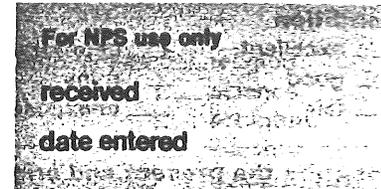


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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

## 1. Name

historic William Allen Blair House

and/or common Blair House

## 2. Location

street & number 210 S. Cherry Street \_\_\_\_\_ not for publication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 type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<u>N/A</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

## 4. Owner of Property

name Mrs. R. A. McCuiston/John Fries Blair

street & number 210 S. Cherry Street

city, town Winston-Salem \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of state North Carolina

## 5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number Main Street

city, town Winston-Salem \_\_\_\_\_ state North Carolina

## 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date 1982 \_\_\_\_\_ 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 type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input 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

### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The William A. Blair House, constructed in 1901, is one of the finest two-story frame Colonial Revival residences which remain in Winston-Salem. The house stands at 210 South Cherry Street and faces east on a lot bounded by Cherry Street, High Street, Marshall Street and Hylehurst, the 1886 Queen Anne residence of John W. Fries, Blair's father-in-law. The Blair House stands on a city block where three generations of Fries' descendants have lived, and it is one of only four high-style turn-of-the-century residences which survive along Cherry Street, formerly a residential boulevard of some of Winston-Salem's most outstanding families.

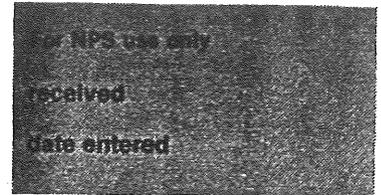
In the late 19th and early 20th centuries there occurred a reawakening of interest in architecture of the American Colonial period. The Philadelphia Centennial of 1876 is credited with starting the movement, and fashionable New York architects, McKim, Mead and White, among others, began designing in the Colonial Revival style in the 1880s. Most early examples of the style were free interpretations of Colonial architecture with details inspired by the period.<sup>1</sup>

The William A. Blair House features Colonial details such as a symmetrical facade which emphasizes the central bay, a Palladian window and gabled dormers. The Blair House was constructed by Fogle Brothers Lumber Company, an important building concern in Winston-Salem which built most of the finer residences in the town. Although research to date has not revealed the name of any architect, it seems likely that one would have been involved in the design. According to family tradition, Mary Eleanor Fries Blair, whose parents' home was Hylehurst, wanted the interior plan of her new home to be similar to Hylehurst. She figured prominently in the planning and design of the William A. Blair House.

The exterior of the Blair House features a high hipped roof with gabled dormers and central facade gable which frames a Palladian window. Most of the fenestration throughout the house consists of one-over-one, double-hung sash windows with decorative shutters. Beneath the central facade gable is a projecting second story bay emphasized by a balustrade which stands over the entrance bay of a one-story, wrap-around front porch. The entrance bay of the porch features paired Doric columns and leads up to a raised-panel, double-leaf front door surrounded with sidelights and a leaded glass transom.

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Fluted Doric columns and turned balusters lead around the edge of the front porch into the porte-cochere located on the north elevation of the house. This elevation also contains an octagonal bay at the northeast corner and a second story overhanging bay with scroll brackets near the center of the elevation. The rear or west elevation features a back porch with a flat roof and a balustrade which shelters a rear kitchen entrance. There is a basement entrance with a large, seven-paneled door at the southwest corner of this elevation. The south side of the house is accented by a projecting two-story octagonal bay with scroll brackets supporting a third-story gabled overhang.

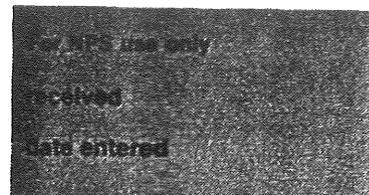
The interior of the house features a spacious inverted L-shape plan entrance hall with raised-panel oak wainscoting and a staircase which rises in the base of the "L" in the halls' northwest corner. The north and south parlors, library and dining room all open into the entrance hall through paneled pocket doors. The rear service hall which leads to the kitchen and butlers' pantry and contains service staircases to the basement and second floor, also opens off the entrance hall. The main staircase off of the entrance hall features a square, paneled newel post, turned balusters and an angled handrail and leads to a broad landing with a three-part leaded glass window. The central window panel contains a torch of stained glass and the side panels contain stained glass wreaths.

