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

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

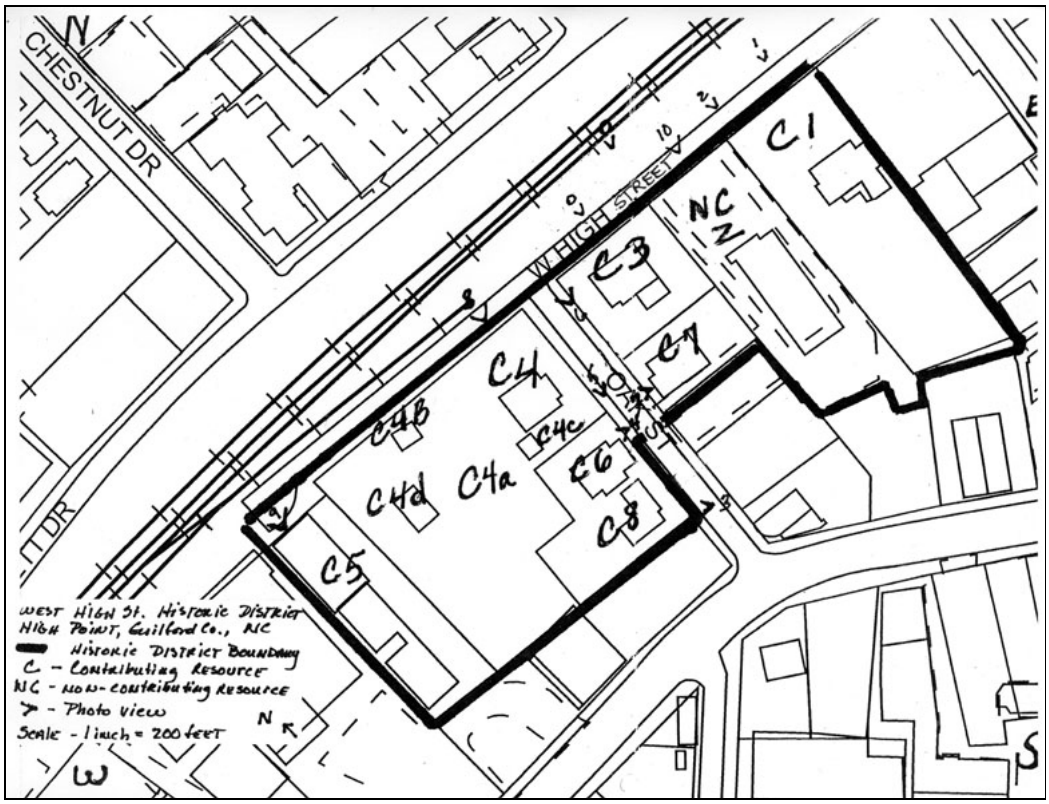
West High Street Historic District

High Point, Guilford County, GF2986, Listed 4/12/2007
Nomination by Dorothy Gay Darr and M. Ruth Little
Photographs by M. Ruth Little, February 2007

West High Street, looking west

William Thomas "Tom" Kirkman House, 415 West High Street

Annettie Brown House, 110 Oak Street



Historic District Map

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of property

historic name __West High Street Historic District___

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number _407, 409, 415, 501, 503 and 507 West High Street; 106, 107, and 110 Oak Street

not for publication N/A_

city or town ____High Point_____ vicinity N/A_

state _North Carolina_____ code _NC_ county __Guilford__ _____ code _081_ zip code _27260____

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 ___ nationally ___ statewide _X_ locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

_____ _____
Signature of certifying official Date

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

_____ _____
Signature of commenting or other official Date

_____
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
____ entered in the National Register ___ See continuation sheet.	_____	
____ determined eligible for the National Register ___ See continuation sheet.	_____	
____ determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	
____ removed from the National Register	_____	
____ other (explain): _____	_____	

_____

West High Street Historic District
Name of Property

Guilford County, N.C.
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

_X_ private
___ public-local
___ public-State
___ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

___ building(s)
_X_ district
___ site
___ structure
___ object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
10	1	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
11	1	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
5

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: single dwelling
Domestic secondary structure
Industry manufacturing facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: single dwelling
Domestic secondary structure
Social meeting hall
Commerce/Trade business
Work in progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Bungalow/Craftsman,
Late Victorian

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
foundation brick
roof asphalt
walls weatherboard
brick
other asphalt
aluminum, concrete

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

West High Street Historic District__ Guilford County, N.C. ____
Name of Property 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)

_X__ 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.

__X_ 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.

__X_ B removed from its original location.

____ C a birthplace or a grave.

____ D a cemetery.

____ E a reconstructed building, object,or structure.

____ F a commemorative property.

____ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)
Community planning and development
architecture

Period of Significance
__1879-1922____

Significant Dates
__1879

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
__N/A

Cultural Affiliation
__N/A

Architect/Builder
_unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)
___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
___ previously listed in the National Register
___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data
_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other
Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ____Approximately 5_____

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	589150	3979260	3	__	_____	_____
2	__	_____	_____	4	__	_____	_____

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title__Dorothy Gay Darr_and Ruth Little___ _____

organization_ _____ date___November 2006_____

street & number__501 W. High St. (Darr)_____ telephone_____

city or town____High Point_____ _____ state_N.C._ zip code _27260_____

12. Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps
A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs
Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number_____ telephone_____

city or town_____ state_____ zip code _____

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.0. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Section 7: Description

The West High Street Historic District is a group of eleven buildings and one garden in the central area of High Point, Guilford County, North Carolina, three blocks west of Main Street. The district borders the North Carolina Railroad tracks that run through the center of town. The district, approximately four acres large, includes three city blocks: the 400 and 500 blocks of West High Street, which run east – west along the south side of the North Carolina Railroad tracks, and the 100 block of Oak Street, which runs north – south and adjoins West High Street in the middle of the district. Eleven resources contribute to the significance of the district: six houses, three outbuildings, the Kirkman House garden, and the Kirkman Manufacturing Company (1899), a two-story frame factory adjacent to the O. Arthur Kirkman property [NR 1988]. The buildings in this historic district date from 1879 to 1922, and it contains the oldest documented building surviving in the downtown area, the 1879 Blair School [NR 1989], a frame, cruciform-shaped building. Also found in the district is one of the city's finest examples of the Queen Anne style, the 1897 Annettie Brown House. The Fraser-Wilson House (1905) and the W. T. Kirkman House (1900) are large Colonial Revival-style houses. The O. Arthur Kirkman House (1915) is a brick Colonial Revival/Craftsman-style house [NR 1988]. The only non-contributing (NC) building is the American Legion Post No. 87 (1960).

