See 2002 Additional Documentation appended at end of this nomination

21

State of North Carolina
Division of Archives and History

Iredell COUNTY

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY FORM FOR

QUAD

Iredell County

X MULTIPLE RESOURCE OR THEMATIC NOMINATION

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Mitchell College Historic District
AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

See Item #10 attached map.

STREET & NUMBER

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
9th

VICINITY OF

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
North Carolina	037	Iredell	097

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
X DISTRICT	PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
BUILDING(S)	PRIVATE	X UNOCCUPIED	X COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE	X BOTH	X WORK IN PROGRESS	X EDUCATIONAL	X PRIVATE RESIDENCE
SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	ENTERTAINMENT	X RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	X GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	X YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION
		X NO	MILITARY	X OTHER: Parking & vacant lots

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Multiple ownership.

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Iredell County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN
Statesville

STATE
North Carolina

6 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
Laura A. W. Phillips (Winston-Salem)

ORGANIZATION
Consultant for Survey and Planning Branch

DATE
February 4, 1980

STREET & NUMBER
Archives and History

TELEPHONE
(919) 733-6545

CITY OR TOWN
Raleigh

STATE
North Carolina

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
X EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	X UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	__RUINS	X ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
X FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Mitchell College Historic District is a highly concentrated area of primarily late nineteenth and early twentieth century structures located just west of the Statesville Commercial Historic District. Although most of the 200-plus buildings are residential in nature, the district also includes Mitchell College, the two oldest religious structures remaining in Statesville, one of the earliest cemeteries in Iredell County, and several other non-residential structures of interest.

The district occupies a prominent geographical location, being elevated on a slight hill which extends westward from the commercial district. The main approach to the district from the commercial area is dramatic, for West Broad Street, one of the two main streets in the center of Statesville, terminates in a cul-de-sac in front of the monumental 1854-1856 main building of Mitchell Community College.

Mitchell College serves, in fact, as the focal point of the district, with the other buildings arranged along tree-shaded streets surrounding it. Taking up all or part of twenty city blocks, Mitchell College District is by far the largest of the five historic districts in Iredell County. In most sections of the district, the houses have 25-50 foot setbacks from the street (depending on the street), but in a few areas the houses have setbacks of from 50-75 feet. At the same time, the majority of houses are located about 25 feet apart, though in several areas the houses are as much as 50 or more feet apart.

Because the neighborhood which grew up around Mitchell College in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century was composed of families of the middle and upper social and economic classes in the community, the houses and other buildings in the district generally display a fairly high quality of design. Numerous styles of the period are represented. While the designs are seldom bookish, they are often highly imaginative, creating a visually rich streetscape. Many of the houses are large, and over 60 percent have two stories, but few are grandiose in scale, due in part to the nature of the styles represente Most of the houses are frame, while a very few make use of other materials, such as brick veneer, stucco-covered masonry and rusticated concrete blocks. The religious, institutiona and other non-domestic buildings in the district are largely brick, though several are stucco-covered masonry.

Of the more than 200 properties in the district, 73 percent contribute to the architectural and historic qualities which give Mitchell College District its special character. Of these, seven percent are of pivotal importance. At the same time, of the 27 percent of the properties which could be considered non-contributing, only four percent are definite intrusions. Also included as non-contributing are parking lots, vacant lots, and buildings which have neither an especially positive nor an especially negative impact on the district. Most of the buildings, both contributing and non-contributing, are in good or excellent condition.

The Mitchell College District is distinct from its surroundings in being the largest area of architecturally and historically significant structures, primarily residential in nature, dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century in Statesville. Beyond the east side of the district is the downtown commercial center and beyond the other three sides are houses and other buildings which are newer than most in the district and/or of lesser quality.

The oldest part of the Mitchell College Historic District is the Fourth Creek Burying Ground, with gravestones dating from the mid-eighteenth century. Many of these reveal the imaginative skill of local artisans. Although the stone wall surrounding the cemetery was reconstructed in 1934 by the U. S. government and the city of Statesville, at least one of the gates appears to date from the early years of the cemetery. The wrought iron east gate, with its vertical pickets topped by fleur-de-lis finials, is related in design to other early cemetery gates in Iredell and especially to those at Bethany and Snow Creek churches. The east gate at Fourth Creek is hung on heavy granite posts. At the northeast corner of the cemetery wall is a tapering fieldstone post--the only one remaining of four corner posts which originally marked the boundaries of Statesville when it was established in 1789.

Information concerning the extant buildings in the Mitchell College Historic District as well as recently destroyed buildings, strongly suggests that the heaviest period of development for this area of Statesville was from ca. 1885 to ca. 1905 with the period between 1905 and 1918 following close behind. While only four percent of the extant buildings were apparently built before 1885, thirty-two percent were built between 1885 and 1905 and twenty-six percent between 1905 and 1918. Thus by 1918, sixty-two percent of the extant buildings had been constructed. By 1930, an additional sixteen percent had been built, so that as the district now stands, seventy-eight percent of the buildings were present by 1930. Of the twenty-two percent constructed after 1930, only twelve percent were built post-1950. These youngest buildings include a few small houses, Mitchell College's new buildings, and some of the gas stations and convenience stores which constitute intrusions. With the majority of buildings dating from ca. 1885-ca. 1918, the neighborhood is dominated by a late nineteenth-early twentieth century visual character. Contributing strongly to this character and to the reflection of earlier and subsequent periods of development are the numerous architectural styles present in the district.

The Greek Revival style, popular throughout the country during the mid-nineteenth century, is the earliest style represented in the district. The main building at Mitchell College (No. 1A), built between 1854 and 1856, is one of the finest examples of the style in the North Carolina Piedmont. This large, three-story, stuccoed brick building features a heroic hexastyle Doric portico across the center five bays. The second story is treated as a piano nobile adding to the elegance of the building. The central section of the building, behind the portico, is crowned with an octagonal cupola with plain balustrade above its cornice, and above each flanking wing is a smaller cupola surmounted by a dome. The George Anderson House (No. 88) was originally located on the southeast corner of W. Front and S. Mulberry streets but was moved between 1925 and 1930 one lot south to 313 S. Mulberry St. Built ca. 1860, the Anderson House is one of the oldest in Statesville and exhibits many earmarks of the Greek Revival style. Features of particular interest include the one-story front porch with solid Doric columns and fluted pilasters, the double-leaf front door with sidelights and transom, the plain door and window surrounds with plain corner blocks under the flush-sheathed

porch, the fluted surrounds with corner blocks of the windows above the front porch, the Doric corner boards, and the low gable roof with pedimented flush-sheathed ends. The William Franklin Hall House (No. 172) at 203 N. Race St. was built in 1866 and gives a strong hint of the Greek Revival style in its blocky 3 x 2 bay form, its low hipped roof and its utter simplicity, although it displays few salient details of the style.

The Gothic Revival style, which became widely popular during the mid-nineteenth century but which continued its influence well into the twentieth century, can best be seen in the religious architecture of the Mitchell College District. The best example of the style is found at 441 Walnut St. The Friends Meeting House, originally Trinity Episcopal Church (No. 29), was built ca. 1875 and is the oldest religious building remaining in Statesville. This narrow, steeply gabled brick building with lancet windows and front door reflects local originality in the ornamental brickwork of its gabled front. The recessed brick panels form window shapes as well as large and tiny Christian crosses. The Broad St. Methodist Church (No. 95) at 315 W. Broad St., built in 1907, and the former St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church (No. 38) at 222 S. Mulberry St., built in 1921, are two later examples of the Gothic Revival. Both have decorative towers, pointed-arch doors and windows, and buttresses. Perhaps the most intriguing example is the Congregation Emmanuel Synagogue (No. 102), built in 1891 at 206 Kelly St. This well-detailed brick building is actually a combination of Gothic and Romanesque Revival styles. The steeply pitched gable roof and the corner buttresses topped by metal finials are Gothic in feeling, while the round-arched front door and windows with round-arched hood moulds and the corbelled gable end cornice are Romanesque. The decorative ironwork fence which borders the synagogue yard on three sides adds further Victorian charm to this building. The synagogue is the second oldest religious building in Statesville. Houses in the Mitchell College neighborhood show little influence of the Gothic Revival--only a detail here and a detail there. One example is the Poston House (No. 94) at 123 S. Mulberry Street with its three prominently steep gables across the front.

The Queen Anne style of the late nineteenth century dominates domestic architecture in the Mitchell College District: When large scale construction efforts began in the neighborhood in the 1880s, this was the style that was in vogue. Two relatively early examples are the McRorie House (No. 10) at 522 Walnut St. and the Dr. Tom H. Anderson (No. 11) at 528 Walnut St., both built ca. 1880. The McRorie House breaks away from the rectangular box form of earlier nineteenth century houses with its west front gabled projection and second-story balcony. Its most distinctive features are the scalloped woodwork outlining the gable ends and the east-end wooden window awnings supported on delicate wooden brackets. The Anderson House next door is a more full-blown example of the style with its square corner tower, pedimented bay windows, pyramidal-roofed balcony and wealth of details including patterned wood shingles, diagonal sheathing and Chippendale latticework porch railing.

The finest example of the Queen Anne style in Iredell County is the ca. 1890 Dr. Julius Lowenstein House (No. 96) located on the south side of West Broad St. mid-block between Mulberry and Meeting streets on the eastern edge of the district. This magnificent house features a three-stage, polygonal corner tower with patterned slate roof topped by a decorative weathervane, a projecting center bay with recessed balcony at roof level, a lively bracketed front porch repeated at the second floor level of the tower, a decorative bay window with canopied balcony above on the west side, stained glass-bordered windows and other details too numerous to describe.

Other prominent examples of the Queen Anne style in the Mitchell College District include various levels of sophistication and a remarkable amount of individuality while at the same time using relatively standardized forms and details. The W. A. Thomas House (No. 129) at 302 West End Avenue, which was built ca. 1890, is a visual fantasy of exotic forms. This two-story frame house has many of the more typical Queen Anne style features, such as the two-story polygonal bay on the east side, the scallop-shingled upper story, the open balcony above the entrance, and the wrap-around porch which bows around the corner tower. Transforming the house from the typical to the unique are the onion dome roof of the round corner tower and the stained glass-filled eyebrow window on the front roof, giving the house an almost mosque-like feeling. The house at 530 W. Front Street (No. 50) was built ca. 1905 and is a somewhat later example of the style, with Colonial Revival elements. Its heavy corner shingled tower with crenellated parapet and polygonal roof is unique in the county and gives a strongly Chateauesque style feeling. The large, two-story frame J. H. Hoffman House (No. 161) at 520 West End Avenue also shows a later phase of the Queen Anne style with some classical detailing. The two-story projecting bay on the southeast corner is topped by a classical balustrade and the wrap-around porch is rounded at each end and supported by paired Doric columns set on shingled plinths. The large picture window with its stained glass fanlight transom adds a dramatic touch, while the west front shingled and "half-timbered" cross gable reflect the Colonial Revival style.

Numerous other two-story houses in the district display the Queen Anne style, and while somewhat less pretentious than those already mentioned, still possess imaginative and impressive detailing. The house at 229 N. Race St. (No. 169) is unusually symmetrical in form and detail. Its harmonious blend of woodwork includes a spindlework arched entrance on the center bay of the front porch, an arched spindlework porch railing and a pair of balconies above the entrance with spindle arches. The two-story frame house at 235 Walnut St. (No. 93) features a deep hip roof with wood-shingled cross gables and dormer, a northwest corner two-story projecting bay with spindle brackets under the corner eaves, and a one-story wrap-around porch with bracketed turned posts and turned balustrade. Such features, typical of the style, can be found on many houses in the district. The two-story house at 437 W. Front St. (No. 74) features front and side gable ends and center front balcony with the sunburst and pinwheel spiral motifs so popular during this period.

Smaller scaled one and one-and-one-half-story houses in the district also exhibit the exuberant Queen Anne style. The best example is the house at 641 West End Ave. (No. 178). This outstanding ca. 1890 cottage features a shingled front gable with Palladian-influenced window and a square turret above the main entrance with bell-cast polygonal roof and quatrefoil-shaped window on each face. The whimsy of this house is completed by a wrap-around porch with bracketed posts and turned balustrade. The house at 415 Walnut St. (No. 34) is a playful study of curves: the arch of the front window is echoed by the curve of the gable-end bargeboard above and by the rounded corner of the wrap-around front porch with spindle frieze, bracketed posts and turned balustrade. The apparently unaltered M. J. Colvert House at 214 S. Race St. is a good example of the small Queen Anne style cottage. Its deep hip roof with shingled cross gables and its wrap-around porch with rounded corner, turned posts and balustrade and open sawnwork brackets are typical features of the style.

During the early years of the twentieth century, two classically-inspired styles became widespread in Statesville--the Colonial Revival and the Neo-Classical Revival. In the Mitchell College neighborhood, the Colonial Revival was the better represented of the two with numerous interpretations of the style present. One of the most beautiful examples of the Colonial Revival in Iredell County is the ca. 1910 Ludwig Ash House (No. 18) at 643 Walnut Street. The Ash House shows a combination of influences from the Georgian and Federal periods, typical of the Colonial Revival. Symmetrical in form, this sophisticated two-story frame house features a low hip roof, a center front cross gable with fanlight set in diagonally-sheathed tympanum, a dentiled cornice, and a classical entrance porch with balustraded roof. All details are well-executed. Similar to the Ash House are the 1906 J. W. Poston House (No. 78) at 409 W. Front St. and the 1915 Fred T. Slane House (No. 77) at 415 W. Front Street. Each has a blocky form three bays wide, a hip roof with interior chimneys, and is generally Georgian in feeling. While the Poston House has a front cross gable (as in the Ash House), the Slane House has two hipped-roof dormers. Both have wrap-around Doric porches with pedimented cross-gable accenting the entrance bay. Somewhat later in date, and perhaps more bookish in design, are the 1925 L. N. Mills House (No. 153) at 410 West End Ave. and the ca. 1930 Mills Apartment (No. 142) at 304-310 West End Ave., both two-story brick structures with gable roof and interior end chimneys. The L. N. Mills House is three bays wide with three gabled dormers. The centerpiece of the house is the main entrance in the Federal style with sidelights, elliptical fanlight transom with keystone above, and pedimented Doric pilaster surround. The Mills Apartments building is seven bays wide with 8/8 sash windows, a dentiled cornice with eave returns, quarter-round windows in the gable ends, one-story recessed corner porches. A beautiful Georgian style entrance has fluted Doric pilasters, paneled reveal, full entablature with triglyphs and metopes, and a modillioned pediment.

Another phase of the Colonial Revival style--that which imitated Dutch Colonial (or gambrel-roofed English Colonial)--is also well-represented in the district. By far the most striking example, and truly one of the most beautiful houses in the district, is the Charles E. Mills House (No. 145) at 324 West End Avenue. This

imaginative 1897 house, which retains many playful details of the Queen Anne style, was designed by architect Schwend whose Charlotte firm also designed the fourth Iredell County Courthouse. The house features a large gambrel roof with flared eaves and a smaller-scale projecting center facade which duplicates the gambrel roof of the main facade. Details of note include shingled gambrel ends, pointed arch sash windows, recessed balcony, a second-story triangular oriel window, and a huge center bay picture window with stained glass fanlight. A one-story Doric porch wraps around the central projecting facade. Other examples of this phase of the Colonial Revival are the ca. 1910 Cooper House (No. 183) at 131 N. Race St. and the ca. 1905 house at 131 N. Mulberry St. (No. 201). The Cooper House has a broad gambrel roof facing the street and a wrap-around Doric porch. The house at 131 N. Mulberry has undergone several alterations but retains its broad gambrel roof facing the street. In this case, the upper pitch of the gambrel projects slightly and is enclosed by a horizontal modillioned band, thus forming a pediment.

Still other variations of the Colonial Revival style are evident in the Mitchell College neighborhood. Both the Major Robbins House (No. 200) at 139 N. Mulberry St., built ca. 1900, and the house at 123 N. Mulberry St. (No. 202), also built ca. 1900, have ornate cross-gables with scalloped shingles covered by imitation half-timbering reminiscent of a popular wall treatment of the early Colonial period in America. Both houses also have a modillioned cornice at the roofline. The finest example of the style among the smaller houses in the district is found at 222 N. Race Street. The Clark House (No. 164) was built ca. 1905 and exhibits some of the most well-defined Colonial Revival features in the district. The highlight of this house is the delicate Palladian window in the front gable end with its traceried sash, fluted keystone and corner finials. The house also features paneled chimneys, oval stained glass windows on either side of the paneled front door, and a delicate porch with slender Doric columns.

The most ostentatious style to appear in the first quarter of the twentieth century was the Neo-Classical Revival style, generally characterized by the use of Classical forms on a grand scale. Although many houses in the district reflect the influence of this style through the widespread use of one-story Classical porches, few buildings in the district exhibit the full-blown possibilities of the style. Two which do, however, the Holland House (No. 79) at 403 W. Front St. and the First Presbyterian Church (No. 100) on the southwest corner of Meeting St. and West End Ave., are especially fine examples. The Holland House was constructed ca. 1905 of rusticated concrete blocks, a rather unusual treatment for Statesville. This massive two-story house has a monumental two-story Doric portico on the center bay of the front with a one-story Doric porch underneath which wraps around both sides (a typical Neo-Classical porch treatment). Interestingly enough, the posts of the portico and the posts and balustrade of the porch are all concrete. A note of individuality is found in the unusual pigeon deterrents located within the pediments of the portico and the cross gables--lifelike plaster owls in each corner. The monumentality of

First Presbyterian Church is increased by its location at the top of a hill overlooking the commercial area of town. Built in 1924, this large brick and stone structure features an impressive hexastyle Doric pedimented portico across the front. On the sides of the church, Doric pilasters spearate large arched windows. The whole is crowned by a dentiled cornice with paneled parapet above.