The north and south parlors flank the entrance hall, with the north parlor the larger of the two. This room, which was re-decorated in the 1920s, features an Adamesque mantel of curly maple with inlay and swags.<sup>3</sup> The walls are accented by applied bolection molding to simulate paneling above the chairrail. There is an octagonal bay on the north wall. In the south parlor the woodwork is maple. The west wall contains a neo-classical mantelpiece with fluted Ionic columns and a frieze with an applied swag. According to family members, the original overmantel with its mirror was removed from this room in the 1920s.<sup>4</sup> Maple doors, eight and a half feet tall, appear on either side of the mantel; the south door opens into a closet while the north door connects to the library.

Probably the most important room in the house to William A. Blair, an avid reader and educator, was the library. The room has a southern exposure with an octagonal bay. The three other walls are lined with oak, glass-front bookcases. The mantelpiece on the east wall features a neo-classical design executed in oak with a mirrored overmantel. The tiles surrounding the coal grate opening display mythological figures. Oak picture molding circles the room.

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The central original light fixture can be fueled by gas or electricity. A large opening on the west wall leads to a library annex with floor-to-ceiling bookshelves and a library ladder. At one end of the annex is an oak-paneled bathroom.

The dining room features an octagonal bay with a northern exposure. The wood in this room is curly red birch. According to family tradition, the birch was sent to the town of Winston for use as telephone poles, but it was not what the town had ordered. Winston offered to sell the wood to Fogle Brothers at the time it was building the Blair House and Mr. Blair agreed to its use in the dining room.<sup>5</sup> The mantel piece in this room also is neo-classical and features a mirrored overmantel. The door beside the mantelpiece leads to the butler's pantry which is lined with pine cupboards and is directly across the service hall from the kitchen. The kitchen retains its original narrow, vertical oak wainscoting and the door and window surrounds are molded with miter blocks in the corners.

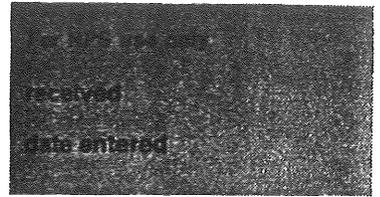
On the second floor there is a spacious stair hall off of which open five bedrooms and a rear hallway. The hall has oak baseboard and picture molding and the oak door surrounds which lead into the bedrooms are molded and feature moveable glass transoms and miter blocks. A delicate spindelwork screen frames the entrance to a hallway leading to the guest bathroom which contains the original oak wainscoting and marble basin. According to family members, the three bedrooms on the front of the house were the children's rooms; the north bedroom was used by guests, and Mr. and Mrs. Blair used the south bedroom with an octagonal bay above the library. A bathroom and linen storage area are adjacent to the Blair's bedroom, and they retain original cabinets, paneling and bath fixtures. The small bedroom in the southwest corner of the house was used by servants.<sup>6</sup>

All of the bedrooms except for the servant's room feature pine woodwork and fireplaces with mirrored overmantels and decorative coal grates with tile surrounds. The guest room retains its picture molding, and several rooms, including the stair hall, retain their original light fixtures. In addition, the stair hall features the original electrical panel installed in the house which is encased in a glass-front box with a molded oak surround.

In 1914 the center, front bedroom was divided into a bathroom and a study, and John Fries Blair was moved to a former servant's room.<sup>7</sup>

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Directly across from this servant's room are the enclosed steps to the attic. The attic is a well-lit, floored space with exposed roof truss systems and a steep flight of steps which lead to the roof.

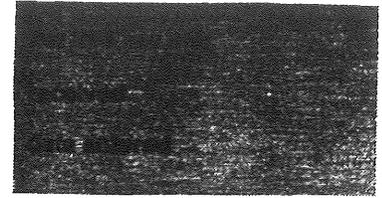
The Blair House also features a full basement which contained servants quarters, a coal chute, a furnace room, storage space and a small conservatory on the south side below the projecting bay for Mrs. Blair's plants and flowers.

The lot surrounding the Blair House is enclosed by a wrought iron fence featuring gates leading out to High Street. The Blairs had a garden on the northwest corner of the lot, and magnolias and mock orange trees remain on the property.<sup>8</sup>

The Blair House is remarkable not only for its fine detailing, but also for the high degree to which it has been preserved. The house features its original floors, wood finish on the paneling throughout the house, door and window fittings, light fixtures and other electrical and plumbing features.

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Footnotes, Architectural Description

<sup>1</sup>Virginia and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide To American Houses (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984), p.326, hereinafter cited as McAlester, Field Guide.

<sup>2</sup>Author's interview with John Fries Blair and Margaret Blair McCuiston, Winston-Salem, October 15, 1984, hereinafter cited as Blair and McCuiston interview.

<sup>3</sup>Blair and McCuiston interview.

<sup>4</sup>Blair and McCuiston interview.

<sup>5</sup>Blair and McCuiston interview.

<sup>6</sup>Blair and McCuiston interview.