All of the contributing (C) buildings in the district retain their architectural character from the period of significance, possess integrity of design, feeling and association, and exhibit fine workmanship, with architectural details that represent their historic period. All of the contributing buildings in this district are built of natural materials native to the area: hardwoods, brick, and granite. Five of the ten contributing buildings in the district are listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places: the O. Arthur Kirkman House and Outbuildings, with four buildings total, at 501-503 West High Street, and the 1879 Blair School at 106 Oak Street.

Contributing also to the feeling, design and setting of the district's historic time and place are narrow streets, sidewalks, granite curbs, brick and granite retaining walls, broad lawns, old trees and other mature plantings. The O. Arthur Kirkman House and Outbuildings at 501-503 West High Street maintains its historic gardens covering over one and a quarter acres, representing the last surviving urban "estate" in High Point, a city which once had many homes with large lots that incorporated extensive gardens.

In addition, historic properties and neighborhoods are located near the West High Street Historic District to the north, south, east, and west. To the north across the North Carolina Railroad tracks is the Oakwood Historic District with resources dating from 1901 to 1939 [NR 1990]. To the east, within less than 600 feet, at 305 West High Street, is the Tomlinson Chair Manufacturing Company Complex [NR 1983]. To the west, adjacent to the district, is a late nineteenth and early twentieth century industrial complex which includes the 1881 A.A. Barker Company Manufacturing

Building, the oldest factory building in High Point, and a collection of brick factory buildings built by Hayworth Roll and Panel Company, beginning in 1905, the first manufacturing company of wooden veneers in the state.

INVENTORY LIST

C 1. FRASER-WILSON HOUSE. 407 West High Street. 1905. [Guilford County Historic Landmark, 1997].

This 6,200 square foot, two-story, clapboard house, with granite foundation, is the finest early example of the Colonial Revival style of architecture in High Point. Its most distinguished features are a heavy modillion cornice hipped roof and a front gabled dormer with a Palladian window motif. An original fifteen-foot deep front (north) porch wraps around the house to the east and west. The porch features sixteen Ionic columns adjoined by a heavy wooden balustrade. Three original, oak entry doors, two with large lights, face north onto this large front porch. A wide porte cochere extends to the west. Three sets of granite steps, one on the north side and two on the west side, lead from the porch to ground level. Original double hung wooden sash windows include a variety of sizes with three to eight lights over one light. There are three bay windows. A story-high stained glass window to the rear was installed on the stairway landing in the 1920s after the death of Fraser's wife, Pandora Haworth Fraser, in 1920.

The interior is characterized by spacious rooms, original unpainted quarter sawn oak woodwork, original oak doors, wooden door and window surrounds, oak floors, and eight original mantels and fireplaces, many with tile surrounds. The exterior and interior remain virtually unchanged except for several temporary modifications: the original solid oak front door and several early state-of-the art original electric light fixtures are in storage at the request of the current commercial tenant.

The house was built by industrialist Henry W. Fraser, founder of Alma Furniture Company in 1895. He sold the house to George F. Wilson, owner of the High Point Motor Company, in 1926. The house remains in the Wilson family.

NC 2. AMERICAN LEGION POST NO. 87. 409 West High Street. 1960.

The one story, rectangular brick and cement block modern building has a shallow front-gable roof. It is sited on a grassed lot with no trees. The front entrance is sheltered by an asymmetrically-gabled porch supported by four square wood posts. A tall flag pole in the front yard flies daily the American flag. The building replaced the 1906 Queen-Anne style home of L.C. and Isla Myrtle Fraser Sinclair, daughter of Henry Fraser, who lived next door at 407 West High Street.

C 3. WILLIAM THOMAS "TOM" KIRKMAN HOUSE. 415 West High Street. 1900.

The 3,600 square foot, frame, clapboard Colonial Revival-style house features a tall hip roof, front central gable with arched windows, and two chimneys. The house features an eight-foot wide wraparound front porch on the north [front], east and west, with turned posts, wooden balustrade [replaced in 1986], simple trim, and two original exterior wooden front doors with raised panels and large lights. To the rear [south] on the roof is a large dormer with window. Also to the rear on the first level is a one-story ell, with one chimney, bordered to the east and west by two shed-roof porches (one L-shaped), now enclosed [more than likely in the 1930s when the owner of the building took in boarders]. These enclosed shed-roof porches now house the kitchen and two bathrooms. The windows are double hung, wooden sash, originally with exterior, working, wooden louvered shutters [soon to be duplicated]. Today, the front remains remarkably similar to its original appearance. [see 1903 documentary photograph in J. J. Farris, High Point, NC, 1903.]

The interior remains largely intact with a traditional center hall plan featuring spacious rooms, original oak floors, five panel wooden doors, wooden window and door surrounds, plaster walls, ten-foot high ceilings, and decorative wooden spindle frieze above the landing of the staircase leading to the second floor. The first owners and builders of this house were William Thomas "Tom" Kirkman and his wife Laura Coffin Kirkman, granddaughter of Seborn Perry, the earliest documented resident of the city. [Pauline Wertz, interview with author, High Point, NC, January 19, 1988.] Tom Kirkman's youngest half brother, O. Arthur Kirkman, lived next door at 501 West High Street. [Deed Book 344, Page 329]; High Point *Enterprise*, August 17, 1900.] Today, the Historic Preservation Foundation of North Carolina carries protective easements on this house.