A different interpretation of the classical theme can be seen in a small group of houses in the district which reflect characteristics of the Regency Revival style. Two especially good examples are the R. A. Cooper House (No. 17), built in 1920 at 646 Walnut St. and the Dr. Ross McElwee House (No. 152) at 404 West End Ave. which was built in 1918. Both feature a three-part massing with plain stuccoed walls and elegant, though somewhat austere, classical detailing; a low roofline with parapets; sunrooms; a front piazza; and French doors with round-arched fanlight transoms. The Cooper House has the more delicate classical detailing of the two with its Adamesque influenced semi-elliptical entrance porch and ironwork grills above the entrance and two windows of the center block. The McElwee House is plainer than the Cooper House and bolder in its detailing with its main entrance accented by paired Doric pilasters, full entablature and paneled, stepped parapet above. Both houses retain a matching garage in the rear.

Examples of the English-influenced Elizabethan and Tudor Revival styles can also be found in the Mitchell College Historic District. The best example of the Elizabethan Revival is the Craig House (No. 92) at 323 Walnut Street. This large, ca. 1918 brick veneer house carries a wealth of details which work together to create a strong image of the style. Its features include a patterned slate hip roof with flared, bracketed eaves and gabled dormers with arched windows; a front porch and right side porte-cochere with heavy, banded brick posts and gabled entrances with half-timbered effect; a piazza; several leaded and beveled glass windows, brick corner quoins, and molded chimneys. Several smaller-scale, two-story houses in the district also reflect the Elizabethan Revival style but in a more subtle way than the Craig House. A good example is the Stephens House (No. 44) at 444 W. Front Street. It, too, is brick-veneered, has a hip roof, gabled entrance with half-timbered effect, front porch and side porte-cochere, and heavy brick posts with corner bricks of contrasting color to give the effect of quoining.

The best examples of the Tudor Revival style are located side-by-side on West End Avenue. The 1927 Statesville Woman's Club (No. 194) at 513-517 West End Avenue is the older and more sophisticated of the two. Its lower story is brick veneered, while the upper is of wood and stucco giving a half-timbered effect. Corner front porches have paired Doric posts supporting a Tudor-arched frieze, which echoes the stronger Tudor arch of the ornate stone main entrance. Multi-paned casement windows add to the medieval flavor of this building. Like the Woman's Club, the house at 507 West End Ave. (No. 195) makes use of brick veneered and "half-timbered" surfaces. Adding to the medieval feeling of this house are a large stone chimney and an oriel window with diamond-shaped muntins.

The Bungaloid style, perhaps the least imposing of the early twentieth century styles and yet immensely popular, appeared in the Mitchell College neighborhood with numerous examples built primarily during the decade between 1915 and 1925. Two basic types are present--the true bungalow, a small one or one-and-one-half-story house, and the larger, two-story house built in the manner of the bungalow.

A prime example of the smaller version of the Bungaloid style can be seen in the Julius Edgar Dietz House (No. 2) at 410 Walnut Street. This rustic 1916 bungalow has a front porch incorporated under the main gabled roof. Typical of the style, the Dietz House makes use of shingled walls and cobblestone chimney stacks, porch and front steps. Another good example is the house at 635 Walnut St. (No. 19). Like the Dietz House, this house has a front porch recessed beneath the main gable roof, and a large shed dormer. The porch has heavy tapered wood posts with large, wing-like brackets set on weatherboarded plinths. Rectangular bay windows are found on either side of the house. A variation of this popular form is illustrated by the house at 124 Kelly St. (No. 99). This house is completely shingled and exhibits a clipped gable roof with shed and clipped-gable dormers on the front as well as a swell in the roof over the entrance. A highly individualistic bungalow is found at 216 Maple St. (No. 115). This low frame bungalow has a gable roof with offset gabled porch, with roof ridges accented by metal cresting. The really unusual aspect of this house is its coordinated driveway, garage and garden fence on the east side. The fence is composed of a metal latticework design with metal cubes precariously balanced on top of fence posts. A latticework gates opens to the driveway, which is lined with metal latticework and concrete lampposts. The small garage at the end of the drive has an arched roof with widely overhanging eaves.

Most examples of the two-story, Bungaloid style houses in the district have much in common, as demonstrated by the C. E. Keiger House at 622 West End Ave. (No. 174), the house at 425 Walnut St. (No. 32), and the house at 420 W. Front St. (No. 39). Each has a broad gable roof with widely overhanging bracketed eaves and gable end to street, as well as a front porch with low, broad gable roof facing the street and heavy-set porch posts. Both houses at 420 W. Bront St. and 425 Walnut St. have weatherboarded walls and square-cut wood-shingled gable ends, while the Keiger House is faced with brick veneer.

The Bungaloid style even had its effect on commercial architecture. The former Shell Gas Station at 601 W. Front St. (No. 67) is a small brick veneer and stucco structure with low clay tile hip roof, widely overhanging eaves, and front porte-cochere supported by a massive rusticated plinth and plain wooden brackets.

The remaining buildings in the district are primarily small, 1940-1960s houses and several intrusive gas stations, convenience stores and apartment complexes dating from the 1960s and 1970s.

A majority of the buildings in the district are well-preserved, though a few have undergone unfortunate alterations. While the Mitchell College District has perhaps the best collection of architectural gems in Statesville, it also has a larger percentage of non-contributing properties than the other historic districts, and at the same time its preservation is undergoing more adverse pressures. To combat these threats to preservation, a neighborhood association has been formed. Yet the pressures persist. Some of the problems are in the form of new apartment complexes which are incompatible with the neighborhood (e.g. No. 16 and No. 105); gas stations and convenience stores (No. 52, No. 91, No. 137); parking lots (No. 179); vacant houses torn down--sometimes to make way for possible new commercial development (No. 70); and houses turned into apartments--at times in an unsympathetic manner and then with little maintenance--as seen especially along W. Front Street. The Lowenstein House (No. 96) one of the pivotal buildings in the district, and the best example of the Queen Anne style in Iredell County, is being severely threatened by the proposed expansion of the adjacent Broad St. Methodist Church, itself a building which contributes both historically and architecturally to the district. The greatest threat, however, is posed by Mitchell College. This is ironic, for the college has always been a focal point of the neighborhood and community, and it was around this institution that the neighborhood grew. Its main building is one of only six properties in Iredell County already listed in the National Register. Yet it is creating a serious threat to the surrounding houses by its expansion. During the past few years the college has built several large structures which appear as overscaled Classical monuments and do not contribute to the architectural qualities of the district. In addition the college has been purchasing the surrounding houses, especially on Walnut St. and West End Ave., and some of these have already been demolished. Others are likely to be in the future, even though at the present time the college is adaptively re-using some of the houses on Walnut St. for its Art Department, Music Department, and for other functions. There does not appear to be an easy solution to this problem which will allow for both the increasing space demands of Mitchell College and at the same time for the preservation of this important neighborhood.

(Additional information on each of the 203 properties in the Mitchell College Historic District is included in the accompanying inventory list.)

Inventory Number, Name, Address,
Date, Assessment, and Description

1. Mitchell College
(Complex of buildings forming campus)
500 W. Broad St.
(A) 1854-56, (B) Ca. 1960, (C) 1966,
(E) Ca. 1960, (F) 1979, (G) Mid-20th C.,
(H) Ca. 1940' (I) Ca. 1940, (J) Ca. 1970
(K) Ca. 1970
(A) P, (B) F, (C) F, (D) ~~F~~ PL, (E) F, (F) F, (G) I,
(H) F, (I) F, (J) I, (K) I, (L) ~~F~~ PL, (M) ~~F~~ PL, (N) ~~F~~ PL

(A) Three-story Greek Revival main building with hexestyle Doric piano nobile portico on east facade. Listed in National Register.
(B) Neo-Classical Revival Student Union with Greek Doric portico.
(C) Large, two-story brick veneer Neo-Classical Revival Library. with Ionic portico.
(D) Large paved parking lot behind Library.
(E) Large, two-story, brick veneer Neo-Classical Revival classroom building with pedimented Doric portico, dentiled cornice and corner quoins.
(F) Large, two-story brick veneer Neo-Classical Revival building with Doric portico, ~~under construction~~.
(G) Large, two-story, gable-roof storage building covered with ersatz brick.
(H) Low one-story frame building.
(I) Low one-story frame, gable-roof building.
(J) Large corrugated metal building.
(K) Large corrugated metal storage/utility building.
(L) Paved parking lot which begins behind facade line of houses on either side. Grass and trees between parking lot and street.
(M) Paved parking lot.
(N) Paved parking lot.

2. Julius Edgar Dietz House
410 Walnut St.
1916, ~~1911-1918 (SM)~~
C

One and one-half-story rustic bungalow with shingled upper story and weatherboarded lower story. River rock from Catawba River used for porch and chimneys. The house was built by contractor T. E. Frye for Julius Edgar Dietz who was secretary and treasurer of Cooper Furniture Company.

INVENTORY LIST - MITCHELL COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT, STATESVILLE

The following inventory list includes all properties located within the Mitchell College Historic District, keyed by number to the inventory maps.

Dating: Most dates given are those revealed by the Sanborn Maps and indicated by the (SM) after the date. Dates given as, for example, "by 1905" mean that the 1905 map was the first one to illustrate this area and that in that year the building was already present. Dates given as, for example, "1911-1918" mean that the building was not present on the 1911 map but was on the 1918 map, so that it must have been built between those years. More than one dating period given for a particular property indicates several known phases of building. Dates which are not listed as being based on the Sanborn Maps are either based on other types of documentation or are mid-20th century in date.

Assessment: All properties are coded by letter as to their relative value within the district, and these assessments are, in turn, color-coded on the inventory map. The following is an assessment key:

P - Pivotal	Those properties which because of their historical, architectural and/or cultural characteristics play a primary, central or "pivotal" role in establishing the qualities for which the district is significant.
C - Contributing	Those properties which, while not pivotal, are supportive of, and contribute to, the historical, architectural and/or cultural characteristics for which the district is significant.
F - Fill	Those properties which have neither an especially negative impact on the general characteristics of the district.
I - Intrusive	Those properties which have a definite negative impact on the historical, architectural and/or cultural characteristics for which which the district is significant.
GS - ~~Grassy~~ Green Space	Planned green space or park area.
PL - Parking Lot	Paved or unpaved parking area.
VL - Vacant Lot	Grass or dirt-covered area, not used as parking lot, but also not intended as a planned green ~~space~~ space or park.

we now are especially

3. Wallace House
420 Walnut St.
by 1900 (SM), 1905-1911 (SM)
C

~~Ca. 1895.~~ Large two-story ~~rambling~~ frame late Victorian house with projecting central bay, second story balconies and enclosed porches. Wrap-around porch on left side and front, ~~with a~~ and large, pavilion-like porch on right side, (a ca. 1910 addition) with paired Doric columns and wood shingled skirt. Presently, Mitchell College Art Department.

4. House
Between 420 and 430 Walnut St.
Ca. 1935
F

One-story frame house covered with asbestos shingles. Gable end front. Front porch has paired Doric posts. Set back from street.

5. House
430 Walnut St.
by 1900 (SM)
C

~~Late 19th C.~~ Two-story frame late Victorian dwelling with center cross gable, exterior end chimneys and sawnwork porch railing. Small one-story frame outbuilding used as apartment located at left rear.

6. William Henry Cornelius House
434-436 Walnut St.
1896, ~~by 1900 (SM)~~
C

Large two-story frame late Victorian house with clipped gable roof, front two-story bay window with spandrels and dado in herringbone pattern. Replacement front porch with heavy brick posts. Frame garage at right rear of house and vertical board frame outbuilding at left rear. The house was built for William Henry Cornelius and is now occupied by his daughter.

7. Gill House
442 Walnut St.
by 1900 (SM)
C

~~Ca. 1900.~~ Two-story frame late Victorian house with German siding. Front porch and front first-story windows are replacements.

8. Frazier House
506 Walnut St.
by 1911 (SM)
C

~~Ca. 1900.~~ Two-story frame late Victorian house with hipped roof, front cross gables with shingled ends, and rectangular and triangular bay windows on right side. Wrap-around Doric porch with pedimented entrance bay and second story balcony above main entrance. Two frame garage and storage buildings at rear of property. Now used as Music Department of Mitchell College.

9. E. Louise Gilbert House
514 Walnut St.
1958
F

Two-story brick veneer and frame house reminiscent of 17th C. New England houses with its second story front overhang and central chimney. One-story frame shed in rear. Miss Gilbert was an artist who taught in the local schools for years. She was also illustrator of Iredell, Piedmont County.

10. McRorie House
522 Walnut St.
by 1911 (SM)
C

Ca. 1880. Two-story frame Victorian house with sawnwork bargeboards on gable ends, bracketed canopies over right side windows, and a second-story balcony over main entrance, which has sidelights and transom. One-story front porch has spindle frieze.

11. Dr. Tom H. Anderson House
528 Walnut St.
by 1911 (SM)
P

Ca. 1880. Large two-story frame Queen Anne house with steep roof in combinations of hip, pyramidal, polygonal, shed, and gable. Square ~~turret~~ corner tower on right side with diagonally paneled frieze, polygonal two-story wing on left side, and front balcony. Front porch has turned posts and spindle frieze. House covered with German siding, and staggered lapped wood shingles form wide skirt between first and second stories and ~~appear~~ also along bottom of projecting bays. Board and batten outbuilding (perhaps original) and two frame shed buildings at rear.
Dr. Anderson was a physician.

12. Douglas House
602 Walnut St.
by 1911 (SM)
C

Ca. 1905. One-story late Victorian frame cottage with deep hip roof, two front shingled cross gables and a bracketed wrap-around porch. One-story carport/storage building at left rear.

13. J. I. Tomlin House
610 Walnut St.
1940
C

Two-story brick veneer Neo-Colonial Revival house built for J. I. Tomlin, a furniture manufacturer's representative.

14. John Sloop House
618 Walnut St.
by 1918 (SM)
C

Ca. 1900. One-story frame late Victorian cottage with deep hip roof, front shingled cross gables, and a wrap-around porch with slender wood posts - the upper 2/3's of which are fluted. Wood and fiberglass carport at right rear and frame outbuilding at left rear.

15. R.A. Cooper House
624 Walnut St.
by 1918 (SM)
C

Ca. 1910. Two-story frame Neo-Classical Revival influenced house with wrap-around porch with Ionic columns and pedimented entrance bay. Wood and metal garage at right rear. Cooper was a distiller until prohibition, and then worked as a banker, furniture ~~manufacturer~~ wholesaler and theater owner. (See also #17.)

16. Apartment Complex
626-636 Walnut St.
Ca. 1970
I

Two-story Colonial style apartment complex (about 31 units) running from Walnut to Cherry St.

17. R. A. Cooper House
646 Walnut St.
1920, ~~1918-1925 (SM)~~
C

One-story stuccoed Regency Revival style house with flat roof, projecting side wings, ~~with~~ French doors ~~having round arched openings~~, with fanlight transoms,

17. R. A. Cooper House (Cont'd.)

front piazza, semi-elliptical classical entrance porch, and casement windows. Center section of houses has ironwork grills in recessed parapet panels. Matching stucco and brick garage at left rear of house, and side retaining wall of river rock. R. A. Cooper, who earlier lived at 624 Walnut St. (#15), built this house when he retired.

18. Ludwig Ash House
643 Walnut St.
by 1925 (SM)
C

Ca. 1910. Large two-story frame Colonial Revival house with Federal style details, hip roof, center front cross gable with fanlight set in diagonally-boarded tympanum. One-story Doric entrance porch with balustraded deck above. One-story frame outbuilding at right rear of property. Ludwig Ash, as early as 1900 had a factory in Statesville which produced chewing tobacco. (See Academy Hill District.)

19. House
635 Walnut St.
by 1918 (SM)
C

One and one-half-story frame bungalow with gable roof, wide overhanging eaves, shed dormer across front, and second story rectangular bay windows on either side. Heavy porch posts. One-story matching frame outbuilding (possibly servants' quarters) with two doors and central chimney at rear.

20. Tabor House
625 Walnut St.
by 1918 (SM)
C

Ca. 1910. One-and-one-half-story frame house with Victorian and Bungaloid characteristics. Broad gable roof encompasses wrap-around porch with tapered wood posts on brick plinths. Right corner of house bows out under porch to form a circular bay.

21. House
619 Walnut St.
by 1918 (SM); 1925-1930 (SM)
C

Small one-story frame cottage with low gabled roof and low porch with tapered posts set on brick plinths. Open carport at right side.

22. House
611-613 Walnut St.
late 19th cent. ~~1884, by 1918 (SM)~~, 1920
C

Two-story frame late Victorian house. Originally located on adjacent lot at corner of Walnut and Race Sts. Apparently one-story until moved in 1920 to present location and altered. Now has hip roof, flared eaves, front shingled cross gables, and one-story porch with tapered wood posts on brick plinths. One-story frame garage at left rear.