<sup>7</sup>Blair and McCuiston interview.

<sup>8</sup>Blair and McCuiston interview.

# 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input 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 1901 Builder/Architect Fogle Brothers

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

### SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

The William Allen Blair House, built in 1901, is an impressive reminder of the high-style residences which lined Cherry Street in Salem and Winston around the turn of the century, and it is an important historical monument for the Twin City. The house is one of the few surviving residences along Cherry Street and it stands just north of Hylehurst, the home of John W. Fries, William A. Blair's father-in-law. William A. Blair lived in the house at 210 South Cherry Street for forty-seven years, during which he became well-known as one of the strongest advocates for public welfare in the state. Blair served as chairman of the North Carolina Board of Public Charities for forty-four years. In 1952 Blair's son, John Fries, moved back to Winston-Salem to begin the John F. Blair Publishing Company, and he lived in the house until 1983. Three generations of Fries' descendants have lived on the city block which contains Hylehurst and the Blair House, making it unique in Winston-Salem. The William A. Blair House is a physical reminder of the many highly significant accomplishments and contributions of William A. Blair, Mary Eleanor Fries Blair and their descendants to both Winston-Salem and the entire state of North Carolina.

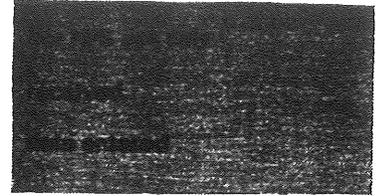
Criteria A: The W. A. Blair House is one of only four surviving high-style, turn-of-the century residences along Cherry Street, formerly the finest residential boulevard in both Salem and Winston. It is associated with the late nineteenth and early twentieth century boom periods in Winston-Salem when industrial wealth flourished and gave rise to large and impressive residences.

Criteria B: William A. Blair, Mary Eleanor Fries Blair, and their children, Margaret Blair McCuiston, Marian Hunt Blair and John Fries Blair, have all contributed significantly to the educational, business and religious life in Winston-Salem.

Criteria C: The William A. Blair House is one of the finest Colonial Revival houses remaining in Winston-Salem and it was constructed by Fogle Brothers Lumber Company, one of the best and most prolific building firms in Winston-Salem at the turn-of-the-century.

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William Allen Blair was born on June 4, 1859, near High Point in Guilford County, North Carolina, to Solomon Issac and Abigail (Hunt) Blair. Both Solomon I. Blair and his father, John Blair, were natives of Randolph County, North Carolina and were prominent members of the Quaker faith. In addition, Abigail Hunt's grandfather and great-grandfather were preachers in the Friends Church, and Nathan Hunt, her grandfather, was instrumental in the founding of Guilford College.<sup>1</sup> William A. Blair was one of seven children born to Solomon and Abigail Blair, and he grew up on his father's farm near High Point.<sup>2</sup> He began his formal education at home and attended the New Garden Preparatory School (later Guilford College) until he went to Haverford College in Pennsylvania where he received an A.B. degree in 1881. Blair then went to Harvard University for another year of study to prepare him for a career in education, and he earned another A.B. degree from Harvard in 1882.<sup>3</sup>

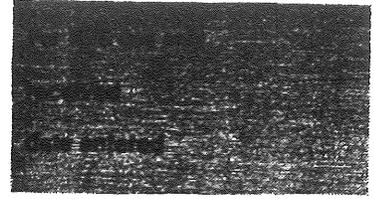
After his graduation in 1882, Blair traveled in New England and Canada studying the educational systems there, but he returned to High Point later that same year to become the principal of High Point High School. By 1883 he was a professor in the State Normal School, superintendent of Sabbath Schools for the Friends Church in North Carolina, and the superintendent of schools in High Point. In 1884 he became editor and part-owner of the newspaper, The High Point Enterprise. He returned to school, however, in 1885 to study for a Doctor of Philosophy degree at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore.<sup>4</sup> In 1887 William A. Blair came to Winston to be the superintendent of the State Normal School and to become editor and part-owner of Schoolteacher, known as "the largest and best educational magazine in the South."<sup>5</sup> In addition to his duties at the State Normal School, Blair was Winston's superintendent of schools in 1888 as well as president of the North Carolina Association of City Superintendents and the first president of the Winston Y.M.C.A.<sup>6</sup>

An account of William A. Blair's career stated that "teaching and lecturing were his most congenial vocations but the possession of unusual business ability soon brought him into contact with business affairs."<sup>7</sup> In 1890 Blair accepted the presidency of People's National Bank in Winston, and soon thereafter he decided to study law on his own in addition to his banking career. He was admitted to the North Carolina Bar in 1894.<sup>8</sup>