C 4. O. ARTHUR KIRKMAN HOUSE. 501West High Street. 1915. [NR 1988] [Guilford County Historic Landmark 1989.]

The 4000 square foot two-story front-gabled house has Flemish bond brick veneer, windows with granite sills and lintels, half-timbered and pebble-dash gables. The house has a Bungalow/Craftsman form with Colonial Revival and Tudor details.

The interior of the Kirkman House contains many fine appointments including 250 square feet of stained glass in five windows of varying sizes and shapes. The largest is the nine-foot tall stained glass window on the stair landing. In addition, the house contains high quality quarter sawn oak millwork that has never been painted. An additional exceptional interior feature is a circular, second floor balcony, directly above the first floor, centrally located, that looks up to a circular stained glass window - six feet in diameter - resting in a wooden cradle in the second floor ceiling, and lighted naturally by a skylight directly above in the attic ceiling/roof. Also featured are oak pocket doors, decorative oak ceiling moldings, oak window and door surrounds, oak floors and oak two-panel doors,

original nickel plated window and door hardware, with large, round glass doorknobs, original light fixtures with floral designs, and ten foot ceilings on the first floor and nine foot ceilings on the second floor.

The house was built for manufacturer O. Arthur Kirkman Sr., who lived in the Blair School on the site until 1911, when he moved it to the rear. This school/house is now 106 Oak Street, located in the district. The house was owned by the Kirkman family until 1986, and subsequently by the current owner, and is almost completely unaltered. Today, the Kirkman house, schoolhouse, outbuildings, and garden have protective easements carried by the Historic Preservation Foundation of North Carolina.

A contemporary of Kirkman, Pauline Wertz, said that O. Arthur Kirkman, Sr. loved oak trees so much, that as a young man of twenty-nine he reversed his first two Christian names from "Arthur Oscar" to "Oscar Arthur" so that his initials would spell OAK. [conversation with author, September 1986, High Point, NC]. Early deed books at the Guilford County Courthouse in Greensboro, NC, confirm this story. [see Guilford County Deed Records in 1898, Book 113, pages 191 and 670, in which Kirkman signed his name "Arthur O. Kirkman." For the first appearance of "O. A. Kirkman," please see Guilford County Deed Records in 1904, Book 164, page 441.] Relatives still refer to O. Arthur Kirkman, Sr. as "OAK, Sr." and his son, O. Arthur Kirkman, Jr., as "OAK, Jr." [Unpublished Letter, A. Larkin Kirkman, grandson of O. Arthur Kirkman, Sr., to author, April, 1987] The narrow side street east of Kirkman's house, originally named "Ashe Street," was changed to "Oak Street" in the early twentieth century during Kirkman's residency and is still named Oak Street today.

C 4a GARDEN. (site). The house sits prominently in front of more than one and a quarter acres of historic gardens to the west and south, begun in 1898, and heavily planted in the 1920s, and again in the 1950s and the 1960s. Today, the Kirkman gardens incorporate twelve "rooms" and feature a large grove of twenty-three old oak trees. Amidst this large grove of old oak trees, the grounds also include a cast iron fountain, originally inside the house, an octagonal cement fish pond [holding approximately 600 gallons of water], originally with a fountain at its center, and an authentic 1920s copper railroad bell mounted high on a wrought iron stand so it can be rung from the kitchen. [Two examples of this period and style of railroad bell are displayed at the historic Spencer Railroad Shops in the North Carolina Transportation Museum in Spencer, NC.] The gardens also include a 300-foot long, three-foot high, brick garden wall, with four and a half foot high brick columns spaced every twelve feet. This decorative, terraced brick garden wall connects the outbuildings and has an opening for a gate leading to the back [southwest] section of the property. Large hooks for hinges of the gates remain to show the position of the original gates, now gone. In addition, there are numerous slate, brick, and stone walks, low brick and stone retaining walls, as well as a metal grape arbor and the remnants of an old well.

C 4b. OFFICE. 503 West High Street. Ca. 1902. Although this small common bond brick front-gable office building has a separate address, it is actually an outbuilding on the O. Arthur Kirkman

estate. Located approximately 150 feet west of the main house, this 400 square foot, rectangular, brick outbuilding was the private office of Kirkman throughout his career in manufacturing, real estate, and the railroad. It has a steep gable roof, fireplace and chimney. Originally, plaster covered its interior solid brick walls. There also appears to have been a small bathroom [now gone] in the southwest corner. The front and back porches with wood posts, decorative brick balustrades, and tile flooring were added later, perhaps in the 1920s.

C 4c. GARAGE/DOG HOUSE 1915. This detached brick veneer single-car garage, located approximately twenty feet southwest of the main house, matches the style and materials of the main house with Flemish bond brick, gable roof, granite sills and lintels, pebble dash gable, decorative wooden brackets, and lunettes. The interior walls are plaster. Extending west from the garage is an attached brick dog house, with arched opening, also matching exactly the style and materials of the main house, including Flemish bond brick, wooden brackets, and pebble dash accents in its gable.

C 4d. GARAGE. ca. 1917. This 826 square foot, brick veneer double car garage, with separate enclosed office [now used for storage], has a hipped roof. This rectangular outbuilding was built by O. Arthur Kirkman, Sr. in 1916-1917 for his new business, the Interurban Motor Line, the first motorized taxi service between High Point and Greensboro. The building is completely intact except for its garage doors. The building housed the two taxis used in this business. During the day, when in service, the taxis were parked at the corner of Main and West High Streets. [See Roy Shipman, A Pictorial History of High Point, 1859-1983 (High Point: Hall Printing Company, 1983), p. 73.]

C 5. O. ARTHUR KIRKMAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY BUILDING. 507 West High Street. 1899, 1940, 1970.