23. H. Oscar Steele House
603 Walnut St.
1920, ~~1918-1925 (SM)~~
C

Two-story yellow brick veneer house with flanking one-story wings, hipped roof of clay tile, and hipped-roof entrance porch with fluted Doric columns. Matching two-story yellow brick garage at rear. H. Oscar Steele was the son of J. C. Steele and was in charge of advertising and sales for J. C. Steele and Sons Foundry. Oscar Steele's residence prior to this was ~~No. 17 of~~ the Academy Hill District. at 502 S. Mulberry St., #17 in

24. Frame House
531 Walnut St.
by 1911 (SM)
C

Ca. 1906. One-story frame late Victorian cottage, deep hip roof, front and side cross gables, and bracketed wrap-around porch. Cinder-block and wood carport at rear.

25. House
523 Walnut St.
by 1911 (SM)
C

~~Ca. 1910.~~ Two-story weatherboard and shingle house, with hip and gable roof, wrap-around Doric porch. Frame garage/apartment at right rear.

26. Graves House
515 Walnut St.
Ca. 1935
C

Two-story brick veneer Neo-Colonial revival house with Federal style entrance and gable roof of slate. Brick garage at left rear.

27. Herman Wallace House
507 Walnut St.
by 1911 (SM)
C

~~Ca. 1910.~~ Two-story frame house with hip roof, front gabled dormer, and wrap-around Ionic porch with balcony over front center bay. Small slate-roof outbuilding (seems contemporary) with house at left rear of house with a later frame shed next to it.

28. Bristol House
501 Walnut St.
by 1911 (SM)
C

~~Ca. 1905.~~ One and one-half-story frame late Victorian house with deep hip roof and front and side shingled cross gables. Wrap-around Doric porch.

29. (former) Trinity Episcopal Church
441 Walnut St.
by 1911 (SM)
P

Ca. 1875. Common bond brick Gothic Revival church with gable end front, steep gabled entrance porch and frame bell tower. Pointed arch door and windows and decorative recessed brick areas in arch and cross patterns. Twentieth century addition at left rear side and frame garage at rear. In 1870 the lot on Walnut was purchased and by 1876 the church building had been constructed. When the building was consecrated in 1879, it was given the name Trinity Episcopal Church. In 1968 Trinity moved to North Center Street, and the structure is presently used by Quakers and is called Friends Meeting House.

30. Powell House
437 Walnut St.
1911-1918 (SM)
C

~~Ca. 1918.~~ Two-story frame house with low hip roof, overhanging bracketed eaves exterior end chimneys, Federal style doorway, and finely detailed Doric front porch. Two-story frame garage/apartment at right rear.

31. Furchess House
431 Walnut St.
by 1911 (SM)
C

~~Ca. 1905.~~ Two-story frame house, 3 bays wide, with low gable roof, exterior end chimneys, and a one-story hip-roof Doric porch across front. Frame garage at left rear.

32. House
425 Walnut St.
1911-1918 (SM)
C

Two-story frame, gable-end front Bungaloid house with bracketed eaves, shingled gable ends on main roof and porch roof. Heavy banded brick posts on front porch. Two attached frame storage buildings behind house.

33. R. D. Grier House
421 Walnut St.
by 1911 (SM)
C

Two-story frame house, 3 bays wide, with gable roof, exterior end chimneys, Federal style entrance and one-story Doric front porch. Frame double garage with two dormers at left rear.

34. Murdock House
415 Walnut St.
by 1911 (SM)
C

Ca. 1890. One-story frame Queen Anne style cottage (now covered with aluminum siding) with truncated hip roof with cross gables, gable end bargeboard, and wrap-around porch with spindle frieze. Two small frame outbuildings behind house.

35. Simons House
411 Walnut St.
by 1911 (SM)
C

Two-story frame late Victorian house showing Classical influence. Hip roof, clipped cross gable, hipped dormer, and Doric front porch with pedimented central bay. Frame garage behind house.

36. House
407 Walnut St.
by 1911 (SM), 1911-1918 (SM)
C

Two-story frame house with hip-on-gable roof. Wrap-around porch with paired Doric posts on brick plinths took on its present form by 1918. Small frame shed at rear.

37. Alex Steele House
403 Walnut St.
1917, ~~1911-1918 (SM)~~
C

Two-story, gable-end front, brick veneer house with Flemish bond decorative work, overhanging bracketed eaves, and 16/1 sash. Front porch and right side porte-cochère supported by brick posts. Matching two-story garage/apartment with attached carport at rear.

38. (former) St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church
218-222 S. Mulberry St.
1921, ~~1918-1925 (SM)~~, Ca. 1956
C, C, ~~&~~ PL

(A) Brick Gothic Revival church designed by Charlotte architect Louis H. Asbury. Center tower with steep slate spire, pointed arch stained glass windows, corner buttresses, stone trim. (1921)
(B) Two-story brick veneer rectory with hip roof, and doors and windows accented with stone or concrete quoining. (ca. 1956)
(C) Large unpaved parking lot behind church.

39. House
420 W. Front St.
1918-1925 (SM)
C

~~Ca. 1920.~~ Two-story frame Bungaloid style house with wide overhanging eaves, shingled gable ends on main roof and front porch. Porte-cochère on left side.

40. House
424 W. Front St.
by 1905 (SM)
C

~~Ca. 1900.~~ Two-story frame late Victorian house with hip roof. ~~and~~ One-story bay window with segmental-arched picture window on left front. Wrap-around porch with fluted posts and turned balustrade.

41. House
430 W. Front St.
1909, ~~1905-1911 (SM)~~
C

Two-story frame house with hip roof and left front cross gable. Wrap-around Doric porch with hip roof. Frame garage at left rear.

42. House
434 W. Front St.
1909, ~~1905-1911 (SM)~~
C

Very plain two-story frame house now covered with aluminum siding, hip roof with hipped dormer and center chimney. Front porch with square Doric posts.

43. House
438 W. Front St.
by 1905 (SM), mid-20th cent.
F

~~Early 20th C.~~ One and one-half-story frame house with hip roof and large hipped dormers on front and side. Greatly altered.

44. ~~George~~ Gladys K. Stephens House
444 W. Front St.
1916, ~~1911-1918 (SM)~~
C

Two-story brick veneer Elizabethan revival style house with hip roof and pedimented right front cross gable. Front porch has large pedimented entrance bay with "half-timber" detailing and paired brick posts inset with small Doric ~~inset~~ colonettes. Porch extends on right side to form porte-cochère. Two-story brick garage at right rear.

45. O. W. Slane House
502 W. Front St.
1916, ~~1911-1918 (SM)~~ ca 1910 per Hacked note
C

Two-story Flemish bond brick veneer house with hip roof, overhanging bracketed eaves, front cross gable, and ornate entrance with leaded and beveled glass. Front porch has fluted Ionic columns on brick plinths. Porch becomes closed-in sun porch on right side and porte-cochère on left. Two-story matching brick garage at left rear. This structure was built for O. W. Slane, who came to Statesville from Pittsburgh, Pa. and organized O. W. Slane Glass Co. for the manufacture of mirrors. The company is still in operation, ~~today.~~

46. A. F. Alexander House
506 W. Front St.
1911-1918 (SM)
C

~~Ca. 1918.~~ One and one-half-story frame bungalow with gable roof, front shed dormer, front porch with Doric posts set on brick plinths. Very similar to 510 W. Front St. and shares rear garage with it. This

46. A. F. Alexander House (Cont'd.)

house and 510 W. Front St. were built at the same time. It is interesting to note that the two structures were purchased by twin brothers who married twin sisters.

47. Carl Alexander House
510 W. Front St.
1911-1918 (SM)
C

~~Ca. 1918.~~ One and one-half-story frame bungalow matching 506 W. Front St. and sharing rear garage with it. (See #46)

48. House
514 W. Front St.
by 1911 (SM)
C

~~Ca. 1905.~~ Large two-story frame house with hip roof, pedimented cross gables, and traceried picture windows flanking main entrance. Wrap-around Doric porch with Doric balcony above center bay. Two-story frame garage/apartment at right rear.

49. House
522 W. Front St.
by 1911 (SM)
C

~~Ca. 1910.~~ One and one-half-story frame cottage with deep hip roof and large, shingled, cross-gabled front dormer. Wrap-around porch with Doric posts set on brick plinths.

50. House
530 W. Front St.
by 1911 (SM)
P

Ca. 1905.
~~Ca. 1905.~~ Two-story frame Chateauesque style house with corner polygonal shingled ~~turret~~ tower terminating in crenellated parapet and conical roof. Double-leaf front door with leaded glass transom. Wrap-around Doric porch . Rusticated stone foundation and steps. Frame outbuilding with interior chimney at right rear of house. Large two-story frame multi-car garage at right rear corner of property.

51. M. J. Colvert House
214 S. Race St.
by 1911 (SM)
C

Ca. 1900. One-story frame Victorian cottage with deep hip roof and shingled cross gables. Wrap-around porch with rounded corner, turned posts and balustrade and open sawnwork brackets. Frame garage at left rear.

52. 7-11 Store
600 West Front St.
Ca. 1970
I, PL

Brick veneer and plastic convenience store. In front of store is paved parking lot.

53. Johnson House
618 W. Front St.
by 1911 (SM)
C

Ca. 1905
~~Ca. 1905.~~ One and one-half-story frame late Victorian cottage with deep hip roof and a pair of cross gables covered with pressed tin shingles. Wrap-around Doric porch with rounded corner and gable-roofed balcony above center bay.

54. House
624 W. Front St.
Ca. 1940
F

One-story frame Williamsburg Revival house.

55. House
638 W. Front St.
Ca. 1940
F

One-story stucco-covered house with classical entrance porch and windows in groups of two's and three's.

56. House
642 W. Front St.
1918-1925 (SM)
C

~~Ca. 1920.~~ One and one-half-story brick veneer bungalow with gable roof and large, low cross-gable dormer on front with four 8/1 windows. Front porch with bracketed eaves has heavy brick posts and solid brick balustrade. Porch extends on right side to form a sun room. Dividing point between house and foundation outlined by "soldier course" brickwork. Small shingled garage in rear.

57. House
646 W. Front St.
1918-1925 (SM)
C

~~Ca. 1920.~~ One and one-half-story brick bungalow with bracketed eaves and gabled dormer on front. Upper half-story and gable end now covered with ersatz brick. Front porch has low arches above stuccoed posts set on brick plinths. Porte-cochère on right side and small shingled garage in rear.

58. House
652 W. Front St.
1918-1925 (SM)
C

~~Ca. 1920.~~ Two-story brick Bungaloid style house with gable roof, wide overhanging bracketed eaves, gable end to street. Dark brick detailing of doors, windows and corners of house. Front door ~~with~~ has sidelights and transom. Front porch (which extends on left to form porte-cochère) has hip roof and brick posts with projecting brick bands. Brick and frame garage in rear with eave brackets matching those of house.

59. House
653 W. Front St.
Ca. 1935.
F

Simple two-story Bungaloid style house covered with asbestos shingles. Gable roof with hipped dormer on front. Small frame garage in rear. Deteriorated condition.

60. House
649 W. Front St.
1918-1925 (SM)
C

~~Ca. 1920.~~ One and one-half-story frame bungalow with gable roof, front cross-gable dormer, and square cut shingles covering gable ends. bracketed eaves. Front porch has tapered wood Doric posts on brick plinths.

61. House
645 W. Front St
1925-1930 (SM)
F

~~Ca. 1928.~~ simple One and one-half-story brick veneered bungalow. ~~with~~ Gable roof ~~and~~ has front and rear clipped gable ends. Front porch has tapered wood posts set on brick plinth. ~~Quality~~ Much poorer quality than many bungalows in district.

62. A. L. Stevenson House
639 W. Front St.
by 1918 (SM)
C

Ca. 1900. Two-story frame late Victorian house with paneled ornament in entrance gable over which is centered a one-bay balcony with a spindle balustrade, frieze, and a "ship's wheel" motif in tympanum. Wrap-around bracketed porch. Frame garage at left rear.

63. House
629 W. Front St.
by 1918 (SM), 1918-1925 (SM)
C

One and one-half story frame bungalow with certain feature related to the late Greek Revival/Italianate period. Gable roof with shed dormer across front. Front porch has tapered wood posts on brick plinths. House may actually date from the late 19th or early 20th century, with major alterations in the Bungaloid style between 1918 and 1925.

64. House
621 W. Front St.
by 1918 (SM)
C

Ca. 1910. Two-story frame late Victorian house with some classical tendencies. One-story wrap-around Doric porch with matching gabled balcony over center bay.

65. Vacant lot
Between 621 and 607 W. Front St.
VL

Grass-covered vacant lot.

66. Commercial Building
607 W. Front St.
1925-1930 (SM)
C

One-story brick veneer commercial structure with unaltered storefront having recessed entrances, plate glass windows, and colored glass transoms.

67. (former) Shell Gas Station
601 W. Front St.
1925-1930 (SM)
C

Brick veneer and stucco structure with low clay tile hip roof, wide overhanging eaves, and front porte-cochere supported by massive rusticated plinth and wooden brackets.

68. House
531 W. Front St.
by 1911 (SM)
C

Ca. 1900. One-story frame late Victorian cottage with deep hip roof, shingled cross gables, and wrap-around porch with turned posts.

69. Mason Clegge House
527 W. Front St.
Ca. 1900, 1925-1930 (SM)
C

One-story frame late Victorian cottage with deep hip roof, cross gables and front porch with Doric posts. Originally located on NW corner of W. Front and S. Race Sts. and moved between 1925 and 1930. Frame shed-roof garage at left rear.

70. Vacant Lot
523 W. Front St.
Post 1976
VL

Vacant lot excavated and advertised as potential site for office building.

71. Vacant Lot
Between 523 and 507 W. Front St.
VL

Grass-covered vacant lot.

72. Bost House
507 W. Front St.
1954
F

Brick veneer ranch style house. Carport at left rear.

73. House
501-505 W. Front St.
1911-1918 (SM)
C

One-and-one-half-story frame late Victorian house with gable roof and shed roof dormer across front. Center bay of first story and of dormer above project forward, helping to divide the two parts of this duplex. One-story wrap-around bracketed porch. Frame and cinderblock garage at right rear of house.

74. House
437 W. Front St.
by 1905 (SM)
C

Ca. 1900. Two-story frame late Victorian house with shingled gable ends having sunburst bargeboard. Center bay balcony has spindlework balustrade and spindle frieze with pinwheel panels. Main entrance and flanking windows are replacements. Frame, shed-roof garage at left rear.

75. Vacant Lot
431 W. front St.
Post 1976
VL

Vacant lot.

76. J. W. Morrison House
423 W. Front St.
1905-1911 (SM)
C

Two-story frame house with classical detailing, hip roof, pedimented cross gables, and main entrance with beveled glass sidelights and transom. One-story wrap-around porch with turned balustrade and Ionic columns on paneled plinths. Frame shed-roof garage at right rear.

77, Fred T. Slane House
415 W. Front St.
1915
C

Two-story brick veneer Georgian Revival house with hip roof, hipped dormers, and main entrance with sidelights and leaded glass fanlight. Front porch has square brick posts with porte-cochere on right. Matching brick two-car garage at right rear. House was built as residence for Fred T. Slane, brother of O. W. Slane (see No. 45 in this district) and partner in O. W. Slane Glass Co.

78. J. W. Poston House
409 W. Front St.
1906
C

Two-story frame Colonial Revival house with truncated hip roof, center front cross gable, and center entrance with leaded glass sidelights. One-story wrap-around Doric porch with pedimented entrance bay. The dwelling was constructed for J. W. Poston who, in the 1880s, was in general merchandising trade with his brother W. J. Poston.

79. Holland House
403 W. Front St.
1905-1911 (SM)
P

Two-story Neo-Classical Revival house constructed of rusticated concrete blocks. Truncated hip roof with modillioned cornice. Massive pedimented center front portico with paired chamfered concrete posts and fanlight in tympanum. Pair of painted plaster (?) owls in pediment corners serve as pigeon deterrent. One-story porch with identical but smaller concrete posts extends beneath portico and wraps around both sides with concrete balustrade. Four-car carport at right rear of house and behind carport is small metal storage building.

80. House
316 S. Mulberry St.
by 1905 (SM), 1905-1911 (SM)
C

Possibly late 19th c. Two-story frame house, 3 x 2 bays with rear two-story wing, exterior end SSS chimneys, gable roof with wide boxed eaves and eave returns. First-story center bay front has flush sheathing (suggesting the original size of porch) and entrance with molded surround and plain corner blocks. Front porch is 20th C. replacement. Sanborn Maps suggest that house was moved to present location from SW corner of W. front and S. Mulberry between 1905-1911 when 403 W. Front St. constructed.

81. House
320 S. Mulberry St.
by 1905 (SM)
C

One-story frame late Victorian house with hip roof, left front cross gable projection, Queen Anne style door with stained glass border. Front porch with turned posts and shingled skirt. Shed-roof frame outbuilding at right rear.

82. House
326 S. Mulberry St.
by 1905 (SM)
C

~~Ca. 1900~~. One-story frame late Victorian house with deep hip roof and center front cross gable. Hipped front porch with turned posts and balustrade and sawnwork brackets. Frame shed at left rear of house and small aluminum storage building at left rear corner of lot.

83. House
330 S. Mulberry St.
1911-1918 (SM)
F

~~Ca. 1915~~. One-story frame late Victorian house with deep hip roof; two front cross gables and center pedimented dormer. Front porch with replacement posts. House now covered with wide, wood-grain aluminum or vinyl siding, applied in a totally insensitive manner.

84. House
336 S. Mulberry St.
by 1905 (SM)
C

~~Ca. 1900~~. One-story frame late Victorian house, with deep hip roof, center front shingled cross gable. Wrap-around porch with turned bracketed posts.