In 1895, at the age of thirty-six, William A. Blair married Mary Eleanor Fries, the youngest child of John W. and Agnes de Schweinitz Fries.<sup>9</sup> The Fries family was a prominent one in Salem

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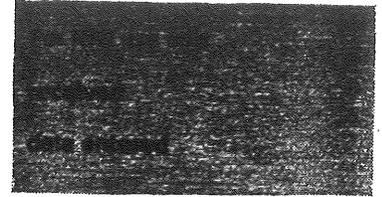
and in the Moravian Church. John W. Fries was an outstanding businessman, inventor and civic leader. He was the son of Francis Fries, one of Salem's great 19th century industrialists. Agnes de Schweinitz Fries was the daughter of Bishop Emil de Schweinitz, a well-known clergyman in the Moravian Church.<sup>10</sup> Mary Eleanor Fries was born on July 9, 1873, and she received a B.A. degree from Salem Academy and College in 1890. She was a talented artist who studied in Florence, Italy in 1890 and 1891, and her charcoal portraits of Salem College presidents still hang in the College offices. In addition to her artistic pursuits, Mary E. Fries translated Gauis the Greek by Ferdinand Broches from German to English and it was published by the Religious Tract Society of London. She also wrote the words to the Moravian hymn, "Our Fathers God To Thee We Raise," which was chosen by the church as one of its official Quincentennial hymns in 1957. William and Mary Eleanor Blair had three children: Margaret Agnes, born in 1896, Marian Hunt, born in 1898, and John Fries, born in 1903.<sup>11</sup>

The William A. Blairs lived at Hylehurst, the home of John W. Fries, for the first five years of their marriage.<sup>12</sup> Fries had purchased the city block bounded by Cherry, Brookstown, Marshall and High Streets in 1870 from Robert Gray. A one-story brick dwelling stood on the property and John and Agnes Fries lived there until 1886 when it was removed to build Hylehurst, the only structure in North Carolina known to be the work of architect Henry Hudson Holly.<sup>13</sup> According to family tradition, Mary Eleanor Blair liked the plan of Hylehurst, and when John Fries gave her and W. A. Blair the land for their new house, she patterned the interior from the plan of Hylehurst.<sup>14</sup> The house was constructed in 1901 just north of Hylehurst where the tennis court and gardens for Hylehurst had been located. Fogle Brothers Company, a well-known and prolific building concern around the turn of the century in Winston and Salem, was commissioned to build the Blair House and William Miller was the foreman.<sup>15</sup> Research has not produced the name of any architect associated with the building of the Blair House, but it seems likely that Mr. and Mrs. Blair did have some design assistance.

William A. Blair received countless honors and awards during his lifetime in fields ranging from business to education to civic and religious life. North Carolina's governor J. Melville Broughton said of Blair that he was "a man who has devoted more of his time to public service than he has to his own private and personal concerns."<sup>16</sup> In 1891 Blair was appointed to the state Board of

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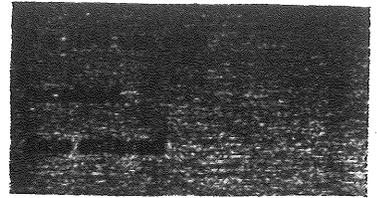
Public Charities (later called the Board of Charities and Public Welfare), and he served as its chairman from 1904 until his death in 1948. He was a founder of Slater Industrial Academy (now Winston-Salem State University) in 1892 and served on its Board of Trustees for over forty years. In 1898 Blair was elected president of the North Carolina Bankers Association, and in 1905 he was the first person from North Carolina appointed to the United States Assay Commission. Blair received the honorary title of "colonel" in 1905 from President Theodore Roosevelt after assisting him on his inaugural committee. In 1909 William A. Blair served on President William Howard Taft's inaugural committee. During his lifetime Blair was a director of Chatham Manufacturing Company and the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company, a trustee for Salem Academy and College and for the George Peabody College for Teachers, and a member of the national councils for Boy Scouts and the National Conference of Christians and Jews. He was also a master of the Winston Masonic Lodge, president of the Wachovia Historical Society, and secretary of the Chamber of Commerce for eleven years. From 1928 until his death he was president of the Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company of Winston-Salem.<sup>17</sup>

By 1941 ill health confined Colonel Blair to his home most of the time, but with characteristic energy, Blair used the time to compile three pamphlets of history, records and legends about the Moravians and Salem. Among Colonel Blair's articles were "History of the Moravian Settlements in North Carolina," "Moravian Customs," "Moravian Legends and Stories," and "Days We Celebrate And Why."<sup>18</sup> Colonel Blair's health improved and he was able to travel to Raleigh in April, 1944, to receive recognition from Governor Broughton for more than fifty years of service on the Public Welfare Board. Broughton stated that: "We meet to give recognition and to confer honor upon a man who for more than half a century devoted his life and his talents, his personality and his time to one cause, and that to the cause of human welfare."<sup>19</sup> When Blair came to the Board of Public Charities in 1891 there were no city or county welfare agencies in North Carolina, but by the end of his term every county contained a welfare organization.<sup>20</sup>