The original 14,000 square foot front-gabled, two-story frame building has a center, wide double-leaf door, a single door to the west, and a window, covered with plywood to the east. The upper façade contains six-pane casements. The original heart of pine siding, evident from inside the building, is covered on the outside with asphalt roofing shingles nailed directly onto the pine siding, and a top layer of corrugated aluminum panels, twenty six inches wide, hung vertically. The side windows are covered with plywood. Facing the North Carolina Railroad tracks to the north, this manufacturing building still has its conveyor belt stretching north to the railroad spur that once serviced this factory and the Tomlinson Chair Manufacturing Company at 305 West High Street. Between 1899 and 1913, Kirkman manufactured mattresses, pillows, box springs, and cots here. On the premises was a corn husk shredder that produced mattress stuffing, but Kirkman's specialty was "fine hair mattresses."

The original front section of the two-story building is built entirely of wood except for its metal roof, brick foundation, and interior iron posts supporting the flooring and roof. A 114-foot long gable roof with wide eaves and simple wooden brackets tops the building. Original double wooden doors

survive on the front [north] and east sides**.** Evident inside are nine original wooden windows and the original freight elevator shaft. The wooden elevator was removed in the 1970s after a small fire. A vintage elevator engine remains in the attic atop the original elevator shaft. The building is largely sound and architecturally intact. Two rectangular additions were added to the rear: a two-story, 4,500 square foot brick wing was built in 1940; and a one-story, 2,500 square foot metal addition with skylights was added in 1970. The entire complex thus totals approximately 21,000 square feet. Originally, the company's water tower stood just east of Kirkman's 1917 two-car garage. Today, the Historic Preservation Foundation of North Carolina carries protective easements on this historic factory.

C 6. BLAIR SCHOOL/O. ARTHUR KIRKMAN HOUSE. 106 Oak Street. 1879, 1898, moved in 1911. [NR 1989, Boundary expansion to Kirkman House and Outbuildings]. [Guilford County Historic Landmark 1990].

This 2000 square foot, cruciform one-story frame building is the oldest documented building in downtown High Point. Within the front [north] gable is a semi-circular wooden sunburst and atop the building's cross-gabled roof are three chimneys. In 1898, when Kirkman converted the school to be his residence, he added porches to the north [front], south [back] and west with decorative Victorian style embellishments. He later enclosed portions of the front porch for a bathroom and sleeping/sun room. On the north [original front] and west sides of the building are three windows and two doors with gabled lintels. The original large wooden windows survive, many with original glass. Most of the windows are six and a half feet high with double hung wooden sashes, with six-over-six panes; except for two windows which are seven feet, two inches high with nine-over-nine panes and six windows on the enclosed sun porch with single wooden sashes, thirty five inches by forty one inches with nine panes in each window. The porches on the north [original front], south, and west sides are all covered with shed cedar shake roofs and feature turned wooden posts and balustrades and original heavy drop pendent brackets on the south. Six exterior solid wood doors survive of varying designs, all with lights, many with original glass. A simple nineteenth-century wrought iron fence lines the eastern [current front] entrance on Oak Street. The building retains a high degree of integrity from its 1898 remodeling.

On the interior, Kirkman plastered all but one of the interior wooden walls, added oak flooring over the original heart of pine, and divided the large auditorium into three separate rooms. He retained all of the building's wooden doors, wooden window and door surrounds, wooden baseboards, and original window and door hardware, as well as the building's beaded wooden ceilings which are eleven feet, nine inches high. Two fireplaces with simple mantels survive around the central chimney, but numerous flues have been covered over with the introduction of a modern heating system. It is now used as an office.

The building was moved approximately sixty feet south to its current site at 106 Oak Street by

O. Arthur Kirkman in 1911, in order to construct a new house on the site. It is the oldest surviving schoolhouse in High Point. Kirkman, a wealthy man, did not need to keep his very modest first home, especially so near. When asked of a close relation to Kirkman why he would do such a thing, she replied "sentiment." In his youth, Kirkman had attended school there and was said to have met there his future wife, Lulu. [Conversations between author and Pauline Wertz, December 1988.] Today, the building carries protective easements held by the Historic Preservation Foundation of North Carolina.

C 7. W. A. RING HOUSE. 107 Oak Street. 1922.

The W.A. Ring House is a modest, frame, one-story, 1700 square foot bungalow built south of 415 West High Street after Tom Kirkman sold his property to R.E. Jones in 1920. [Guilford County Deed Book 355, Page 328] Originally, Tom Kirkman's property incorporated approximately two acres and stretched south the entire 100 block of Oak Street to the corner of West Green Drive. But after 1920, the back section of Kirkman's property was divided and sold in smaller lots as the W.A. Ring House demonstrates. The Ring family owned a pharmacy in downtown High Point during the 1920s and later. This simple rectangular frame house sits slightly above street level facing west onto Oak Street. It has a modestly pitched cross-gable roof running both north-south and east-west, wide eaves with Craftsman-style brackets; a front porch with concrete floor and simple wooden rails; original double hung wooden window sashes of varying sizes with six over one panes; and an exterior left-hand stepped brick chimney [now stucco] at the south. In the 1950s, the Ring House was converted into a duplex which it remains today. On the exterior, a second door was added off the front porch [west] and a second rear exit was built off the southeast bedroom to the back [east]. Inside, a double wide door [probably originally French doors] opening between a large living room and dining room was plastered over. Original wooden doors, wooden door and window surrounds, and oak floors are in excellent condition.

C 8. ANNETTIE BROWN HOUSE. 110 Oak Street. 1897. [Guilford County Historic Landmark 2005].

The two-story, 3000 square foot, Queen Anne-style clapboard house with decorative wooden shingles features an original front entry [east] with double wooden doors with raised panels, leaded glass with a tulip motif in each door, and stained glass. A two-story cutaway bay wing projects from the façade, with ornate console brackets at the upper corners and a pedimented gable with decorative sawnwork bargeboard. At the south corner of the façade is a steep turret with small sash windows. A one-story porch with turned posts and decorative brackets and spindle frieze wraps around the south corner. A second-story balcony, directly above the first story porch, with turned balustrade, also wraps around the south corner. Original ornate hardware survives on the front doors and original light fixtures remain beside the exterior front and side doors. An original back door [west] also features a full length light with beveled accents. The majority of original wooden windows survive with one over one double

hung sashes.