85. Brown House
335 S. Mulberry St.
1925-1930 (SM)
C

~~Ca. 1925~~. Two-story brick veneer house with hip roof. Two-story front porch with center bay of second story closed in to form room. Long, one-story side wing with double porte-cochère.

86. House
321 S. Mulberry St.
1905-1911 (SM)
C

~~Ca. 1905~~. One-story frame late Victorian house with hip roof and large front gabled dormer covered with shingles. Front porch with turned posts and open sawnwork brackets. ~~and~~ Enclosed sun porch on left front corner. Small frame shed at left rear. Large landscaped yard on south side of house.

87. ~~Ca. 1910~~ House
317 S. Mulberry St.
1905-1911 (SM)
C

~~Ca. 1910.~~ Two-story, 2 X 3 bay, brick house with side hall plan. Gable-on-hip roof, narrow 1/1 sash, glazed and paneled front door with stained glass transom. One-story front porch with Doric columns and plain balustrade. Frame garage at left rear.

88. George Anderson House
313 S. Mulberry St.
by 1900 (SM), 1925-1930 (SM)
P

Ca. 1860. Two-story, 3 X 2 bay, frame Greek Revival style house with low gable roof, pedimented flush-sheathed gable ends, and boxed molded eaves, ~~and~~ 9/6 sash on first story, 6/6 on second, with narrow molded surrounds on sides and rear and fluted surrounds with plain corner blocks on front second story sash. Rear ~~second~~ two story wing ~~with~~ has two-story porch ~~having~~ with flush sheathing. Doric corner boards on main block of house. Front porch has solid Doric columns and fluted pilasters. Flush sheathing beneath front porch. Double-leaf front door with two vertical flat panels, sidelights and transom, wide plain surround with corner blocks. Windows beneath front porch have identical surrounds. Small frame garage behind left rear of house. House originally located on SE corner of Front and Mulberry. Moved one lot south to present location between 1925 and 1930.

89. (former) Gas Station
327 W. Front St.
1925-1930 (SM), ca. 1960
F

~~Ca. 1928.~~ Yellow brick veneer building with red brick panel ornamentation. Front porte-cochère. Ca. 1960 side wings. Cast iron pole lamp at corner probably erected when station built.

90. Turner-Bunch House
317 W. Front St.
1911-1918 (SM), ~~1925 (SM)~~
C

~~Ca. 1918.~~ Two-story brick veneer (Flemish bond with glazed headers) house with hip roof and hipped dormer. Front door ~~with~~ has leaded and beveled glass sidelights and transom. One-story front porch with paired Doric colonettes on brick plinths. Porch extends to left of main block and forms enclosed room and matching porte-cochère. ~~One~~ Two-story brick garage apartment (No. 315 W. Front St.) at left rear. One-story frame outbuilding behind garage. Dwelling was originally built for C. H. Turner who invented a small portable saw mill called the Pony Saw Mill. With the advent of the gasoline farm tractor he expanded into production of all types of farm machinery to be used with the tractor. ~~In 1920~~ Since 1920 the house ~~was purchased~~ has been owned by ~~a member of~~ the locally prominent Bunch family.

91. Spur Gas Station and Self-Serve Market
330 W. Front St.
Ca. 1970
I

Brick veneer, glass, metal and plastic quick-stop grocery and self serve gas station with large porte-cochère.

92. J. Craig House
323 Walnut St.
1911-1918 (SM), ca. 1950
(A) P, (B) C, (C) ~~C~~ N

(A) Ca. 1918. Large, two-story brick veneer Elizabethan Revival style house with elaborate detailing. Slate hip roof with flared, bracketed eaves and dormers with arched windows. Front porch and right side porte-cochere with heavy, banded brick posts. Piazza on left front and side. Leaded and stained glass windows, corner brick quoins and molded chimneys.
(B) Ca. 1918. Two-story brick structure (possibly servants' quarters) at left rear of house has same detailing as house, though simplified.
(C) Ca. 1950. Two-story brick house/office located to SE of other two buildings and facing Front St. Has horizontal brick banding, corner quoins, stained glass, and hip roof so that it coordinates with earlier structures A & B. Main house built for stockbroker and speculator J. Craig. The Entire complex is now the International Headquarters of the Anglican Orthodox Church.

93. House
235 Walnut St.
by 1900 (SM)
C

93A. Lot 105' x 159'
Future site of Dr. Lowenstein House
#96

Large, two-story frame late Victorian house with hip roof, shingled cross gables and dormer, and right front projecting two-story bay with spindle brackets under corner eaves. One-story wrap-around porch with bracketed turned posts and turned balustrade. Two frame storage buildings at rear.

94. Poston House
123 S. Mulberry St.
by 1900 (SM), Ca. 1950
C

Late 19th C. Two-story, 3 x 2 bay, frame, three-gable front cottage with Gothic Revival flavor. Altered by addition of flagstones to main facade and asbestos shingles on sides. One-story front porch with replacement posts.

95. Broad St. United Methodist Church
315 W. Broad St.
1907, 1925-1930 (SM)
C, GS, PL

(A) 1907. Large, tan brick Gothic Revival style church with slate gable roof, large tower at NE corner and smaller towers at NW and SE corners, corner buttresses, pointed arch doors and windows, large stained glass traceried windows on each side of church. Small Gothic chapel attached to west side front. Sunday school wings at east rear, which were added between 1925 and 1930, blend well with main church, using some of same motifs.
(B) Large well-kept play yard on NW side of church

95. Broad St. United Methodist Church, Cont'd.

(C) Paved parking lot to south and SW of church.
During the first half of the 19th century, there were only two churches in Statesville--Fourth Creek Presbyterian and Mt. Zion Methodist. As more churches were created, Mt. Zion took on the name First Methodist in 1902, and the name was again changed in 1907 to Broad Street Methodist when it moved from Walnut St. to its present location.

96. Dr. Julius Lowenstein House
South side, W. Broad St., Mid-block between Mulberry & Meeting St.
by 1900 (SM)
P

Ca. 1890. Large, two-story frame Queen Anne style house with elaborate detailing. Three-story projecting entrance bay with shingled, recessed balcony at roof level, three-story tower on left side with patterned slate conical roof, decorative weathervane, and stained glass-bordered windows in either side of sunburst panel. Balcony porch on second-story level of tower matches front porch. Decorative bay window with balcony above on right side. One-story brick funeral chapel addition on left side and several one and two-story rear additions. This house was built for Dr. Julius Lowenstein, who in late 1884 established a major wholesale liquor house. He remained in Statesville as a prominent part of the Hebrew community until the early 1900s when he and his brother-in-law went to Atlanta, Ga. and produced a line of candies known as "Norris Candy." The house was then purchased by the Bunch family and was used for some time as a funeral home.

97. Commercial Row
228-242 W. Broad St.
Ca. 1960
F, PL

Row of eight rather plain and non-descript one-story brick offices and stores. 230 W. Broad is recessed and was apparently a late 19th C. two-story house with triple gable on front, but it has now been brick veneered and greatly altered with one-story brick structures in front. Paved parking lot behind row.

98. House
116 Kelly St.
1918-1925 (SM)
C

Two-story brick veneer house with hip roof, hipped dormer on front, and overhanging bracketed eaves. One-story front porch with heavy brick posts, plain balustrade.

99. House
124 Kelly St.
1911-1918 (SM)
C

One and one-half-story completely shingled bungalow with clipped gable roof and swell in roof over entrance porch. Shed and clipped gable dormers on front. Front porch has shingled posts, smaller chamfered posts and a solid, shingle-skirted balustrade.

100. First Presbyterian Church & Manse
125 N. Meeting St. 221 West End Ave.
1924, by 1925 (SM), 1944
(A) P, (B) C, (C) GS, (D) ~~C~~ N

> (A) 1924. Large, TØshaped plan, yellow brick and stone Neo-Classical Revival church. Main part of sanctuary is 3 x 7 bays with hexastyle Doric pedimented portico across front, low hipped and gabled roof with paneled parapet and dentiled cornice, round arched windows with Doric pilasters at sides, and arched doorways across front. Cupola above cross wings at rear of church.
(B) Arcade behind rear crossing leads to a two-story brick matching building, ca. 1925.
(C) Church playground behind Building B.
(D) 1944. Two-story brick veneer Georgian Revival house with one-story side wings, gable roof, and dentil cornice. Doorway has fluted Doric pilasters, paneled reveal and swan's neck pediment with urn.

The present First Presbyterian Church is the direct descendent of Fourth Creek Congregation, officially authorized by the Synod of New York and Philadelphia in 1764, but apparently actually dating from the mid 1750s. This congregation played a central role in early Iredell history. The present church stands near the site of the original Fourth Creek Meeting House.

101. Fourth Creek Burying Ground
202 West End Ave.
1756-1888
P

Cemetery roughly rectangular in shape containing about 300 markers and surrounded by 1934 stone wall with one of four original corner posts of Statesville embedded in NE corner. Two iron gates, with east gate being wrought and probably dating from early years of cemetery. Cemetery planted with boxwood, cedars, and other evergreens. Cemetery contains graves of many prominent early Iredell citizens.

102. Congregation Emmanuel Synagogue
206 Kelly St.
1891, ~~by 1911 (SM)~~, 1957
(A) P, (B) ~~I~~ PL

(A) Brick Romanesque Revival style synagogue, 3 x 4 bays with stuccoed buttress between each bay. Round-arched main entrance and triple sash windows. Front gable end has corbelled brick cornice. Cast metal finials with Star of David on top of each corner buttress. Yard enclosed on front and sides by ornate cast iron fence. Unobtrusive 195 rear addition ~~dating from 1957~~.
(B) ~~Vacant lot next to building used for parking.~~ Gravel parking lot.
~~The church was organized in 1883 and the present building was constructed in 1891.~~
The Congregation Emmanuel was organized in 1883 and is the second oldest Jewish congregation in North Carolina. This synagogue was built in 1891.

103. Parker House
218 Kelly St.
by 1918 (SM)
C

Ca. 1900. One-story frame late Victorian house with front and side shingled gable ends. Wrap-around porch with Doric posts, plain railing, and polygonal projection on right corner. Frame garage at right rear.

104. Conner House
228 Kelly St.
by 1918 (SM)
C

Ca. 1900. Two-story frame late Victorian house with gable roof and left front projecting gabled wing. One-story wrap-around porch with turned posts, open sawnwork brackets and turned balustrade. Open balcony above center bay entrance. Frame shed at right rear.

105. Gaston Apartments
236 Kelly St.
Ca. 1965
I

Low brick veneer twelve-unit apartment complex arranged in U-shape around central grassy court. Out of scale with rest of street.

106. Tusfell House
246 Kelly St.
1908, ~~by 1918 (SM)~~
C

One-story frame late Victorian cottage with hip-on-gable roof and front cross gable. Wrap-around Doric porch with plain railing and pedimented entrance bay. Frame shed at left rear.

107. Hugh Bryant House
254 Kelly St
by 1918 (SM)
~~P~~ C

~~Ca. 1918.~~ One and one-half-story frame bungalow which is almost identical to Nos. 45 & 46 in this district (506 & 510 W. Front St.)

108. Vacant Lot
between 254 and
300 Kelly St.
~~OS~~ VL

~~Vacant grassy space.~~
Grass-covered vacant lot.

109. House
300 Kelly St.
by 1918 (SM)
C

Ca. 1900. One-story frame late Victorian house with hip roof, left front gable end projection, and front entrance with sidelights. Wrap-around porch with turned posts, fleur-de-lis brackets and turned balustrade. Metal two-car garage and storage building at right rear.

110. House
306 Kelly St.
1918-1925 (SM)
C

~~Ca. 1920.~~ One and one-half-story Bungaloid style house with cross gable roof and a wrap-around front porch with paneled frieze and paneled Doric posts on brick plinths. Frame shed at left rear.

111. House
312 Kelly St.
Ca. 1945
F

One and one-half-story frame Williamsburg style cottage. Frame garage/carport at left rear.

112. Vacant Lot
318 Kelly St.
~~OS~~ VL

~~Vacant lot, grassy.~~
Grass-covered vacant lot.

113. House
326 Kelly St.
by 1918 (SM)
C

Ca. 1900. One-story frame late Victorian house. Gable roof with left front gable end projection, pointed-arch louvered vents. Front door has ~~with~~ crossetted surround. Wrap-around porch with turned posts, open sawnwork brackets, and turned balustrade. Brick driveway on left side leading to small frame shed.

114. House
332 Kelly St.
by 1918 (SM)
C

Ca. 1910. Two-story ~~plain~~ frame late Victorian house with left front gable-end projection. Replacement front porch and front door. River rock retaining wall encloses front yard.

115. House
216 Maple St.
1918-1925 (SM)
(A) GS, (B) C

(A) Corner lot used as garden surrounded by unusual iron latticework fence with metal cubes balanced on top of some of the posts. Latticework gate opens to driveway. ~~lined with iron latticework light posts.~~ (B) ~~Ca. 1920.~~ Low frame bungalow with offset gable roof and front porch. Cresting along roof ridges. Front porch with tapered wood posts on brick plinths. Driveway on right side of house leads to small garage with arched roof and widely overhanging eaves. ~~Front~~ Driveway lined with ironwork and concrete lamp posts in same style as garden fence.

116. Dellinger House
333 Kelly St.
by 1918 (SM)
C

Ca. 1900. Two-story frame late Victorian house with shingled gable ends and pointed arch vents, recessed balcony beneath front gable end, center pedimented entrance bay, and one-story front porch with brackets and turned posts and balustrade.

117. Holt House
325 Kelly St.
by 1918 (SM)
F

Ca. 1900. One-story frame late Victorian cottage with triple-A roof and front porch. Greatly altered. Small frame shed on right side and small metal storage building at left rear.

118. W. O. Benton House
317 Kelly St.
by 1918 (SM)
C

Ca. 1900. One-story late Victorian frame cottage with center front shingled cross gable, pointed arch vent, main entrance with sidelights and transom, hipped porch with chamfered posts and turned balustrade. Rear two-story addition. Frame storage building at right rear.

119. Eugene Mundy House
311 Kelly St.
by 1918 (SM), 1925 (SM)
C

Ca. 1900. One-story frame simple Victorian cottage with triple-A roof. Hip roof front porch with turned posts and balustrade, open sawnwork brackets. ~~and~~ Ca. 1920 addition on left side. Large cinderblock garage at right rear attached to house by covered walkway.

120. Ed Shoemaker House
307 Kelly St.
1950
F

One-story brick house with small gable over arched doorway. Large corrugated metal garage behind house.

121. House
259 Kelly St.
by 1918 (SM), ca. 1920
C

Ca. 1900. Two-story frame late Victorian house with gable roof, bracketed eaves, center front cross gable with pointed arch vent, front entrance with sidelights and transom. Replacement porch, ca. 1920. Small frame garage at left rear.

122. Mildred Morris House
253 Kelly St.
by 1918 (SM)
C

Ca. 1900. Simple two-story frame house now covered with asbestos shingles. Main entrance has sidelights and transom. Wrap-around one-story porch with slender Doric columns. Frame and metal garage and storage buildings at right rear.

123. Morris-Short House
247 Kelly St.
by 1918 (SM)
C

Late 19th C. One-story frame cottage covered with aluminum siding but with Gothic Revival tendencies. Triple-A roof outlined in delicate sawnwork bargeboard. Main entrance has sidelights and transom. Front

123. House (Cont'd.)

porch with polygonal porch posts. Frame carport at right rear.

124. House
239 Kelly St.
by 1918 (SM)
C

Ca. ~~1900~~ 1900. Two-story frame house now covered with aluminum siding ~~with~~ Hipped roof and two front cross gables. Greatly altered. Cinder-block garage at left rear.

125. Young House
233 Kelly St.
by 1918 (SM)
C

Ca. 1900. One-story frame simple Victorian cottage with triple-A roof, ~~and~~ Hip roofed front porch with turned posts and balusters. Frame garage at left rear. Young was a blacksmith.

126. Apartment Complex
221 Kelly St.
Ca. 1978
I

Two-building five-unit apartment complex. One-story brick veneer building with some vertical siding.

127. A. E. Howard House
217 Kelly St.
1900, ~~by 1918 (SM)~~
C

Simple two-story frame (German siding) house with gable roof, interior chimneys, and one-story rear addition. Entrance has side-lights and transom. Hip-roofed front porch.

128. Parks House
211 Kelly St.
by 1918 (SM)
C

Ca. 1900. Two-story frame house now covered with ersatz brick. ~~with~~ Gable roof and right front cross gable projection. One-story wrap-around Doric porch, now partially enclosed.

129. W. A. Thomas House
302 West End Ave.
by 1911 (SM)
P

Ca. 1890. Very unusual Queen Anne style two-story frame house. By-

129. W. A. Thomas House (Cont'd.)

ramidal roof with stained glass eyebrow window. Second story covered with fish-scale shingles. Corner circular tower with square cut shingles at first level, dentil cornice and onion dome. One-story wrap-around porch with slender fluted Doric posts. ~~and~~ Balcony over center bay entrance. Two frame garage/sheds at rear. The house was constructed as residence for W. A. Thomas, who came to Statesville and opened a hardware store (which is still in operation) at 110 W. Broad St. He became president of Statesville Furniture Company which was reorganized in 1904 as the Atha Chair Company, "Atha" being an abbreviation of Thomas' middle name. He later organized the Statesville Rotary Club and headed a committee to establish golf as a sport with the opening of a course.