On March 2, 1948, William A. Blair died at his home on Cherry Street and on March 4th a funeral service was held at the house.<sup>21</sup> According to a newspaper account of the service, "The lower rooms of the large, old house were crowded . . . and outside many stood."<sup>22</sup> Mary Eleanor Fries Blair continued to live in the house until her death on September 3, 1966.

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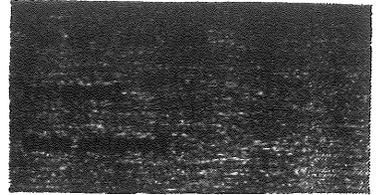
The children of William A. and Mary Eleanor Blair have been outstanding citizens in their own right. Margaret Agnes Blair received her A.B. degree from Salem College in 1914 and her B.A. from Wellesley College in 1917. She married Robert A. McCuiston on April 29, 1922, and she has been a devoted volunteer in Winston-Salem's civic and religious communities. She was a charter member of the Junior League in 1923; she served as president of the Girl Scout Council from 1940-1942, and she was elected president of the Salem College Alumnae Association and a trustee of the College from 1951-1953. Mrs. McCuiston has maintained a life-long interest in drama and has organized drama groups in both the Junior League and Home Moravian Church. She has been a delegate to many of the provincial synods of the Moravian Church and served as a member of the Moravian Archives Committee from 1961-1981.<sup>24</sup> Marian Hunt Blair (1898-1957) also attended Salem College and Wellesley, and she was the registrar of Salem College from the 1920s to the early 1940s.<sup>25</sup>

John Fries Blair's life and career has rivaled that of his father in its variety and its contributions to the community and the state. John Fries Blair followed in his father's footsteps and went to Haverford College in Pennsylvania, where he majored in philosophy and won high academic honors. After graduation in 1924, Blair entered Harvard Law School, received his law degree in 1928, and returned to Winston-Salem to practice law. He practiced law for twelve years, during which time he served as secretary of the Forsyth County Bar Association, director of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, president of the Little Theatre of Winston-Salem, and teacher of a Sunday school class at Home Moravian Church. In 1940 Blair decided that his "interest in things literary was greater than in things legal," and he closed his office and went to Columbia University to obtain a Master of Arts degree in English and comparative literature.<sup>26</sup> He became an assistant professor of English at Moravian College in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, for two years and then he returned to North Carolina to become assistant director of the Institute of Government in Chapel Hill. During his tenure in Chapel Hill he pursued his hobby of acting and he was a member of the Carolina Playmakers. After two years at the Institute, Blair became a member of the editorial staff of the University of North Carolina Press, and in 1952 he came home to Winston-Salem to the house in which he was born.<sup>27</sup>

After a year of teaching English at Salem College, John Fries Blair decided to organize his own publishing company in

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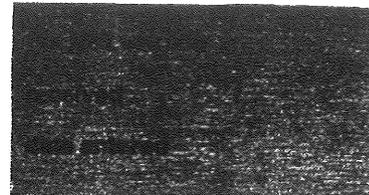
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Winston-Salem in 1954. Blair's publishing philosophy has always been to promote regional writers who might not otherwise find an outlet for their works. In his own words: "I think it is important to preserve, rather than destroy, regional differences. I think that regional companies can have an effect in helping to preserve the history of a region."<sup>28</sup> With this philosophy, John F. Blair has published books such as Ben Dixon MacNeill's The Hatterasman and Charles E. Whedbee's tales of the Outer Banks of North Carolina.<sup>29</sup> John Fries Blair has been the recipient of numerous honors and awards, and on May 18, 1981, Wake Forest University bestowed on him the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters.<sup>30</sup> In 1983 he received the North Caroliniana Society Award for "his promotion, enhancement, production and preservation of the literature of his native state."<sup>31</sup> John F. Blair, Publisher, continues today as a thriving publishing house.

John Fries Blair lived in his childhood home at 210 South Cherry Street until October, 1983, when he moved into Hylehurst with his sister, Mrs. Margaret Blair McCuiston. In December, 1984, the Blair House will be sold to Lamar S. Taft, who plans to adapt it for use as office space or an inn.

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Footnotes, Significance Statement

<sup>1</sup>History of North Carolina, North Carolina Biography, Volume IV, (New York: Lewis Publishing Company, 1919), p. 92-93, hereinafter cited as N.C. Biography.