Overall, the exterior is remarkably authentic with few changes in the last 108 years. On the interior, the first floor foyer survives intact with original wooden wainscoting, chair rail, and stairway with turned newel posts, banister, and balusters. Almost all of the original decorative wooden window and door surrounds and wooden baseboards survive on the first and second floors. Approximately seventy five percent of the original heart of pine floors, wooden four panel doors, and hardware is preserved. Two main chimneys with two fireplaces with mantels survive. Although the plaster walls on the first floor were replaced with sheetrock when the house was restored and adapted for an office in 1984, plaster walls remain intact on the second floor. Ceiling heights are ten feet, two inches on the first floor and nine feet, six inches on the second floor. The house has been rehabilitated following the Secretary of Interior's Standards of Rehabilitation. In November of 2005, the Brown House was designated a Guilford County Historic Landmark. It is currently used as an office.

Originally located at the corner of West High and Lindsay Streets at the eastern edge of the district, the Brown House was scheduled for demolition in the fall of 2003 by its owner, Lee Industries, of Newton, NC, to expand their furniture showroom. In March 2004, the house was moved one block west, approximately 500 feet from point to point, completely intact, from 401 West High Street to 110 Oak Street. It was positioned to have an even set back and elevation with its neighbor to the north, Blair School, 106 Oak Street. In terms of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, the Brown House is integral to the West High Street Historic District and its period of significance between 1879 and 1922.

The house was built in 1897 by Annettie J. Brown [1847-1927], widow of High Point physician, Dr. John Riley Brown [1836-1892]. Annettie, nicknamed "Nettie," lived in the house until her death in 1927. [High Point City Directories, 1926 and 1927.] The house remained in the Brown family until the early 1940s. [Guilford County Deed Book 105, Page 216; Book 1088, Page 188] After changing hands twice between 1945 and 1947, the house settled into the possession of Lee Wilson for twenty years, heir through the Wilson family to the Henry Fraser House next door at 407 West High Street. Wilson rented out apartments in the Brown House until his death in 1983 when the property was sold to Altizer-Cole, Inc. who adapted the building for use as an office for the company. [See Deed Book 3255, Page 987] In 1998 Lee Industries acquired the house as an office. [Deed Book 4596, Page 1588]

Section 8: Statement of Significance

The West High Street Historic District, located in the 400-500 blocks of West High Street and the 100 block of Oak Street, is an approximately four-acre district combining residential, educational, and industrial uses in the central area of High Point, North Carolina, three blocks west of the central business district on Main Street. As the oldest of two residential neighborhoods in the historic downtown, the period of significance of the West High Street Historic District begins in 1879 with the construction of Blair School [NR 1989], and ends in 1922 with the construction of the Ring House, a bungalow. The district represents a concentration of stylish houses, a school and a factory along the railroad tracks built by prominent industrialists and merchants, some interrelated. Blair School, a cross-gabled one-story frame building, was constructed in 1879, and is the oldest surviving school in the city. The Queen Anne-style Brown House, built in 1897 by the widow of High Point physician Dr. John Riley Brown, is among the oldest and finest examples of the style in High Point. The W. T. Kirkman House, built in 1900, is a large frame Colonial Revival-style house. The frame Fraser-Wilson House, built in 1905, is one of the finest Colonial Revival-style houses in the city. The O. Arthur Kirkman House [NR 1988], built in 1915, is an eclectic house of Flemish bond brick with Colonial Revival Bungalow/Craftsman elements. Its one and a quarter acre-site includes three brick outbuildings dating from 1902-1917 and a historic garden. O. Arthur Kirkman's 1899 mattress factory is located adjacent to his house, reflecting the first phase of industrial development in High Point, when manufacturers often lived beside or nearby their factories and businesses. The district meets National Register Criterion A for Community Planning and Development and Criterion C for architecture. Although the Brown House has been moved from its original location, it meets National Register Criteria Consideration B because it was moved only one block and remains in its historic community, is significant primarily for its architectural value, and its new setting is quite similar to the original setting.

Historical Background:

High Point, incorporated in 1859, was named by surveyors of the North Carolina Railroad in 1855 because it was the highest point along the entire line.[1] Built alongside the North Carolina railroad tracks, the West High Street Historic District is located along the highest elevation in the city. West High Street is thus appropriately named. Adding to this sense of the district's height is the fact that the North Carolina Railroad tracks that border the district to the north were lowered in 1938-1939 as a federal project of the Works Progress Administration of the New Deal.[2] At first known only for its hotel and the dried fruits produced by the surrounding farming community, High Point remained small, with a population of only 1,500 people in 1885, until the emergence of furniture manufacturing in the

[1] Roy Shipman, High Point, a Pictorial History, 1859-1983 (High Point: Hall Printing Company, 1983), 1.
[2] Ibid., 96-100.

1890s. Located at the center of North Carolina's hardwood forests, High Point became North Carolina's nucleus of furniture manufacturing and furniture marketing between 1888 and the early 1920s, the period of the West High Street Historic District's era of significance.

The original name of West High Street was West Railroad Avenue.[3] "High Street" appears for the first time in the High Point City Directory in 1911.[4] The orientation to the railroad tracks exemplifies the early twentieth century trend of Southern well-to-do builders of substantial homes to locate along major transportation arteries, often near factories or commercial buildings. The first residents of the West High Street Historic District contributed to this success by helping to foster furniture manufacturing and marketing as the basis for economic growth of the city.