130. (Former) First Presbyterian Manse
(Dr. Raynel House)
141 Kelly St.
by 1905 (SM)
C

~~Ca. 1905.~~ Two-story frame late Victorian house with deep hip roof, pedimented cross gable projections, and pedimented dormer on front. One-story wrap-around bracketed porch with turned posts and balustrade. Small frame storage building at left rear. The house was built as the manse of the First Presbyterian Church and Dr. Raynal occupied the house for some thirty-five years when he served as pastor for the church from 1909 until 1944.

131. House
133 Kelly St.
by 1905 (SM), 1918 1925 (SM)
C

~~Ca. 1905.~~ Two-story frame late Victorian house with deep hip roof and shingled cross gable projections on front and side. One-story wrap-around Doric porch with pedimented entrance bay apparently a later alteration (1918-1925). Small frame garage at left rear.

132. House
125 Kelly St.
by 1905 (SM)
C

~~Ca. 1905.~~ Two-story frame late Victorian house with hip roof, right front shingled cross gable and hipped dormer. Front porch with heavy Doric posts and matching balcony above pedimented center entrance bay. Two connected frame garage/storage buildings at right rear.

133. Hugh G. Mitchell House
123 Kelly St.
by ~~1905~~ 1925 (SM)
C

Possibly late 19th C. and moved to present site Ca. 1920, or possibly built Ca. 1920 using some old detailing (as in porch). Two-story frame house with gable roof and exterior end SSS chimneys. One-story front porch, flush sheathed, with chamfered posts on paneled plinths and open sawn-work balustrade. Shed-roof frame garage at left rear. The house was residence of Hugh Mitchell, a local attorney who served as state senator and national president of Patriotic Order, Sons of America. He brought many foreign ambassadors to Statesville for the programs of the local chapter of the Order.

134. House
117 Kelly St.
1918-1925 (SM)
C

~~Ca. 1920.~~ Two-story brick veneer house with hip roof and front hipped dormer. Front porch has ~~with~~ brick posts with openwork panels in center, plain balustrade. Frame garage at left rear.

135. (former) Iredell County Library
302 W. Broad St.
1939
C

One-story Regency Revival brick veneer building with flat roof, slightly projecting center bay with urns at roof corners, stone corner quoins, entrance with traceried sidelights, a tremendous leaded glass fanlight transom, replacement door, ~~and~~ Palladian window in left and right front bays. Gravel parking at rear. The city public library was at first housed upstairs at City Hall on West Broad St. but in 1939, with WPA assistance and a bond election, the library opened at 302 W. Broad St. In 1967 the city library and the county library merged, ~~with the county which had occupied a portion of Long's Hospital moving to the city facility.~~ Presently, it is used as a center for the handicapped.

136. North Carolina National Bank ~~Branch~~
310 W. Broad St.
Ca. 1965
F

One and one-half-story brick veneer Williamsburg style branch bank with gable roof, gabled dormers, central cupola and broad Georgian doorway.

137. Blackwelder's Gulf Station
320 W. Broad St.
Ca. 1960
I

Tile and glass gas station.

138. House
116 N. Mulberry St.
by 1905 (SM), 1925-1930 (SM)
C

~~Ca. 1905.~~ One-story frame late Victorian house with deep hip roof, pedimented and shingled gable ends, and bay window on right side. 1925-1930 Alterations have produced arched ~~canopy~~ hood over main entrance and room on right side and eliminated original porch. Frame garage at right rear.

139. Joseph G. Shelton House
122 N. Mulberry St.
1918-1925 (SM)
C

~~Ca. 1920.~~ Two-story brick veneer house with Eclectic design, ~~and~~ Terra cotta tile hip roof with exposed rafter ends. One-story front porch with brick end posts and Doric center columns. Fanlighted main entrance. ~~with~~ Sun porch on right side balances porte-cochère on left side. Matching two-story garage/apartment at left rear. House was constructed as residence for Joseph G. Shelton, a promoter of the furniture industry in Statesville who became secretary-treasurer and largest shareholder of Statesville Furniture Company.

140. House
130 N. Mulberry St.
by 1905 (SM)
C

Late 19th C. Two-story frame, 3 x 1 bay, house with one-story rear wing, gable roof, interior chimneys. Hipped roof one-story front porch, flush sheathed, with Doric columns and balcony above center bay with ornate cast iron railing. Front door has half-length sidelights. Porch is apparently a replacement of the original.

141. William C. Miller House
136-138 N. Mulberry St.
1883, ~~by 1905 (SM)~~
C

Two-story frame late Victorian house with steep slate-covered gable roof, cross gables with round-arched vents, boxed overhanging eaves with wide returns. Front and left side one-story porches with chamfered posts and open sawnwork balustrade. Bay windows with pilasters identical to porch posts. Front entrance has sidelights, transom, and wide crossetted surround. Front and side yard enclosed by Victorian cast iron fence. Small brick and stucco outbuilding at right

141. William C. Miller House (Cont'd)

rear of house. Along south boundary of rear lot is low frame four-car shed garage. The house was constructed as residence for William C. Miller who was involved in numerous business ventures--one of which was Carolina Motor Company.

142. Mills Apartments
304-310 West End Ave.
Ca. 1930
C

Two-story brick, seven bay wide, Georgian Revival apartment building with arched side entrance porches and well-detailed central Georgian doorway. Metal shed garage at left rear. The complex was built ca. 1930 as rental property by Charles E. Mills, who in addition, built five rental residences and bought a row of houses along West End Ave.

143. House
312 West End Ave.
by 1911 (SM)
C

Ca. 1900. One-story frame late Victorian cottage with deep hip roof with pressed tin shingles and cresting at ridge, shingled cross gables. Hip roofed front porch with turned posts, sawnwork brackets and plain balustrade. Small brick garage at left rear.

144. House
318 West End Ave.
by 1911 (SM)
C

Plain two-story frame house with cross-gabled right front projecting wing and one-story Doric front porch. Two-car frame garage at right rear.

145. Charles E. Mills House
324 West End Ave.
1897
P

Large two-story frame Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style house designed by architect Schwend, who was also involved with the design of the former Iredell County Courthouse. Gambrel roof, end to street, with projecting center facade duplicating main block. Shingled gambrel ends, pointed arch sash windows, recessed balcony, second story triangular oriel window, center front bay picture window with stained glass fanlight. Small board and batten garage at right rear and one-story brick shed with shingled gable end, at right side. Mr. Mills was well known in the mercantile and cotton ginning trade in Statesville for some sixty years. In addition he was choir director for the First Presbyterian Church for fifty years and composed hymns. He also owned much property in the area, for rental purposes.

146. Mills Apartments
212½-214½ N. Mulberry St.
1925-1930 (SM)
C

Two-story brick veneer apartment building with low hip roof, overhanging bracketed eaves, slightly projecting center and end bays and recessed corner porches with turned balustrade. Curvilinear parapet at roofline above center bay. Two two-car frame garages behind building.

147. House
222 Mulberry St.
1880, by 1918 (SM), 1925-1930 (SM)
C

Originally a one-story frame late Victorian house. Front two-story block with two-story Doric portico and side porch wings (left porch now enclosed) apparently added in early 20th C. One and one-half-story frame garage/ apartment at left rear.

148. House
228 Oakhurst Rd.
by 1918 (SM), 1925-1930 (SM)
C

Late 19th C. Large, two-story frame late Victorian house with Queen Anne style tendencies. Truncated hip roof, shingled cross gables, modillioned roof cornice, and interesting play of projecting and receding wall surface planes. Flared shingled skirt divides first and second stories. One-story Doric front porch and sunporch on right side. House apparently underwent some alterations when Oakhurst Rd. was cut through between 1925 and 1930. One-story frame building with 6/6 sash and truncated hip roof behind house--possibly servants' quarters.

149. House
NW corner of Oakhurst Rd. & N. Mulberry St.
Ca. 1940
C

Two-story brick veneer Federal Revival style house with gable roof, dentil and modillion cornice, elaborate front entrance with fanlight, arches, and delicate porch. One-story side porches. Corner lot with boxwood and large magnolia trees.

150. John Bowles House
239 N. Mulberry St.
by 1918 (SM)
C

Ca. 1905. One-story frame late Victorian cottage now covered with asbestos shingles. Deep hip roof, front and side cross gables. Wrap-around porch with turned posts and delicate spindle brackets, and balustrade with alternating turned and plain balusters. Frame carport at right rear. John Bowles was partner to M. E. Ramsey, Sr. in Statesville's largest dry goods store--Ramsey-Bowles.

151. House
219 N. Mulberry St.
by 1918 (SM)
C

Ca. 1910. Two-story frame house with classical detailing, hip roof, fanlighted front cross gable, and leaded glass transoms in front door and flanking picture windows. One-story Doric front porch. In rear yard is small weatherboarded playhouse, apparently original, with gable roof, central chimney, 4/4 windows and shed-roof porch. Two-car garage at left rear side.

152. Dr. Ross McElwee, Sr. House
404 West End Ave.
1918
C

Two-story Regency Revival style stuccoed house with hip roof, one-story flanking wings--porch on right, porte-cochère on left. Paired Doric posts flank entrance which has paneled parapet. Round arched French doors open onto front piazza. Matching one and one-half story garage apartment at left rear. Dr. McElwee was county physician from 1915 until 1941. Ross Furniture Company, a manufacturing plant, was established by his family, as well as other McElwee manufacturing interests. (See McElwee Houses entry in nomination. Ross McElwee was the last of John H. McElwee's sons to marry and there was no room left on Water St. for him to build a house next to those of the rest of the family, so he built this house instead.)

153. L. N. Mills House
410 West End Ave.
1925
C

Two-story brick veneer Georgian Revival house with gabled roof and dormers, interior end chimneys, paired windows, pedimented front entrance with sidelights and fanlight transom, and one-story sunporch wing on either side of house. Frame garage at left rear.

154. House
416 West End Ave.
1918-1925 (SM)
C

Two-story brick veneer house with patterned tin hip roof, one-story front porch with heavy brick posts, and main entrance with sidelights and transom. One-story brick garage behind house.

155. House
422 West End Ave.
by 1911 (SM)
C

Ca. 1900. Two-story frame simple late Victorian house with gable roof and left front gable end projecting wing. Wrap-around bracketed porch with turned posts. Large frame garage at left rear.

156. Murdock House
28 West End Ave.
by 1911 (SM)
C

Ca. 1900. Two-story frame simple late Victorian house with gable roof and hipped dormer. Replacement wrap-around one-story porch. Small, shed-roof frame outbuilding at right rear of house and behind that a small brick outbuilding with brick end chimney.

157. House
436 West End Ave.
~~Ca. 1935~~ post 1930 (SM)
F

Two-story brick veneer Colonial Revival style house with Mt. Vernon-type portico across front and swan's neck-pediment Georgian Revival doorway.

158. House
444 West End Ave.
1918-1925 (SM)
C

~~Ca. 1920~~. Two-story brick veneer house with gable roof, hipped dormer, and interior end chimneys. Front one-story porch has heavy brick posts. One-story sunporch wings on sides of house. Frame garage at left rear.

159. House
504 West End Ave.
by 1911 (SM)
C

~~Ca. 1910~~. Two-story frame house with intersecting gable roofs forming cross plan. Shingled gable ends enclose dormers with diamond-paned sash windows and gravel and broken glass tympanum. One-story wrap-around Doric porch. Frame garage at right rear.

160. ~~Clark~~ Clark-Barringer-Boyd House
512 West End Ave.
1902, ~~by 1911 (SM)~~, 1911-1918 (SM)
C

Two-story frame house with hip roof and hipped dormers, shingled upper story. Main entrance has stained glass transom, ~~and~~ projecting bay with narrow door above main entrance. One-story wrap-around Doric porch, enclosed on right side and connecting with sunroom bay on right (1911-1918). Frame outbuilding with interior chimney at right rear.

161. J. H. Hoffman House
520 West End Ave.
by 1911 (SM)
C

Ca. ~~1890~~ 1900. Large two-story frame Queen Anne style house with some classical detailing. Patterned slate hip roof, front shingled and half-timbered cross gable, right front two-story polygonal projection topped by classical balustrade, pedimented entrance bay with balustraded balcony above, left side front picture window with stained glass fanlight. Wrap-around one-story porch with rounded ends and paired Doric columns set on shingled plinths. Behind house is one-story brick structure, maybe older than house, and possibly servants' quarters, with painted mortar joints, projecting brick window sills, exterior end chimney, two doors and 9/9 sash. West end has been turned into garage.

162. Herbert Hoffman House
526 West End Ave.
1920, ~~1918-1925 (SM)~~
C

Two-story brick veneer house with hipped roof and dormer, wrap-around Doric porch with pedimented entrance bay and double-leaf glazed front doors. Hip roofed frame garage behind house. Hoffman was a dentist.

163. House
216 N. Race St.
1946
F

Two-story brick veneer and frame Colonial Revival style house. Frame garage at right rear.

164. Clark House
222 N. Race St.
by 1911 (SM)
C

Ca. 1905. One-story frame Late Victorian/ Colonial Revival style house, gable end to street. ~~with~~ Delicate traceried Palladian window in gable end. Double-leaf paneled front door with flanking elliptical stained glass windows. Wrap-around front porch with slender Doric columns and plain balustrade. Two interior brick chimneys with paneled and corbelled stacks. Small frame garage at left rear.

165. John Andrew Scott House
230 N. Race St.
1919, ~~1918-1925 (SM)~~
C

Two-story, 3 x 2 bay, frame house. Hip roof with front cross gable. ~~and~~ Center bay entrance with sidelights. One-story front porch with tapered Doric posts on brick plinths. Scott was a minister.

166. Vance Long House
234 N. Race St.
1907 ~~by 1918 (SM)~~
C

Two-story frame house with pressed tin shingle truncated hip roof and cross gables, interior brick chimneys, and two-story bay window on left side. One-story wrap-around Doric porch with plain balustrade. Board and batten two-car garage at rear edge of lot. Zeb Vance Long was a lawyer and served as N.C. senator for four terms.

167. House
239 N. Race St.
by 1918 (SM)
C

Ca. 1900. One-story frame triple-A roof house, 3 x 1 bay, with wings on rear. Gable ends have pointed arch louvered vents. Front porch has ~~with~~ shingled posts and plain balustrade. Center door has sidelights.

168. House
235 N. Race St.
by 1918 (SM)
C

~~Ca. 1918.~~ Two-story shingled Bungaloid style house, gable end to street, low gabled front porch with heavy brick posts and plain balustrade. Front and side rectangular bay windows project slightly. Frame garage at left rear.

169. House
229 N. Race St.
by 1918 (SM)
C

Ca. 1885. Two-story frame Queen Anne house with truncated hip roof, front and side shingled cross gables with sash windows outlined in stained glass, projecting front center bay with two corner balconies engaged beneath cross gable. One-story wrap-around porch with turned posts, sawnwork brackets and elaborate openwork balustrade. Cross gable entrance bay has ~~with~~ spindlework sunburst and applied sawnwork ornament. Porch and balconies make strong use or arch motif. Frame garage at left rear. Small storage shed at right rear.

170. House
219 N. Race St.
by 1918 (SM), 1925-1930 (SM)
C

Early 20th C. Two-story brick veneer (originally frame) house with one-story Doric entry porch replacing original two-story center bay entrance porch. Two-car brick garage/apartment at right rear.

171. Dr. James W. Davis House
211 N. Race St.
1935
C

Two-story brick Colonial Revival style house. Slate roof with modillioned cornice, half lunette windows in gable ends, interior end chimneys, one-story rear addition, 8/8 sash with paneled shutters, paneled front door with transom and modillioned cornice, Doric pilasters and paneled reveal. Dr. James W. Davis was the principal founder of Davis Hospital on West End Avenue, which opened in December 1925. He was also instrumental in organizing Statesville Broadcasting Company, which operated the first radio station in Statesville, starting in 1947.

172. William Franklin Hall House
203 N. Race St.
1866
P

Two-story, one to five common bond brick, 3 x 2 bay house with hip roof, boxed molded eaves, two interior chimneys, 6/6 sash, and one-story front porch with chamfered posts and brackets and flat paneled frieze. Front door has sidelights and transom. One-story rear wing. Small gable-roof frame outbuilding behind house possibly contemporary with house. William Franklin Hall was involved in the beginning of the Statesville furniture industry and in a boot and shoe business. His home is one of the oldest in the city.

173. Richard Hall House
614 West End Ave.
1940
F

One-story brick veneer house with central chimney, left front gable-end projection, and recessed entry.

174. C. E. Keiger House
622 West End Ave.
1918-1919, 1925-1930 (SM)
C

Two-story brick veneer Bungaloid style house, gable end to street with widely overhanging bracketed eaves. Broad, gable end front porch--left side of which enclosed for sunroom between 1925-1930 and porte-cochère added to right side of house at same time. Two-story brick garage/apartment at right rear.

175. Ira Heffner House
628 West End Ave.
Ca. 1940
F

Two-story brick veneer "colonial Revival" house, exterior end chimneys, and massive, pedimented tetrastyle Doric portico across front. Brick garage/outbuilding at rear.

176. T. M. Crowell House
636 West End Ave.
by 1918 (SM)
C

Ca. 1905. Two-story frame late Victorian house with shingled front cross gables, front door with leaded glass sidelights and transom. ~~and~~ Picture window on either side of door. One-story Doric front porch with balcony above pedimented entrance bay. Frame garage at right rear. T. M. Crowell was head of a local factory which made display cases in the early 1900s.

177. House
644 West End Ave.
by 1918 (SM)
C

Ca. 1900. One-story frame late Victorian cottage with deep hip roof, front shingled cross gable, and wrap-around porch with turned posts, open sawnwork brackets and plain balustrade.