<sup>2</sup>N.C. Biography.

<sup>3</sup>N.C. Biography; Author's interview with John Fries Blair and Margaret Blair McCuiston, Winston-Salem, October 15, 1984, hereinafter cited as Blair and McCuiston interview.

<sup>4</sup>"W. A. Blair, 88, Businessman, Educator, Dies," Winston-Salem Journal, March 3, 1948, p. 1, hereinafter cited as "W. A. Blair Dies;" N.C. Biography.

<sup>5</sup>"W. A. Blair Dies."

<sup>6</sup>"W. A. Blair Dies."

<sup>7</sup>N.C. Biography.

<sup>8</sup>N.C. Biography; "W. A. Blair Dies."

<sup>9</sup>Margaret Blair McCuiston, "Book of Origins, Robert A. McCuiston," manuscript in possession of Margaret Blair McCuiston, hereinafter cited as McCuiston, "Book of Origins."

<sup>10</sup>Adelaide L. Fries, "Family Tree Book," manuscript in possession of Mrs. Robert A. McCuiston, hereinafter cited as Fries, "Family Tree."

<sup>11</sup>Fries, "Family Tree;" McCuiston, "Book of Origins."

<sup>12</sup>Blair and McCuiston interview.

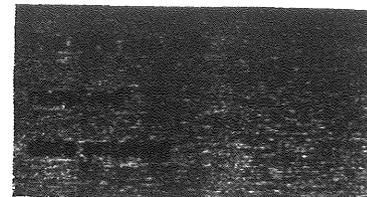
<sup>13</sup>Gwynne S. Taylor, "Hylehurst," National Register Nomination, 1983, hereinafter cited as Taylor, "Hylehurst."

<sup>14</sup>Blair and McCuiston interview.

<sup>15</sup>Blair and McCuiston interview.

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National Park Service

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Page 7

- 16 "North Carolina Recognizes 53 Years Welfare Service by Testimonial to William A. Blair," Public Welfare News, Vol. 7, No. 2, June, 1944, hereinafter cited as Public Welfare News.
- 17 McCuiston, "Book of Origins;" "W. A. Blair Dies."
- 18 Sherman Shore, "Blair Compiles 4 Volumes on Moravian History, Lore," Winston-Salem Journal, January 4, 1943.
- 19 Public Welfare News.
- 20 Public Welfare News.
- 21 "Blair Rites Conducted At Home," Twin City Sentinel, March 4, 1948, hereinafter cited as "Blair Rites."
- 22 "Blair Rites."
- 23 McCuiston, "Book of Origins;" "Mrs. William Blair, Funeral Is Monday," Winston-Salem Journal, September 4, 1966, hereinafter cited as "Mrs. William Blair."
- 24 McCuiston, "Book of Origins."
- 25 Blair and McCuiston interview.
- 26 Margaret Blair McCuiston, John Fries Blair (Chapel Hill: North Carolina Society, Inc., 1983), p. 14-15, hereinafter cited as McCuiston, John Fries Blair.
- 27 McCuiston, John Fries Blair.
- 28 Roy Thompson, "John F. Blair, Publisher," Winston-Salem Journal, May 22, 1983, as quoted in McCuiston, John Fries Blair, p. 29, hereinafter cited as Thompson, "John F. Blair."
- 29 Thompson, "John F. Blair," p. 28.
- 30 McCuiston, John Fries Blair, p. 16.
- 31 McCuiston, John Fries Blair, p. 21.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See Attached Continuation Sheet

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than 1

Quadrangle name Winston-Salem East

Quadrangle scale 1:24 000

UTM References

A 

1	7	5	6	7	8	1	0	3	9	9	4	2	1	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

B 

Zone				Easting				Northing						

C 

Zone				Easting				Northing						

D 

Zone				Easting				Northing						

E 

Zone				Easting				Northing						

F 

Zone				Easting				Northing						

G 

Zone				Easting				Northing						

H 

Zone				Easting				Northing						

Verbal boundary description and justification

Tax Block 66 Lot 101

SECTION 100-10-000

PLAT 100-10-000

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

state NA code county NA code

state code county code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gwynne S. Taylor

organization Consultant

date 11-26-84

street & number 827 Westover Avenue telephone 919-725-9000

city or town Winston-Salem

state North Carolina

# 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

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date January 31, 1985

For NPS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

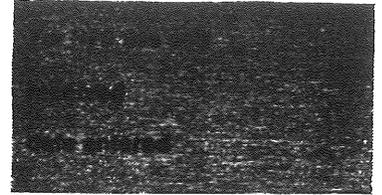
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