The oldest building in the district is Blair School, built at the corner of West High and Oak Streets, in 1879. Originally built as Lynch's Select School for Boys, the private school became in 1882 the city's first public school under the direction of William A. Blair for whom it was named.[5] The schoolhouse consisted of three spacious wooden rooms: a large rectangular auditorium running north-south and two large recital rooms on the east and west respectively.[6] The schoolhouse, abandoned in favor of the larger public graded school opened for the first time in 1898, was bought that same year by O. Arthur Kirkman to be used as a private residence.[7] Kirkman added decorative Victorian era porches on three sides, and resided there until around 1911, when he moved the building south approximately sixty feet on his property in order to build his second home on West High Street.[8]

The oldest house on West High Street that stands on its original site is the 1900 W. T. "Tom" Kirkman House at 415 West High Street. The large frame Colonial Revival-style house was built for Tom Kirkman, half-brother of O. Arthur Kirkman who lived next door. Tom and his wife Laura Coffin, had nine children, seven of whom survived. Tom owned a successful dry goods store on Main Street three blocks east of his home. He served as one of High Point's first aldermen between 1898 and 1903, and supported early efforts in banking to foster economic growth of the city as a director of the locally-owned Home Banking Company between 1908 and 1915. A picture documenting Kirkman's civic service hangs in High Point's city council chambers.[9]

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[3] See Sanborn Company maps of High Point, North Carolina, 1906 and 1911.
[4] North Carolina Collection, High Point Public Library.
[5] For an early description of Lynch's Select School for Boys, see unpublished manuscript, private collection of Mrs. Pauline Wertz, entitled "Lynch's Select School for Boys," written by John J. Blair who taught at the school; for an early description of Blair School, see *The Building and the Builders of a City, High Point, North Carolina* (High Point: Chamber of Commerce, 1947), 313-315.
[6] The Building and the Builders of a City, High Point, North Carolina (High Point: Chamber of Commerce, 1947), 308.
[7] Guilford County Deed Book 113, Page 670.
[8] See the Sanborn Maps of High Point, 1906 and 1911.
[9] Shipman, High Point, a Pictorial History, 1859-1983 (High Point: Hall Printing Company, 1983), 55; High Point City Council Chambers, third floor, High Point City Hall, 211 South Hamilton Street, High Point, NC.; books of J. J. Farriss,

At 407 West High Street, early furniture manufacturer Henry Fraser built a large and very stylish frame Colonial Revival-style house in 1905. Fraser founded the Alma Furniture Company in 1895 and Myrtle Desk Company in 1899, named after his daughter Isla Myrtle Fraser. Both companies were located along West High Street nearby Fraser's home. Both companies were bought by Charles E. Hayworth, Sr. in the 1920s when Fraser moved to Florida. In the coming decades, under the direction of the Hayworth family, these companies became the largest employer in the city and, after World War II, the largest producer of wooden office furniture in the United States.[10]

Fraser's daughter, Isla Myrtle, and her husband, L. C. Sinclair, President of Myrtle Desk Company, built in 1906 a large Queen Anne-style house at 409 West High Street, next door to Henry Fraser. The Sinclair House was destroyed in 1960 to construct the American Legion building. When the Sinclairs moved to Florida in the 1920s, Henry Fraser sold his house at 407 West High Street and moved to Florida in 1926 to be with them. The second owner of Henry Fraser's home was George F. Wilson, who owned and operated the High Point Motor Company, a successful automobile dealership in the 1920s and early 1930s.[11]

The most significant industrialist who resided in the district is O. Arthur Kirkman Sr. [1875-1930]. His second residence was built in 1915 at 501 West High Street, on the site of the Blair School which he had resided in previously. Kirkman was one of High Point's first auxiliary manufacturers within the burgeoning furniture industry of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. High Point's first era of substantial economic development as a furniture manufacturing town and furniture market center occurred between 1898 and 1930, the span of Kirkman's adult life. He played a substantial role in this development. Kirkman reasoned early and wisely that since the town was producing beds and bedroom furniture, there was a market for mattresses, boxsprings, pillows, and cots. Kirkman founded his mattress factory in 1899, the O. Arthur Kirkman Manufacturing Company, at 507 West High Street, next door to his first home located at 501 West High Street. Others soon followed who produced hardware and varnishes, for example, and later fabric and glass. In each of his eight promotional books on High Point between 1900 and 1916, J. J. Farriss, editor of the local newspaper, the High Point *Enterprise*, pointed to the achievements of the O. Arthur Kirkman Manufacturing Company and to Kirkman as a civic leader.[12] By 1913, he had made his fortune and sold the company.

High Point, NC,1909, 1912, 1916 (High Point: High Point Enterprise), North Carolina Collection, High Point Public Library, High Point, NC.

[10] David Hayworth, interviews with author, High Point, NC, February 4, 6, 26, 28, 1997, Dept. of History, UNC-Chapel Hill.

[11] Holt McPherson, High Pointers of High Point (High Point: Hall Printing Company, 1976), 48.

[12] J. J. Farriss, High Point, 1916; High Point City Directory, 1916-1917 . For a picture of one of these early taxis, see Shipman, A Pictorial History of High Point, 1859-1983, 73.; Farriss, High Point, N.C. 1900-1916.

Between 1913 and 1924, Kirkman owned and operated a series of businesses from his small brick office on the property at 503 West High Street. His businesses included real estate, a coal distribution company, a harness company, and in 1917 the Interurban Motor Line which ran the first motorized taxi service between High Point and Greensboro.[13] Foremost, however, during this period between 1913 and 1924, Kirkman traded in real estate. Guilford County courthouse records show Kirkman to be one of the area's leading developers. For example, in 1916, J. J. Farriss noted that Kirkman was developing some of the best business property in the city and highlighted that he had recently "made the largest single deal recorded in real estate circles here." [14] In the early 1920s, Kirkman helped to put together a fifty-acre tract of land for High Point College [now University] founded in 1924.[15] Along with William Simmons, Kirkman owned one of the city's earliest furniture exhibition buildings between 1912 and 1915 and helped to develop the Southern Furniture Exposition Building in 1922, now the International Home Furnishings Market, the largest furniture market in the world.[16]

In 1924, in partnership with prominent Thomasville businessman Tom Finch, Kirkman bought the High Point, Thomasville, & Denton Railroad, which ran successfully as a connector line for the furniture industry under his management until his death in 1930. His son, O. Arthur Kirkman, Jr., 1900-1985, who lived his entire life at 501 West High Street, managed the railroad after the death of his father in 1930 until 1965 when it was sold to the Norfolk-Western and Seaboard Coastline Railroad. The younger Kirkman served in politics as Mayor of High Point in the 1930s, and served several terms on the High Point City Council and as the North Carolina State Senator from Guilford County between 1948 and 1961.[17] While serving in the North Carolina Senate in the 1950s, Kirkman considered running for governor, but declined because of a friend's candidacy. O. Arthur Kirkman, Jr.'s wife, Katharine Morgan Kirkman, was the first woman to be elected to the High Point City Council, serving in the 1950s, and was appointed to the city's Parks and Recreation Commission.[18] Guilford County's Kirkman Park Elementary School on Centennial Drive in High Point is named after this family.