178. House
641 West End Ave.
by 1918 (SM)
P

Ca. 1890. One-story frame Queen Anne style cottage with hip roof, fish-scale shingled cross gable, with modified Palladian window, ~~in front gable,~~ turret with bell-cast polygonal roof and two small quatrefoil shaped windows over front entrance, wrap-around bracketed porch with turned posts and balustrade. Front picture window has ~~with~~ traceried transom. 2 x 1 bay frame outbuilding with gable roof, central chimney, four-paneled door, shed roof front porch with turned posts and sawnwork brackets. Possibly servants' quarters.

179. Parking Lot
Between 625 and 641
West End Ave.
PL

Paved parking lot for Davis Hospital, surrounded by chainlink fence.

180. Chesley Watkins House
625 West End Ave.
1918, ~~by 1918 (SM)~~
C

One and one-half-story frame bungalow, gable end to street. Shed dormers on both sides, bracketed eaves, front and side porch turned into solarium with casement windows, and porte-cochère on left side. Frame garage at left rear. Chesley Watkins owned a lumber business.

181. Elen Chandler House
621 West End Ave.
1951
F

One-story brick veneer house with central chimney and gable-end wings on front.

182. House
137 N. Race St.
by 1918 (SM)
C

Ca. 1905. Two-story frame house with exterior end chimneys, shingled cross gables, front cross gable having Palladian window with diamond-shaped muntins. Wrap-around porch on front and two sides with Doric posts, plain balustrade, cross gable over entrance bay. Frame garage with pyramidal roof at left rear.

183. Cooper House
131 N. Race St.
by 1918 (SM), 1925-1930 (SM)
C

Ca. 1910. Two-story frame Colonial Revival style house with second story treated as gambrel roof on main facade, ~~and~~ side shingled cross gables. One-story wrap-around Doric porch enlarged between 1925-1930. Front door has leaded glass sidelights and transom.

184. Vacant Lot
Between 117 and 131 N. Race St.
~~GS~~-VL

Grass-covered vacant lot lined with trees and shrubs.

185. Espy B. Watts House
117 N. Race St.
by 1918 (SM)
C

Ca. 1909. One-story frame late Victorian house with deep hip roof and two front cross gables with sunburst motif in apex. Front wrap-around porch with paired Colonial Revival posts on high paneled bases and turned balustrade.

186. John Isenhour House
101 S. Race St.
1952
F

One-story brick veneer house with gable roof, paired front windows, and recessed entrance.

187. Apartment House
520 W. Cherry St.
Ca. 1970
F

Low one-story brick veneer L-shaped apartment building with four units.

188. P. W. Shell House
102 N.Race St.
Ca. 1945
F

One-story brick veneer house with gable end to street. One-story frame garage behind house.

189. House
106 N. Race St.
1918-1925 (SM)
F

~~Ca. 1920.~~ Simple one-story frame bungalow, gable end to street, bracketed eaves.

190. House
112 N. Race St.
1925-1930 (SM)
F

~~Ca. 1930.~~ One-story frame bungalow with clipped gable roof, end to street, and clipped gable canopy over front door. Frame garage at left rear.

191. House
116 N. Race St.
1925-1930 (SM)
C

~~Ca. 1930.~~ One-story brick veneer bungalow with gable end to street. Wrap-around porch with tapered wood posts on brick plinths. Brick and metal carport at left rear.

192. House
527 West End Ave.
by 1911 (SM)
C

~~Ca. 1910.~~ Large two-story frame house with truncated hip roof, left front cross-gable wing, and diamond-paned upper sash and front entrance transom. Small front and side porches have Doric and Ionic columns. Low cinderblock garage at left rear.

193. Vacant Lot
Between 513-517 and
527 West End Ave.
~~CB~~ VL

Grass and tree-covered vacant lot.

194. Statesville Woman's Club
513-517 West End Ave.
~~1925-1930 (SM)~~ 1927
C

~~Ca. 1927.~~ Two-story Tudor Revival style house in duplex form with brick veneer first story and wood and stucco (giving half-timbered effect) on second story. Two front cross gables and two front corner entrance porches with balustraded balconies above. Ornate central main entrance bordered in stone. Unobtrusive parking area in rear. Built by Woman's Club shortly after house they had just purchased was destroyed by fire. Still used by ~~that~~ Woman's Club.

195. House
507 West End Ave.
Ca. 1935
C

Two-story Tudor Revival style house with brick veneer, wood and stucco giving half-timbered effect, Gable-end projecting wing on right front with second story oriel window, Gable-roofed entrance porch, exterior stone and brick chimney on left front, ~~and~~ Matching one-story stucco and wood garage behind right rear.

196. Henry Clark House
441 West End Ave.
by 1911 (SM)
C

Ca. 1890. Large two-story frame Queen Anne style house. Deep hip roof, two shingled front cross gables, center front gable dormer with three 9/9 sash, right corner projecting rectangular bay, front and left side wrap-around bracketed porch. Frame shed garage at right rear.

197. Vacant Lot
Between 425 and 441 West End Ave.
VL

Grass and tree-covered vacant lot.

198. Vacant Lot
425 West End Ave.
Post 1976
VL

Vacant lot used as entrance to construction site at Mitchell College.

199. Apartment Building
417-419½ West End Ave.
1950
F

Two one-story brick veneer apartment buildings (about six units). Metal carport on east side of front building. Nicely treated.

200. Major W. M. Robbins House
139 N. Mulberry St.
by 1905 (SM)
C

Two-story frame (now covered with asbestos shingles) Late Victorian/Colonial Revival style house. Hip roof has cross gables on front and side which are shingled and have overlay of boards simulating half-timbering. Recessed balcony under front gable with paired Doric columns. One-story front porch with Doric columns, turned balustrade, and center pedimented entrance bay with sunburst motif in pediment. William Robbins, was a veteran of the Civil War, rising to rank of major. After the war he returned to Salisbury, and was state senator from there in 1868. In 1872 he won the Democratic nomination for Congress and was elected. He moved to Statesville in early 1873 and was re-elected to Congress in 1874 and 1876. After a defeat in 1882 he went into law practice. In 1894 he was appointed by Grover Cleveland as Southern representative of the Gettysburg Battlefield Commission and spent many of his remaining years in Pennsylvania working on the Commission.

201. House
131 N. Mulberry St.
by 1905 (SM), ca. 1910, ca. 1920
C, PL

Two-story frame Colonial Revival style house now covered with aluminum siding and used as office. Gambrel roof on front with apex treated as pediment covered

201. House (Cont'd.)

with shingles and with elliptical window in center and modillioned eaves underneath. Altered porch ca. 1910 and ca. 1920. Large paved parking lot at rear.

202. House
123 N. Mulberry St.
by 1905 (SM)
C

Large two-story frame Late Victorian/Colonial Revival style house. Hip roof with large cross gables having scallop-shingled ends with overlay of diagonal boards to simulate half-timbering. Modillioned cornice, recessed balcony above main entrance, and porte-cochere on right side. Wrap-around one-story porch with fluted Doric columns and turned balustrade. Low frame garage at right rear of house. Next to garage is small German-sided building with gable roof and shed porch. Possibly servants' quarters.

203. Alexander House
117 N. Mulberry St.
Post 1930 (SM)
C

Two-story frame (German sided) Colonial Revival style house with exterior end stone chimney, gable roof, fanlighted front door, and one-story Doric porch. Porte-cochère on left side with two-story frame garage/apartment behind.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

_____ NATIONAL _____ STATE __X__ LOCAL

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	X RELIGION
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
__1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	X EDUCATION	__MILITARY	X SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
__1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
X 1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION
X 1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	X POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1853 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Mitchell College Historic District is the largest concentration of architecturally and historically significant structures dating primarily from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century in Statesville. Within its boundaries are located one of the oldest colleges in western North Carolina (Mitchell College, chartered in 1853), one of the oldest cemeteries in Iredell County (Fourth Creek Burying Ground, dating from 1756), two of the oldest and most architecturally significant religious structures in Statesville (former Trinity Episcopal Church, now the Friends Meeting House, built ca. 1875, and the Congregation Emmanual Synagogue, built in 1891), and scores of architecturally significant houses exhibiting a wide range of popular styles from the period.

CRITERIA ASSESSMENT

A. The Mitchell College Historic District is associated with late nineteenth and early twentieth century residential development in Statesville, reflecting the growth of the town in that period. Mitchell College itself is associated with mid-nineteenth century efforts to establish educational opportunities for women in North Carolina and has continued its educational role (for both sexes since 1932) to the present day. Early religious buildings--both churches and synagogue--within the district have played significant roles in the development and diversification of religion in Statesville.

B. The Mitchell College Historic District is associated with the productive lives of many prominent Statesville citizens who played significant roles in industrial and commercial development in the town as well as in other areas of Statesville life and culture. In addition, at least three legislators made their homes in the neighborhood. Hugh S. Mitchell, who lived at 123 Kelly St. (No. 133), served as state senator; Zeb Vance Long, who lived at 234 N. Race St. (No. 166), served four terms as state senator; and Major W. M. Robbins, who made his home at 139 N. Mulberry St. (No. 200), not only served as state senator, but then served three terms during the 1870s as U.S. Congressman from North Carolina.

Criteria Assessment (Cont'd)

C. The Mitchell College Historic District comprises a significant and distinguishable entity whose components embody the distinctive characteristics of a wide range of predominantly late nineteenth and early twentieth century styles, including the Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Neo-Classical Revival, Regency Revival, Elizabethan Revival, Tudor Revival, and Bungaloid styles. Many of these examples are the finest of their type in Statesville and sometimes beyond.

The area of Statesville now known as the Mitchell College neighborhood developed as the primary residential outgrowth from the commercial center of town during the post Civil War years. Because of the prestige lent to the area by the presence of Mitchell College at its center, the neighborhood grew to become what appears to have been the most prominent neighborhood in town during the early twentieth century.

As has been stated, the focal point--geographically and otherwise--of the district is Mitchell College (No. 1), the main building of which was listed in the National Register in 1972. Mitchell College dates from the mid-nineteenth century, when in 1853 it was chartered as the Concord Presbyterian Female College, making it one of the oldest colleges in western North Carolina. Its impressive Greek Revival style main building was erected between 1854 and 1856 by contractor J. W. Conrad. In 1917 the school was renamed Mitchell College in honor of the Mitchell sisters, who served as teachers at the school, and their father, geologist and botonist Dr. Elisha Mitchell, who measured Mount Mitchell in 1835, establishing it as the highest mountain in the eastern United States. In 1924 Mitchell College officially became a junior college, and in 1932 men were admitted as students. Since 1959, when the college was released by the Concord Presbytery, Mitchell College has served as an independent community college.[1] (Now a part of the State Community College System.)

Several religious groups which played important toles in Statesville life during both the last two centuries and this century erected buildings within the Mitchell College neighborhood. The earliest was the Presbyterian church, which established a congregation long before Mitchell College was even an idea. Both the Fourth Creek Congregation and the Fourth Creek Burying Ground (No. 101) were established in the mid 1750s,[2] although the organization of the congregation was not officially authorized by the Synod of New York and Philadelphia until 1764.[3] Thus, Fourth Creek Presbyterian Church ranked along with Centre Presbyterian Church at the southern end of the county in being one of the earliest congregations in Iredell, a county where Presbyterians dominated the early development in this region and still have a large following today. In 1875 the name of Fourth Creek was changed to Statesville, and then at the end of the century, its name was changed again to First Presbyterian Church.[4] Contributing architecturally to the district, the present 1924 First Presbyterian Church building (No. 100) is a direct historical descendant of the original Fourth Creek congregation. The adjacent Fourth Creek Burying Ground, or Fourth Creek Cemetery, has retained its original name and contains the gravestones of some of the earliest members of the congregation, dating from the mid-eighteenth century.

Other churches played prominent roles in the community as well. Broad St. United Methodist Church (No. 95), a fine 1907 structure in the Gothic style, is one such church. The congregation is a descendant of Mt. Zion Methodist Church, for many years the only church in Statesville besides the Presbyterian Church. During much of the nineteenth century it was known as Statesville Methodist Church, but after other Methodist churches were created, it became known as First Methodist in 1902.

When the church moved from Walnut St. to its present site on W. Broad St. in 1907, its name was again changed to Broad St. Methodist Church.[5]

The two oldest religious buildings remaining in Statesville and two of the finest architecturally are the former Trinity Episcopal Church (No. 28-now Friends Meeting House) on Walnut St. and the Congregation Emmanuel Synagogue (No. 102) on Kelly Street. In 1858 an Episcopal congregation was established in Statesville by the name of Chapel of the Cross. In 1870 a lot was purchased on Walnut St. and by 1876 the present church building had been constructed. The name was changed to Trinity Episcopal Church in 1879 when the Gothic Revival building was consecrated. The congregation moved from the Walnut St. building in 1968.[6] Apparently there was a large enough Jewish population in late nineteenth century Statesville to warrant the building of a synagogue. The Congregation Emmanuel was organized in 1883 at the home of Isaac Wallace. In 1890 a lot was purchased on the corner of Kelly St. and West End Ave. next to Fourth Creek Cemetery, and in 1891 the eclectic synagogue was constructed. For more than thirty years the Congregation Emmanuel played a prominent role in religious and social life in Statesville. In the 1920s, however, the synagogue fell into disuse and for the next thirty-five years it stood, organized but not functioning. Then in 1954 a circuit-riding rabbi revitalized the congregation and in 1957 the synagogue was rededicated and now continues an active role in Statesville religious life.[7]

A later church to locate within the district was St. John's Lutheran Church (No. 38) in 1921. When the congregation moved to another location in 1956, they sold their brick and stone Gothic style church to St. Pius X Catholic congregation.[8] (Recently resold to C.M.E. church group.)

Surrounding these educational and religious institutions there developed a large residential neighborhood with some of the finest houses in Statesville. Only a few of the present houses in the district were built prior to 1885. Two of the oldest houses in Statesville, however, are found within the Mitchell College District. These are the Greek Revival style George Anderson House (No. 87) at 313 S. Mulberry St., dating from ca. 1860, and the William Franklin Hall House (No. 172) at 203 N. Race St., dating from 1866 and vaguely reflecting the Greek Revival style while also hinting of the later Victorian styles to come. Including these two houses, only about four percent of the present buildings in the district had been built by ca. 1885.

Then the building boom came. Between ca. 1886 and ca. 1905, thirty-two percent of the extant buildings were constructed and another twenty-six percent were built between ca. 1906 and ca. 1918. Then building activity tapered off somewhat with only around sixteen percent of the present buildings having been built between ca. 1919 and ca. 1930. Thus by 1930, seventy-eight percent of the buildings now present in the district had been built. Most buildings constructed after 1930 have been replacements of earlier structures. Some of these are compatible with the character of the district and some are not.

Among the more than 200 properties in the district, a rich variety of architectural styles can be seen, many of which represent the finest examples in Statesville. These styles include the Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Neo-Classical Revival, Regency Revival, Elizabethan Revival, Tudor Revival and Bungaloid styles. Together they provide a strong visual sense of the appearance of a prominent late nineteenth and early twentieth century neighborhood in Statesville.

The residential structures in the Mitchell College District reflect the status of the many prominent individuals who made their homes in this neighborhood. These individuals made important contributions not only to Statesville but to the surrounding region and included manufacturers, merchants, doctors, legislators and others.

Of the manufacturers who lived in the Mitchell College neighborhood, four had close ties with the industries located within the Academy Hill District. O. W. Slane and Fred T. Slane, brothers who came to Statesville from Pittsburgh and were partners in the O. W. Slane Glass Company for the manufacture of mirrors (Academy Hill District, No. 39), lived at 502 W. Front St. (No. 45) and 415 W. Front St. (No. 77). Ludwig Ash, who operated the L. Ash Tobacco Factory which manufactured plug tobacco (Academy Hill District, No. 40), owned the fine Colonial Revival house at 643 Walnut St. (No. 18). In 1920 H. Oscar Steele, one of the sons of J. C. Steele and in charge of advertising and sales for the Steele brick machinery enterprise (Academy Hill District, No. 38), moved from his previous residence at 502 S. Mulberry St. (Academy Hill District, No. 17) to 603 Walnut St. (No. 23).[9]

The furniture industry was well-represented in the district. W. A. Thomas, who lived in the exotic Queen Anne style house at 302 West End Ave. (No. 129), served as president of the Statesville Furniture Company, and when it was reorganized in 1904 as the Atha Chair Company (Atha being an abbreviation of Thomas' middle name), he was principal shareholder.[10] Joseph G. Shelton, a promoter of the furniture industry, was the largest shareholder as well as secretary-treasurer of the Statesville Furniture Company.[11] He made his home after ca. 1920 at 122 N. Mulberry St. (No. 139). William Franklin Hall, who lived in one of the oldest houses in the district at 203 N. Race St. (No. 172), was also involved in the beginning of the furniture industry. All three men also served as local merchants.[13]

Other industrialists in the Mitchell College neighborhood included C. H. Turner and R. A. Cooper. Turner, who lived at 317 W. Front St. (No. 90), invented a small portable sawmill called the Pony Saw Mill and with the advent of the gasoline farm tractor, he expaned into the production of many types of farm machinery to be used with the tractor.[14] R. A. Cooper, who lived first at 624 Walnut St. (No. 15) and later at 646 Walnut St. (No. 17) was a distiller until prohibition and then worked as a banker, furniture wholesaler, and theater owner.[15]

Prominent merchants residing in the district included J. W. Poston, Dr. Julius Lowenstein, Charles E. Mills, and John Bowles. Poston, who along with his brother W. J. Poston was active in the general merchandising trade in the 1880s, lived at 409 W. Front St. (No. 78).[16] In 1884 Dr. Julius Lowenstein and his brother-in-law, M. W. Myer, opened a major wholesale liquor house in Statesville.[17] Lowenstien, a prominent member of the Jewish community in Statesville, lived in the magnificent Queen Anne style house (No. 96) on W. Broad St. next to Broad St. Methodist Church. Charles E. Mills, who built the imaginative Colonial Revival house at 324 West End Ave. (No. 145), was a longtime partner in the mercantile business of Mills-Poston.[18] In addition, he served for fifty years as the choir director of First Presbyterian Church, during which time he composed many humns.[19] John Bowles was a partner to M. E. Ramsey, Sr. in Statesville's largest dry goods store, Ramsey-Bowles.[20] He lived at 239 N. Mulberry St. (No. 150).