9

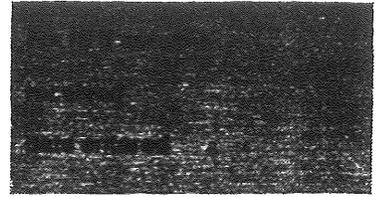
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**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
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Continuation sheet

Item number

9

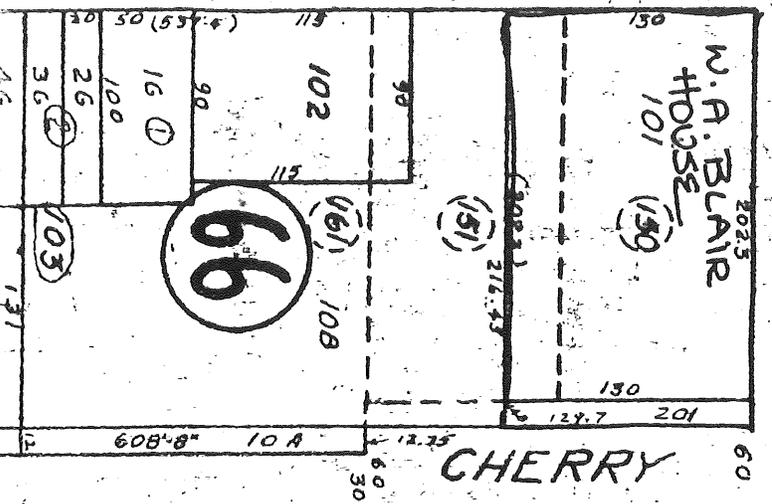
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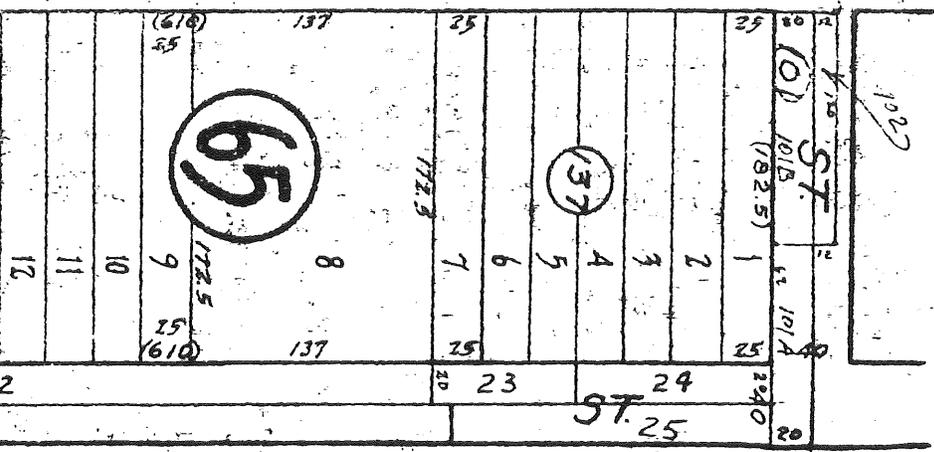
SHALL

ST. 60



CHERRY

ST



ST. 25

Fossyth County  
 W.A. Blair House  
 210 S. Cherry St

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

4956 1/11 NE  
(RURAL HALL)

36°07'30" 80°15'