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[13] Farriss, High Point, 1916; High Point City Directory, 1916-1917.
[14] J.J. Farriss, High Point, North Carolina, 1916.
[15] Holt McPherson, High Pointers of High Point (High Point: Hall Printing Company, 1976), p. 6.
[16] Conversations in the fall of 1986 and spring of 1987 between author and Pauline Simmons Wertz, daughter of William Simmons, local historian, and contemporary of O. Arthur Kirkman, Sr. and Jr., High Point, NC.
[17] For a detailed discussion of the organization of the HPT & D Railroad, see The Building and the Builders of a City, High Point, NC (High Point: Chamber of Commerce, 1947), pp. 236-241; and Shipman, A Pictorial History, High Point, NC, 1859-1983 , 198. For a short sketch of the life of O. Arthur Kirkman, Jr., please see Who's Who in America, A Biographical Dictionary of Notable Living Men and Women, Vol. 36. (Chicago, Illinois: A.N. Marquis & Company, 1970), p. 1246.

[18] High Point *Enterprise*, September 11, 1985.

As the owner of a railroad, O. Arthur Kirkman, Sr. kept a private railroad car on a spur in front of his office at 503 West High Street. Although the private car is now gone, remnants of the spur are still evident. At the time, owners of railroads could hook up their private cars to any train free of charge. In the 1920s, twenty-six passenger trains stopped daily in High Point. Kirkman enjoyed this advantage of railroad ownership and traveled widely by private railroad car until his death in 1930. Kirkman's wife, Lulu "Lula" Blanche Hammer Kirkman [1875-1936] was said to have always kept at least one bag packed.[19]

In his civic life, O. Arthur Kirkman, Sr. served on the first Parks Commission in High Point and for a short term in the late 1920s as a municipal judge.[20].

Throughout the early decades of the twentieth century, population grew in High Point, fueled first by the development of the furniture industry in the 1890s and then by the development of textile manufacturing introduced in 1905. Growing population, along with the first streetcars introduced in 1910, led to the beginnings of suburban growth, which were accelerated later in the 1920s by the increasing availability of automobiles. Population expanded from 14,302 in 1920, to 36,745 in 1930. Downtown residential areas survived alongside this suburban growth until the second era of economic prosperity arrived after World War II. As the furniture market expanded in downtown High Point throughout the 1950s and 1960s, and again in the 1980s and 1990s, the historic domestic architecture of downtown High Point was destroyed to make way for commercial expansion.

Community Planning and Development Context:

The West High Street Historic District reflects High Point's settlement patterns of the first generation of merchants, professionals, and industrialists. They lived near their factories and within easy walking distance of downtown, before the advent of trolleys and automobiles. The West High Street Historic District represents a "walking" downtown, a compact urban design popular in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Pre-suburban High Point was originally within a half mile radius of the center of town, where the 1855 North Carolina Railroad tracks crossed the Old Plank Road [now Main Street] completed in 1853. The Southern Railway Depot [1905], at the corner of West High Street and South Main Street, is still considered the center of town. Incorporated in 1859, High Point grew in concentric rings from this central point. Good rail connections were paramount to the success of a small industrial town like High Point. The West High Street Historic District is located beside the North Carolina Railroad tracks, demonstrating the popular practice in small southern towns

[19] Conversation between author and Pauline Wertz, who knew Lulu Kirkman personally, High Point, October 1986.

[20] Holt McPherson, High Pointers of High Point (High Point: Hall Printing Company, 1976), p. 72, 4; conversation with author and Mae Kirkman, niece of O. Arthur Kirkman, Sr., High Point, April, 1987.

to build fine homes fronting the railroad which often ran through the center of town.

As the oldest surviving residential neighborhood in the original central core, the West High Street Historic District represents an important example of historic community development. The district exemplifies a compact urban design popular in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries before the advent of trolleys and automobiles, when people got around primarily by foot, or by horse and carriage. [High Point's first trolley arrived in 1910.] These grand dwellings were the homes of High Point's early manufacturers, businessmen, and professionals. The district also demonstrates the practice of manufacturers to live near their factories. O. Arthur Kirkman's mattress factory is next door to his residence. The factories of Alma and Myrtle Desk Companies, owned by Henry Fraser, were located two blocks west of his home.

Architecture Context:

On the whole, residential architecture in Guilford County tended to be modest throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth century. Guilford County was settled mostly by yeoman farmers of English, German, and Scotch-Irish descent with an unusually large concentration of Quakers. Domestic building was composed first mostly of simple log and brick houses, often in a Quaker plan; later came the ubiquitous vernacular farmhouses in a central hall or L-shaped plan. These house types were common to both the countryside and the small towns until the turn of the twentieth century when the urban centers of Greensboro and High Point experienced unprecedented growth. Population in High Point expanded from 1,500 people in 1885 to approximately 6,000 in 1902, to 14,302 by 1920.

In High Point, splendid, sprawling houses in Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Neo-Classical Revival styles, often in combination with Bungalow/Craftsman influences arriving in the early 1910s, were built throughout the city. Many were quite elaborate. They were located along West High and Main Streets, but also on West Broad and East Washington [now Kivett Drive], Oakwood, Hamilton, Chestnut, Steel, Elm, English, Lindsay, and Wrenn Streets. Some of these houses, especially along Main Street, were exceptionally grand, reflecting the enormous profits made during the first boom era of the furniture industry in High Point. Early photographs of the city show broad tree-lined streets, mature plantings, even setbacks, complementary heights, and a host of decorative work like wrought iron fences and vine-laden trellises that reflect a small, prosperous southern town. This historic High Point was captured in photographs in the J. J. Farriss' promotional books on High Point between 1896 and 1916.[21] Today, except for a handful of isolated buildings, the only residential neighborhoods to survive from this original area of downtown development are the West High Street Historic District dating from 1879 to 1922 and the larger, and later, middle class Oakwood Historic District [NR 1990] north of the railroad dating from 1902 to 1939. The catalogue of historic architecture for Guilford

[21] Farriss, High Point, NC, 1896, 1900, 1906, 1909, 1912, 1916.