Two physicians living in the neighborhood who made special contributions to Statesville and the surrounding area were Dr. Ross McElwee and James W. Davis. McElwee served as county physician from 1915 until 1941 and was a member of the prominent McElwee manufacturing family (see McElwee Houses portion of the Iredell County Multiple Resources Nomination).[21] Davis was a leading exponent of the privately owned rather than publicaly supported hospital idea in Statesville and was the principal founder of Davis Hospital on West End Ave. which was built in 1925.[22] Davis also played a leading role in the organization of the Statesville Broadcasting Company, which operated the first radio station in Statesville, starting in 1947.[23] Davis' home was at 211 N. Race St. (No. 171) and McElwee's was at 404 West End Ave. (No. 152).

State politicians also made their homes in the Mitchell College area. Most prominent of these were Hugh G. Mitchell, Zeb Vance Long, and Major W. M. Robbins. Mitchell, who served as state senator in the twentieth century, lived at 123 Kelly St. (No. 133).[24] Long, who lived at 234 N. Race St., was a lawyer and served four terms during the twentieth century as state senator.[25] Major Robbins, who was a Civil War veteran, first served as state senator from Salisbury. In 1872 he won the Democratic nomination for Congress and was elected. After moving to Statesville early in 1873, he was re-elected to Congress in 1874 and 1876.[26] His home was the well-detailed Colonial Revival house at 139 N. Mulberry St. (No. 200).

Other residents of the Mitchell College neighborhood through the years have included teachers, ministers, artists and others who have made valuable contributions to the community.[27] Because of the community roles played by the above described individuals and others in the district, along with the educational and religious roles played by the various institutions within the district, the Mitchell College Historic District has made significant contributions to the development of social, educational, religious, industrial, business and political life of the community and, in some cases, the surrounding region.

Coupled with the architectural qualities of the district, these factors convey a sense of historic cohesiveness which present an interrelated, multi-faceted view of Statesville life during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. This view remains largely intact today because most of the buildings in the district continue to be actively used and are in a good state of preservation. Only around four percent of the buildings can be considered real intrusions to the special character of this neighborhood. To help prevent further intrusions and to encourage the preservation of the neighborhood as a viable residential area, a neighborhood association has been formed.

Footnotes

[1]Survey and Planning Branch staff, Mitchell College Main Building National Register nomination, 1972. Survey and Planning Branch files, North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

[2]Homer M. Keever, Iredell-Piedmont County (Iredell County Bicentennial Commission, 1976), p. 79.

[3]Ibid., p. 77.

[4]Ibid., p. 333.

[5]Ibid.

[6]Ibid., p. 334.

[7]Ibid., p. 336.

[8]Ibid., p. 337.

[9]For this and additional information on the Slanes, Ash, and Steele, refer to the Academy Hill Historic District portion of the Iredell County Multiple Resource Nomination.

[10]Keever, p. 356.

[11]Ibid.

[12]Ibid.

[13]Ibid., pp. 246, 356.

[14]Ibid., p. 352.

[15]Data sheet for 624 Walnut St., Mitchell College Historic District, Iredell County Historic Inventory.

[16]Keever, p. 246.

[17]Ibid., p. 252.

[18]Ibid., p. 246.

[19] Ibid., p. 452. Also, data sheet for 324 West End Ave., Mitchell College Historic District, Iredell County Historic Iventory.

[20] Keever, p. 437.

[21] Ibid., p. 404.

[22] Ibid., p. 402.

[23] Ibid., p. 449.

[24] Ibid., p. 412.

[25] Ibid.

[26] Ibid., pp. 302-303.

[27] For information on other residents of the neighborhood, refer to the Inventory List of the Mitchell College Historic District.

Boundary, cont.

then running east along this curb line to the southeast corner of 335 S. Mulberry St., then running north along the rear property lines of properties on the east side of S. Mulberry St. to the point of intersection with the rear property line of 317 W. Front St., then running east and then north along the rear and east property lines of 317 W. Front St. to the south curb line of W. Front St., then running east along this curb line to the east property line of 235 Walnut St., then running north along this property line to the south curb line of Walnut St., then running east & north to include #93A to the east boundary line of the Lowenstein House (No. 96) on West Broad St., then running north along this property line and continuing across W. Broad St. and along the east property line of 228 W. Broad St., then continuing north along the rear property line of 116 Kelly St. to the alley which runs between 116 Kelly St. and 124 Kelly St., then running east along the south side of this alley to the east curb line of Meeting St., then running north along this curb line to West End Ave., crossing West End Ave. to the southeast corner of Fourth Creek Burying Ground, then running north along the east boundary of Fourth Creek Burying Ground to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries of the Mitchell College Historic District were chosen in a manner that would include all of the concentrated areas of properties contributing to the architectural or historical qualities of the district and which could be seen to relate to the historical development of this neighborhood. East of the district from Sharpe St. to Fourth Creek Cemetery is the commercial center of town, significant in its own right, but a separate entity from the Mitchell College neighborhood. East and west of the district beyond Kelly St., and north of the district beyond Maple, West End, and Carrol are either houses primarily of more recent vintage or large open spaces before any additional houses. West of the district along West End Ave. is a large hospital and then more recent housing. Cherry St. west of N. Race has several apartment complexes and a variety of housing types. West of the district beyond Oak St. are houses dating primarily from ca. 1935-ca. 1970 and beyond Oak St. on W. Front St. are a junior high school on one side of W. Front and a new apartment complex on the other side. The south boundary of the district is close to the north boundary of the Academy Hill Historic District, but there is a fair amount of open space between the houses of the Mitchell College District and those of the Academy Hill District and houses which intervene between the two are for the most part small, rather non-descript houses and generally later in date than those in the two districts. A slight ravine also separates the two historic areas. In addition, these two districts were not joined because, even with some natural relationships between the two--being two neighborhoods within the same town--they each developed in response to separate stimuli and are still perceived by the local people as being separate neighborhoods. The Mitchell

Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning at the northeast corner of Fourth Creek Burying Ground, then running west along the north boundary of the cemetery to the point where it intersects the rear property line of 218 Kelly St., then running north along the rear property lines of the properties on the east side of Kelly St. to the northeast corner of 332 Kelly St., then running west along the north property line of 332 Kelly St. to the east curb line of Kelly St., then running north along the east curb line of Kelly St. to the north boundary of 216 Maple St., then running west and south along the north and west property lines of 216 Maple St. and continuing in a straight line to the south curb line of Maple St., then running east along the south curb of Maple St. to the rear property line of 333 Kelly St., then running south along the rear property lines of properties on the west side of Kelly St., to the point of intersection with the north property line of 228 Oakhurst Rd., then running west along the north property lines of 228 Oakhurst Rd. and the house on the northwest corner of Oakhurst Rd. and Mulberry St. to the northwest corner of the above property; then running south along the west property line of the house on the northwest corner of Oakhurst Rd. and Mulberry St. to the northwest corner of 239 N. Mulberry St., then running south along the west property line of 239 N. Mulberry St. and continuing in a straight line to the point of intersection with the rear property line of 416 West End Ave., then running west along the rear property lines of properties on the north side of West End Ave. to the point of intersection with the rear property line of 216 N. Race St., then running north along the rear property lines of properties on the east side of N. Race St. and continuing in a straight line to the north curb line of Carrol St., then running west along this curb line and continuing to the northwest corner of 239 N. Race St., then running south along the rear property lines of properties on the west side of N. Race St., to the point of intersection with the rear property line of 614 West End Ave., then running west along the rear property lines of properties on the north side of West Front St. to the west curb line of Oak St., then running south along the west curb line of Oak St. to the west property line of 641 West End Ave., then running south along this property line and then east along the rear property line of said property and continuing along the rear property lines of properties on the south side of West End Ave. to the intersection with the rear property line of properties on the west side of Race St., then running south to the southwest corner of 117 N. Race St., then running east along the south property line of 117 N. Race St. to the west curb line of N. Race St., then running south along this curb line to the northeast corner of 602 Walnut St., then running west along the rear property lines of properties on the north side of Walnut St. (except for 626-636 Walnut St., where instead the boundary runs directly behind the front two buildings in the apartment complex) to the northwest corner of 646 Walnut St., then continuing to the west curb line of Oak St., then running south along this curb line to the southwest corner of 653 W. Front St., then running east along the rear property lines of properties on the south side of W. Front St. to the rear property line of 316 S. Mulberry St., then running south along the rear property lines of properties on the west side of S. Mulberry St. to the southwest corner of 336 S. Mulberry St., then continuing to the south curb line of W. Sharpe St.,

Boundary, cont.

College District was not joined with the Statesville Commercial District because, although they are closer together geographically than the Mitchell College and Academy Hill districts, they are perceived as separate entities. One is entirely a commercial and governmental center (except for one church), while the other is primarily a residential district with a sprinkling of religious, educational and commercial properties.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

See continuation sheets

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheets

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approx. 114

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	17	608840	3060600	B	17	508950	3959499
C	17	608950	3959110	D	17	508110	3959790

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See continuation sheet.

MITCHELL COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

STATESVILLE, IREDELL COUNTY N.C.

DISTRICT CONTRIBUTION

- PIVOTAL
- CONTRIBUTING
- FILL
- INTRUSIVE
- GREEN SPACE
- PARKING LOT
- OUTBUILDING
- (4) PHOTO: NUMBER & DIRECTION

SCALE, 3/8" = 100'

NPS Form 10-900-a
OMB Approval No. 1024-0018
(8-86)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

[Note: Only amended items and the required NPS certification are included below.]

1. **NAME OF PROPERTY:** Mitchell College Historic District (Amended)

3. **STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION:** As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination 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 meets the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant locally.

Jeffrey J. Crow SHPO 7/1/02

Signature of certifying official/title Date

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. **NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION:** I hereby certify that the property is entered in the National Register. [___ See continuation sheet.]

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. **NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:**

Contributing:	81 buildings
Noncontributing:	21 buildings

Number of Contributing Resources Previously Listed in the National Register

169 (168 buildings and 1 site)

11. FORM PREPARED BY:

name/title: Jennifer F. Martin and Sarah Woodard, Historians
organization: Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.
street & number: 5400 Glenwood Avenue, suite 412
city or town: Raleigh
state: NC
zip code: 27612
telephone: 919-571-0182
date: April 9, 2002

5. Classification

Number of Resources within Property

The number of resources listed on the first page of this amendment under "Number of Resources within Property" includes only the newly documented and counted outbuildings within the original historic district and buildings that changed from noncontributing to contributing since the original district was listed and the listing of the first amendment to the original nomination in November 2001. All resources categorized as contributing prior to this amendment are included in the figure under "Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register" on page two of this amendment.

7. Description

Inventory

The following inventory from the original 1980 nomination for the Mitchell College Historic District has been substantially updated. In 1999, Laura A.W. Phillips, who prepared the original nomination, field checked all the inventory entries and made updates to the descriptions where necessary. In August 2001, a private consultant and the staff of the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office amended the district nomination to extend the period of significance to 1941; the National Register approved this amendment on November 2, 2001. In doing so, nine resources in the district became contributing where they had originally been classified as noncontributing. Conversely, entries for two resources—a house at the rear of 323 Walnut Street and the First Presbyterian Church Manse—that had been mistakenly designated as contributing were changed to reflect their noncontributing status due to their construction after 1941. In the fall of 2001, staff of Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. again field checked the properties and noted any changes since Ms. Phillips' update. Edwards-Pitman Environmental updated each entry as appropriate and incorporated the revised entries from the 2001 amendment to the Mitchell College Historic District.

The following inventory has not only been updated with new information about each property, but also reorganized to reflect standard methods of inventory organization currently accepted by the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office and the National Register of Historic Places. The inventory begins with the northernmost east-west running street in the district (Maple Street) and proceeds southward along each east-west running street. On each street that runs east to west, the inventory proceeds along the north side of the street first and moves from east to west. To present the properties on the south side of the street, the inventory begins again at the east end of the street and moves west. For the north-south running streets, the inventory begins with the easternmost street (Meeting Street). The entries are presented beginning at the northeast corner, proceeding southward and then beginning again at the northwest corner, again proceeding southward. For the streets designated North or South (Race, Mulberry and Oak) where the addresses are not sequential between properties on the north and south segments, the north and south segments are treated as separate streets.

Each entry is given a number that is assigned sequentially and which is keyed to the district map; the resource number in the original 1980 inventory is in parentheses after the name of the property. Where possible, the properties are identified by the historic business name or the name of the first, earliest or best known resident. The address and date of construction are provided. Each property's status—either contributing or noncontributing—is given and is based on date of construction and integrity. The following variables will make a resource noncontributing: a property built outside the period of significance or a greatly altered property whose date of construction falls within the period of significance. In order for a property that dates to the period of significance to be noncontributing, it must be significantly altered as to make it unrecognizable from the period of significance. Synthetic siding, modern windows, discreet additions, front porches completely enclosed with a clear material such as glass or Plexiglas most likely will not render a dwelling noncontributing. Alterations that overwhelmingly compromise the house's historic form and style will likely make it noncontributing.

One of the most important changes to occur to the original inventory is the complete documentation and separation of outbuildings from the entry for the principal resource. In accordance with the standard National Register methods used in the early 1980s, Laura Phillips noted outbuildings in the overall description for each building, where appropriate. Those buildings were not counted as separate resources. With this reorganization of the inventory, outbuildings associated with each primary resource are assigned a letter beginning with "a" and categorized as contributing or noncontributing depending on their date of construction and integrity. As a result, the total resource count for the Mitchell College Historic District has increased significantly from the original and from the amendment listed in November 2001.

MAPLE STREET **North Side**

1. First Place Condominiums (115a)
   206-212 Maple Street/343-349 North Kelly Street
   ca. 1985
   Noncontributing

   Two-story, brick and weatherboard condominium building built to replace a large corner garden that accompanied 216 Maple Street.

1a. Two-story, brick and weatherboard condominium building built to replace a large corner garden that accompanied 216 Maple Street.

2. House (115b)
216 Maple Street
ca. 1920
Contributing

One-story, wood-shingled bungalow with offset gable roof. Tapered wooden porch posts rest on brick plinths. A collection of iron and wood lattice fences, yard art and concrete lamp posts decorates the yard.

2a. Garage
early twentieth century
Contributing

Small wooden building with arched metal tile roof and wide overhanging eaves.

2b. Shed
early twentieth century
Contributing

A small front-gable wooden shed stands behind the house.

WEST END AVENUE **North Side**

3. Fourth Creek Burying Ground (101)
202 West End Avenue
1756-present
Contributing site

Large, roughly rectangular eighteenth century cemetery containing about three hundred markers and surrounded by a 1934 stone wall and two iron gates, the east gate likely dating to the early period of the cemetery. Cedars, boxwood and other

evergreens enhance the burial yard. Some of Iredell County's most prominent early citizens are interred here.

North Kelly Street Intersects

4. W.A. Thomas House (129)
302 West End Avenue
ca. 1890
Contributing

Grand two-story, Queen Anne style weatherboard and wood shingled dwelling with pyramidal roof and stained glass eyebrow window. Corner copper-roofed circular tower with square cut shingles at first level, dentil cornice and onion dome. One-story wraparound porch with slender fluted Doric posts. A balcony surmounts the center bay entrance. W.A. Thomas, who moved to Statesville to open a hardware store at 110 W. Broad Street, had the house built. He later became president of Statesville Furniture Company which was reorganized in 1904 as Atha Chair Company (Atha was an abbreviation of Thomas's middle name). He organized the Statesville Rotary Club and helped to establish a local golf course.

4a. Garage
ca. 1930
Contributing

German-sided, one-bay building.

4b. Shed
ca. 1930
Contributing

German-sided, gable-roofed building.

5. Mills Apartments (142)
304-310 West End Avenue

ca. 1930
Contributing

Two-story, seven-bay-wide Georgian Revival brick building with arched side entrance and porches and well-detailed central Georgian doorway. Other notable features are the dentil cornice and engaged corner porches on the first story. Charles E. Mills built this apartment complex and five rental houses and purchased other rental houses along West End Avenue during the 1930s.

6. House (143)
312 West End Avenue
ca. 1900
Contributing

One-story, triple-A weatherboard cottage with steep hip-on-gable roof with pressed tin shingles, metal cresting at roof's ridge and shingled cross gables with louvered vents. Hip roofed front porch exhibits turned posts, sawnwork brackets and a plain, square balustrade.

6a. Garage
early twentieth century
Contributing

Front-gable, one-bay brick building.

7. House (144)
318 West End Avenue
ca. 1910
Contributing

Two-story, L-plan weatherboard house with cross-gable front projecting wing and one-story front porch with Tuscan columns. A deck has been added to the rear.

