-Salem and Forsyth County (Winston-Salem, 1978), 184, hereinafter cited as AIA, Guidebook; Winston-Salem Journal, "W. C. Northup, Widely Known Architect Dies," February 14, 1942.

¹⁹ Taylor, Frontier to Factory, 36-37.

²⁰ City Directory, 1912.

²¹ Sentinel, "No. 1 Family."

²² Sentinel, "No. 1 Family."

²³ City Directories, 1925, 1926; Rawlings interview.

²⁴ Forsyth County, Register of Deeds, Deed of Trust, Book 240, p. 114, Deed Book 348, p. 182.

²⁵ Forsyth County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 348, p. 272.

²⁶ Twin City Sentinel, "Lowe Rites Will Be Held Monday," September 10, 1933, hereinafter cited as Sentinel, "Lowe Rites."

²⁷ Winston-Salem Journal, "Last Tribute Is Paid Memory C. F. Lowe," September 12, 1933, hereinafter cited as Journal, "Last Tribute."

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²⁸The Sentinel (Winston-Salem, N.C.), "Mrs. Lowe Dies Here: Ill 10 Years," January 22, 1966; Winston-Salem Journal, "Mrs. C. F. Lowe Dies at Age 97," January 23, 1966.

²⁹Forsyth County, Register of Deeds, Deed Book 549, p. 300.

³⁰R. Brandt Deal, "Title Opinion to the Property of Emeline Thorne Brawley," 1981; Author's interview with Mrs. Robert V. Brawley, July 30, 1984.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(See Continuation Sheets)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Less than 1

Quadrangle name Winston-Salem East

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A 17 568200 3992165
Zone Easting Northing

B
Zone Easting Northing

C

D

E

F

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification

Tax Block 675, Lot 104

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county N/A code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gwynne S. Taylor

organization Preservation Consultant

date August 1, 1984

street & number 827 Westover Avenue

telephone

city or town Winston-Salem

state North Carolina 27104

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

William S. King, Jr.

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date 10-31-84

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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