568000m.E. MT. AIRY 36 MI.  
RURAL HALL 7.7 MI. 569

570

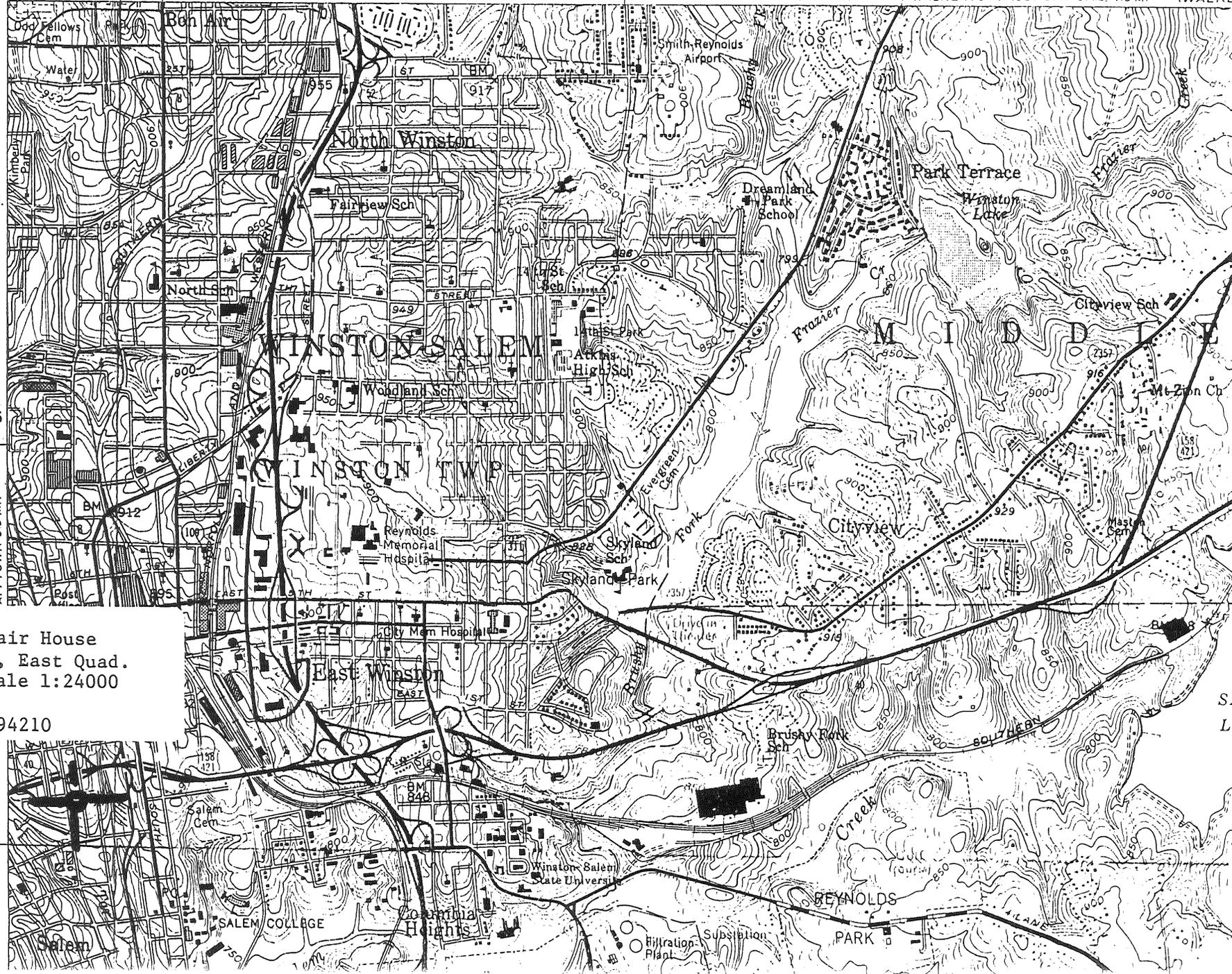
571 12'30"

DI NNIS 9 MI WALKERTOWN (JUNC. N. C. 66) 4.6 MI (WALKE 4956

3997000m.N.

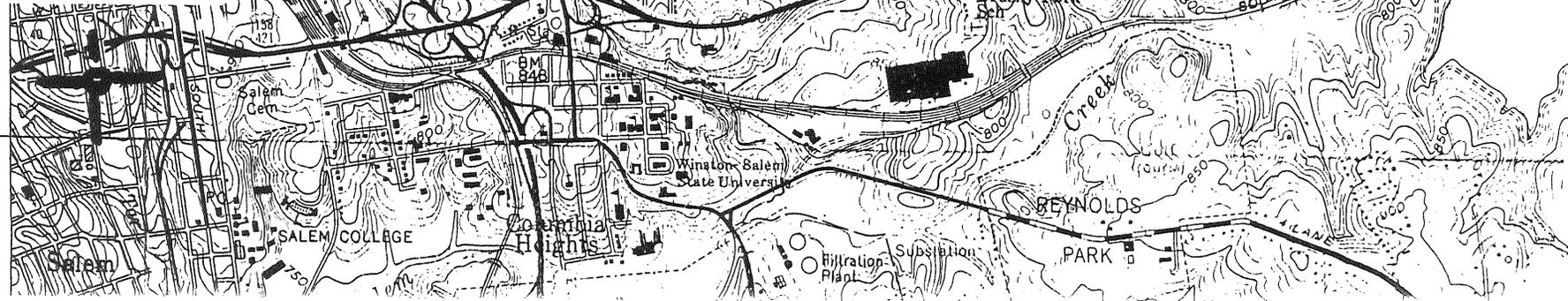
3996

DKINVILLE 29 MI.  
AFTOWN 8.3 MI.



William A. Blair House  
Winston-Salem, East Quad.  
Zone 17 Scale 1:24000

17 567810/3994210



Forsyth County  
Winston-Salem

William A. Blair House  
210 S. Cherry St.  
East elevation showing fence