County describes the West High Street district as "a small but significant neighborhood of substantial late nineteenth and early twentieth century dwellings, a rare survival in the center city area."[22]

The oldest building in the district is Blair School at 106 Oak Street built in 1879. This simple, one-story, frame building is a fine architectural example of its era, first used as a schoolhouse from 1879 to 1896, and later as the residence of O. Arthur Kirkman from 1898 to 1911. Its original windows and doors with gabled lintels are found on nineteenth century schoolhouses. Then, when Kirkman converted the school to his residence in 1898, the porches and decorative Victorian style embellishments he added typify the modest frame "carpenter" cottages of the late nineteenth century American South.

The 1897 Annettie Brown House at 110 Oak Street, is the earliest example of the Queen Anne style in High Point. Other Queen Anne-style houses survive, but most reflect the later transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style. The Brown House features the only surviving Queen Anne style turret in the city, as well as picturesque bay windows, stained glass, two wraparound front porches with turned wooden posts and balustrade, and a highly irregular roof line with three gables. Originally located at 401 West High Street at the eastern edge of the district, the Brown House was scheduled for demolition in November of 2003 by its owner, Lee Industries of Newton, NC, to expand their furniture showroom. In March of 2004, the house was moved one block west within the district, approximately 500 feet from point to point, completely intact, to 110 Oak Street. It was positioned to have an even setback and elevation to its neighbor, Blair School, at 106 Oak Street. In terms of location, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, the Brown House remains integral to the West High Street Historic district and its period of significance between 1879 and 1922.

The oldest and the finest examples of the Colonial Revival style of architecture in the original city limits of High Point are both found in the West High Street Historic District. The W. T. Kirkman House, built in 1900, at 415 West High Street, is the oldest example of the Colonial Revival style. This simple, but imposing frame, clapboard house features a tall hip roof, with central gable with arched windows, rear dormer, and three brick chimneys. Its wide wraparound front porch extends the full width of the house and wraps to both the east and west. The Fraser-Wilson House at 407 West High Street, built in 1905, represents the finest example of the Colonial Revival style of architecture in the original core area of High Point. Its heavy modillion cornice hipped roof, front gabled dormer with a Palladian window motif, is unique in the city; and its fifteen-foot wide wraparound front porch extending to a porch cochere with sixteen Ionic columns adjoined by a heavy wooden balustrade has no equal in High Point. Other Colonial Revival style houses survive in the historic districts of Oakwood [NR] and Johnson Street [a local district with early twentieth century houses, considered High Point's

[22] H. McKeldon Smith, Architectural Resources, an Inventory of Historic Architecture, High Point, Jamestown, Gibsonville, Guilford County. North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1979, 59.

first suburb], both located to the north of the NC Railroad. But the W. T. Kirkman House and the Fraser-Wilson House, both in the West High Street Historic District, are the oldest and finest historic examples respectively of the Colonial Revival style in the city.

The last surviving urban estate, with large lot and garden, is also located in the West High Street Historic District, the O. Arthur Kirkman House and Outbuildings, at 501-503 West High Street. When Kirkman built his house in 1915, many houses in downtown High Point could be considered urban estates with large lots and extensive gardens often including outbuildings. As population and commercial pressures increased throughout the twentieth century, these estates were divided into smaller lots, and the grand houses and their outbuildings were torn down. Today, the O. Arthur Kirkman House and Outbuildings is the only one to survive. Equally unique as part of this historic complex, is the survival of the 1899 frame O. Arthur Kirkman Manufacturing Company building to the west at 507 West High Street, adjacent to his home and gardens; as well as the survival of his first home, Blair School, next door to the south at 106 Oak Street. Kirkman's second home, a two-story front gabled house, has a Bungalow/Craftsman form with Colonial Revival and Tudor details reflecting the popular tendency to incorporate eclectic styles at the turn of the twentieth century. The house contains more than 250 square feet of stained glass windows and high quality quartersawn oak also popular during this period. Its interior has a dark finishes typical of the pre-World War I era. The one and a quarter acre of gardens to the south and west contain three brick outbuildings, including an early 1902 solid brick office used by Kirkman, as well as a number of ornamental garden features, including a wrought iron fountain, a large cement fish pond, and brick and rock garden walls.

Overall, the West High Street Historic District contains a high quality collection of residences that stand out among High Point's late nineteenth and early twentieth century neighborhoods.

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Section 10:

Verbal Boundary Description

The district boundary, outlined by a heavy line, is shown on City of High Point Planometric Map 7800-13, drawn at a scale of 1 inch = 100 feet.

Boundary Justification

The district encompasses the remaining historic resources in the West High Street area.

Photographs:

The following information pertains to all photographs:

West High Street Historic District
High Point, Guilford County, NC

Photographer: Dorothy Gay Darr

Date: February 2006

Location of negatives: North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh

1. Fraser-Wilson House, 407 West High Street, looking south.
2. Fraser-Wilson House, 407 West High Street, looking southeast.
3. Annettie Brown House, 110 Oak Street, looking northwest.
4. Blair School, 106 Oak Street, looking southwest.
5. West side of Oak Street, looking south (106 and 110 Oak Street)
6. East side of Oak Street, looking south (415 West High St. and 107 Oak Street)
7. W. A. Ring House, 107 Oak Street, looking east.
8. O. Arthur Kirkman House, 501 W. High Street, looking south.
9. O. Arthur Kirkman Manufacturing Company building, 507 W. High Street, looking south.
10. American Legion Post No. 87, 409 West High Street, looking south.