7a. Garage
early twentieth century

Contributing

Two-bay, shed-roofed garage with vertical wood siding.

8. Charles E. Mills House (145)
324 West End Avenue
1897
Contributing

Prominent Colonial Revival house with paired front-facing gambrel roofs with shingled ends. Other notable features include pointed arch windows, a recessed balcony, a second story triangular oriel window, Tuscan columns on the porch, and a center front bay window with stained glass fanlight. Charles E. Mills was active in the mercantile and cotton ginning trades in Statesville for about sixty years. He served as choir director for the First Presbyterian Church for fifty years and composed religious hymns. He also owned rental property in the area.

8a. Garage
early twentieth century
Contributing

One-story, brick building with a shingled gable end.

8b. Garage
c. 1990
Noncontributing

Large, modern gambrel-roofed garage stands behind the house facing North Mulberry Street.

North Mulberry Street Interstects

9. Dr. Ross McElwee, Sr. House (152)
404 West End Avenue
1918

Contributing

Two-story, rectangular-massed, classically-influenced stuccoed house with low hipped roof, classical entrance flanked by round-arched windows and one-story flanking wings with a screened porch with Tuscan pilasters on the east and a porte-cochere on the west. Dr. McElwee was a county physician from 1915 until 1941. His family established Ross Furniture Company, a manufacturing plant, as well as other McElwee industrial interests. Ross McElwee was the last of John H. McElwee's sons to marry and since there was no room remaining on Water Street for him to build a house next to the houses of his family members, he built this dwelling.

9a. Garage
1918
Contributing

One-and-one-half story former garage matches dwelling and was recently converted to a living space.

10. L.N. Mills House (153)
410 West End Avenue
ca. 1925
Contributing

Two-story, brick-veneered Colonial Revival house with slate gable-roof and dormers, interior end chimneys, paired eight-over-one windows, classical pedimented front entrance with sidelights and fanlight transom and a porch on the west elevation and a sun room on the east elevation.

10a. Garage
ca. 1990
Contributing

One-story, front-gable garage just off northwest corner of the house.

11. House (154)
416 West End Avenue
ca. 1900/ ca. 1920
Contributing

Two-story, brick Colonial Revival house with steep hipped roof, hipped dormer, interior chimneys, classical entrance, Craftsmen-influenced windows and wraparound porch with heavy brick supports. A flat-roofed addition attaches to the rear elevation.

11a. Garage
ca. 1920
Contributing

Front-gable garage stands just off the northeast corner of the house.

12. House (155)
422 West End Avenue
ca. 1900
Contributing

Two-story, weatherboard L-plan dwelling with a gable roof and projecting front bay. Turned posts support a bracketed wraparound porch. A sizeable addition has been made to the rear elevation.

12a. Garage
ca. 1925
Contributing

Large two-car weatherboard garage off northwest corner of the house.

13. Murdock House (156)
438 West End Avenue
ca. 1900/ca. 1920
Contributing

Two-story, frame gable-roofed house with early twentieth century traditional form and 1920s Craftsman style detailing in front dormer and porch where square Doric posts on brick plinths support porch which extends to front a sun room on the east elevation.

13a. Car shed
ca. 1930
Contributing

Wooden shed building.

13b. Storage Building
ca. 1980
Noncontributing

One-room board and batten building.

14. L.S. Gilliam House (157)
436 West End Avenue
1941
Contributing

Two-story, Colonial Revival-style house featuring two-story front porch with balustraded parapet and recessed paneled entrance with swan's neck pedimented frontispiece; first story front windows with paneled aprons; louvered shutters; and east side porte-cochere. Built by L.S. Gilliam and his wife Marie, it is the second Gilliam House to occupy the site. The original house, located in front of the present structure, was demolished upon completion of the present structure. L.S. Gilliam was the president and manager of Carolina Parlor Furniture Company, which operated two plants in Statesville.

14a. Garage
ca. 1990
Noncontributing

A two-bay, front-gable brick garage stands behind the house.

15. House (158)
444 West End Avenue
ca. 1920
Contributing

Two-story, brick-veneered gable-roof house with Craftsman details evidenced in the front dormer, the entrance and the front porch. A sun room on the west elevation balances an open porch on the east elevation. A rear porch has been enclosed and a rear deck added.

15a. Garage
ca. 1940
Contributing

Side-gable frame garage stands just off northwest corner of the house.

16. House (159)
504 West End Avenue
ca. 1905
Contributing

Well-preserved two-story, T-form frame house with shingle-filled cross-gable roof covered in slate and enhanced with metal cresting and a modillion cornice. Classical posts support the wraparound porch. Diamond-paned windows illuminate the front dormers and broken glass fills the tympanum. A large one-a-half-story addition stands at the rear.

17. Clark-Barringer-Boyd House (160)
512 West End Avenue
1903
Contributing

Large two-story, Queen Anne-Colonial Revival frame house with weatherboards sheathing the first story and a wood-shingled upper level. A hipped roof with hipped dormers and widely overhanging bracketed eaves and a modillion cornice surmounts the house. A portion of the classical wraparound porch was enclosed in the early twentieth century when a portion of the house functioned as a florist.

17a. Storage Building
early twentieth century
Contributing

A frame outbuilding stands just off the northeast corner of the house.

18. J.H. Hoffman House (161)
520 West End Avenue
1890s
Contributing

Large well-appointed two-story, frame Queen Anne style house with some classical detailing and multiple exterior textures including weatherboard, wood shingles, stucco and half-timbering. Notable features include a hipped roof with intersecting decorative gables, a corner polygonal tower with roof balustrade, a grand wraparound porch with turned balustrade, paired colonettes on brick plinths, and a pedimented entrance bay with balustraded deck above. A transom and sidelights surround the double-leaf entrance; a large, three-part window with broad stained glass and fanlight transom is next to the entrance.

A one-story, brick outbuilding purported to be older than the main house has been demolished since the district was listed.

19. Herbert Hoffman House (162)
526 West End Avenue
1920
Contributing

Two-story, brick-veneered Foursquare with classical detailing. The hip roofed house features hipped front and rear dormers, windows arranged in pairs and threes and a wraparound Doric porch with pedimented entrance bay and double-leaf glazed doors. Hoffman worked as a dentist in Statesville in the 1920s.

North Race Street Intersects

20. Richard Hall House (173)
614 West End Avenue
ca. 1940
Contributing

A small, one-story, brick-veneered house with central chimney, left front gable-end projection and recessed entry.

21. C.E. Keiger House (174)
622 West End Avenue
1918-1919
Contributing

Two-story, brick Craftsman style house with broad front facing gable roof with widely overhanging braced eaves. Front porch echoes main roof; west half of porch was enclosed for use as a sunroom between 1925 and 1930. Unusual pent eaves over triple windows on second story of façade. A porte-cochere, added in the late 1920s, occupies the east elevation. New wooden shingles fill the front gable that extends over the porch.

21a. Garage/Apartment
1918-1919
Contributing

Two-story, brick gable-roofed garage apartment stands just off the northeast corner of the house.

22. Hefner House (175)
628 West End Avenue
ca. 1935
Contributing

Classical Revival-style two-story, brick house with gable roof, exterior end chimneys, classical entrance with sidelights and transom, and two-story pedimented portico. Constructed by Burton N. Hefner and his wife, Julia. Burton Hefner owned Hefner's Café, a popular eatery located at 119 E. Broad Street in Statesville's central business district. Ina Hefner (relation to Burton N. Hefner not determined), who owned Ina's Beauty Shop on Cooper Street, later owned the house.

22a. Garage
ca. 1935
Contributing

Brick gable-roof garage stands behind the house. In the 1990s the building was enlarged and converted to a residence. A chimney now occupies one gable end.

23. T.M. Crowell House (176)
636 West End Avenue
ca. 1905
Contributing

Two-story, frame house with paired, front-facing, wood-shingled gables, a one-story classical porch with a second story, center-bay balcony and a stately front entrance with sidelights and transom. Crowell headed a local factory that made display cases in the early twentieth century.

23a. Garage
ca. 1920
Contributing

Frame gable-roofed building stands off northeast corner of the house.

24. House (177)
644 West End Avenue
ca. 1900
Contributing

One-story, frame cottage with a metal-shingled pyramidal roof with cresting at its peak and wood-shingled intersecting gables with pointed arch ventilators. The one-story porch with turned posts, plain balustrade and sawnwork brackets has been enclosed on the west side. The original chimneys have been removed and replaced with skylights.

WEST END AVENUE **South Side**

25. Apartment Building (199)
417-423 West End Avenue
ca. 1970
Noncontributing

One-story, brick-veneered, L-shaped building with engaged porch. A low brick wall fronts the building.

25a. Building
ca. 1970
Noncontributing

A small gable-roofed building stands directly behind the apartment building.

Vacant Lot (198)

Vacant Lot (197)

Vacant Lot (196)

26. Current House (195)

507 West End Avenue
ca. 1930
Contributing

Outstanding Tudor Revival style house with brick and half timbered exterior. The prominent dwelling exhibits hallmark Tudor features including a front entrance with a batten door with ironwork hardware, bottle glass window, stone surround and medieval light fixture; a medieval-influenced oriel window on the right front projecting wing; a long, sloping roof on the east side porch; a west side entrance with herringbone brickwork and turned balustrades; and a stone front chimney. The house is now used for art and continuing education classes for Mitchell College students. A plaque identifies the property's historic name as the Current House.

26a. Garage
ca. 1930
Contributing

Stylish one-story, stucco and weatherboard two-bay, gable-roof garage with half timbering stands just off southwest corner of the house.

27. Statesville Woman's Club (194)
513-517 West End Avenue
ca. 1927
Contributing

Prominent two-story, Tudor Revival house with a brick-veneered first story and a half-timbered and stucco upper story. Stylistic features include interior chimneys with corbelled caps; plain bargeboard on front gables; multi-paned casement windows; corner porches with classical posts; a Tudor arch frieze and balustraded overhead deck. A grand central entrance boasts double-leaf doors and a limestone surround with side quoins and overhead Tudor arch. A large, two-story rear wing boasts simpler but compatible features.

Vacant Lot (193)

28. House (192)
527 West End Avenue/136 North Race Street
ca. 1910
Contributing

Large two-story, frame house with truncated hipped roof and tall interior chimneys. A pedimented dormer and gables with half-timbered treatment intersect the main roof. Eaves are overhanging and braced. Most windows have diamond muntins in upper sash. Three small entrance porches replace the original large, single porch. The house is now a duplex with one apartment facing West End Avenue and the other facing North Race Street.

North Race Street Intersects

29. Elen Chandler House (181)
621 West End Avenue
1951
Contributing

One-story, brick-veneered minimal traditional house with central chimney and gable end wings on façade.

30. Chesley Watkins House (180)
625 West End Avenue
1918
Contributing

One-and-a-half story frame bungalow with front-facing gable, widely overhanging and bracketed eaves, shed dormers, multiple small octagonal louvered vents, an enclosed side porch and a porte-cochere on the east elevation. A large deck has been added to the rear elevation. Chesley Watkins owned a lumber business in the early twentieth century.

Parking Lot (179)

Noncontributing Site

This overgrown parking lot originally served Davis Hospital.

31. Josie Davis House (178)
641 West End Avenue
ca. 1890
Contributing

One-and-a-half story eclectic frame Queen Anne cottage exhibiting a range of decorative features. The irregular-massed house has a hipped and gable roof, entrance tower with belcast roof, decorative wood shingles, multiple decorative windows and a wraparound porch and side porches supported with turned posts, brackets and a balustrade. A glass and wood-paneled front door and a front picture window with traceried transom are especially notable. Ms. Josie Davis, who lived here in the 1920s, housed nurses from the Davis Hospital, located next door, when it opened in 1925.

31a. Outbuilding
ca. 1890
Contributing

Small frame cottage with a gable-roof, louvered gable vents, center chimney, decorative shed-roofed front porch, and shed rooms across the rear stands at the southeast corner of the parcel.

WEST BROAD STREET North Side

32. Commercial Building (97)
228-242 West Broad Street
ca. 1900/ca. 1960s—1970s
Noncontributing

Row of eight plain, one-story, brick offices and stores dating from the 1960s and 1970s. Within the row, at 230 West Broad, stands a ca. 1900 two-story house

whose first floor façade has been severely compromised with the addition of a 1960s brick storefront.

33. (former) Iredell County Library (135)
302 West Broad Street
1939
Contributing

Handsome one-story, classically-influenced brick public building with a flat roof. Stone detailing includes cornice coping, sawtooth cornice string course, water table and round wall medallions. Classical fanlight entrance and Palladian windows are especially notable. The WPA and a local bond allowed for the construction of the library. In 1967 the city and county libraries merged and now occupy a building on E. Water Street.

34. Office Building (136)
310 West Broad Street
ca. 1965
Noncontributing

One-and-a-half story brick-veneered Williamsburg style office building with gable roof, gabled dormers and central cupola.

35. Office
320 West Broad Street
ca. 1995
Noncontributing

One-story, brick L-shaped building with three-sided Neo-neoclassical entrance topped with a conical roof.

36. Mitchell College (1)
500 West Broad Street

(The campus's buildings are presented beginning with Main, the school's administrative building, and then proceeding clockwise beginning with the library.)

36a. Main Building/Shearer Hall (1a; NR, 1972)
1854-1856/1907
Contributing

Three-story, stuccoed brick Greek Revival style building with hexstyle Doric piano mobile portico on main façade. The original portion of the building is T-shaped in plan, thirteen bays wide, and three days deep with a five-bay-deep and three-bay-wide wing that projects from the center of the rear elevation. The building's smooth stucco exterior is coursed and capped by a wide plain stucco entablature. The front-gabled portico is set at ground level with an arcaded base, each bay marked by a round-headed opening. Massive fluted brick columns covered with stucco support a full entablature and pediment. A shallow hipped roof crowns the building. In 1907, Shearer Hall, a three-story, stuccoed brick addition was attached to the north side. The stuccoed brick wing almost mirrors the original building in its cornice and eaves, roofline and exterior trim. A three-bay projection on the façade of Shearer Hall is enclosed at ground level and features an open-balustraded Doric porch on the upper level.

36b. Library (1c)
1966
Noncontributing

Large, two-story, brick-veneered Neoclassical Revival style building with an Ionic portico.

36c. Student Union (1b)
1960
Noncontributing

Large, two-story, Neoclassical Revival style brick building with a Doric portico.

36d. Auto Body Shop
ca. 1970
Noncontributing

Rectangular corrugated metal storage building.

36e. Vocational Shop (1k)
ca. 1970
Noncontributing

Rectangular corrugated metal storage building.

36f. Gymnasium (1g)
ca. 1950
Noncontributing

Large, rectangular building with new wood siding. Noncontributing because the vertical siding is a recent addition and not in keeping with the material and appearance of the original horizontal sheathing.

36g. Science Building (1f)
1979
Noncontributing

Large, two-story, brick-veneered Neoclassical Revival building with a Doric portico.

36h. Vocational Education Building (1e)
1977
Noncontributing

Large, two-story, brick-veneered Neoclassical Revival style building with pedimented Doric portico, dentil cornice and corner quoins.

WEST BROAD STREET **South Side**

Vacant Lot (96)

Former site of Dr. Julius Lowenstein House which was moved to Walnut Street

37. Broad Street Methodist Church
315 West Broad Street
1907/ ca. 1928/late twentieth century
Contributing

Large Gothic Revival church of dressed brick with stone work detailing, pointed arch stained glass windows, slate roof and triple towers—two of equal height with a taller one at the northeast corner. A ca. 1928 educational building with a Gothic arched arcade along its façade stands attached to the southwest corner of the original chapel. Additions were made in the late twentieth century, including a smaller chapel attached to the west side of the original church and a modern education wing attached to the rear of the church and oriented toward, but set back from Walnut Street. A playground occupies the west side of the church yard. The additions were executed in a sympathetic manner and do not detract from the church's overall integrity.

CHERRY STREET **North Side**

38. Apartments
520 Cherry Street
ca. 1970
Noncontributing

One-story, brick-veneered apartment building with gable roof and engaged front porch. A gravel parking lot is located in front of the building.

WALNUT STREET **North Side**

Parking Lot

39. Julius Edgar Dietz House (2)
410 Walnut Street
1916
Contributing

Outstanding one-and-a-half story weatherboard, wood shingled and stone bungalow with shingled upper story and weatherboard lower story. River rock from Catwaba River used to build porch and chimneys. Contractor T.E. Frye built the house for Dietz who was secretary and treasurer of Cooper Furniture Company. Several stone landscape features are present. The Dietz House is extremely endangered and will likely be demolished by Mitchell College to make way for a parking lot.

40. Wallace House (3)
420 Walnut Street
ca. 1895/ca. 1910
Contributing

Large, two-story, frame Queen Anne/Colonial Revival house with projecting central bay, second story balconies and enclosed porches. House is covered with German siding and wood shingles and features leaded glass and stained glass windows. Wraparound porch on left side and front and large pavilion-like porch on right side (a ca. 1910 addition) with paired Doric columns and wood shingled skirt.

41. House (4)
Between 420 and 430 Walnut Street
ca. 1935
Contributing

One-story, frame gable-front house with Craftsmen front door and Colonial Revival front porch. Asbestos shingles cover the facade.

42. Outbuilding (5)
430 Walnut Street

Early twentieth century
Contributing

One-story, German-sided outbuilding with rafter tails. Originally accompanied a ca. 1890 house that has been destroyed.

Vacant Lot (6)

Former site of William Henry Cornelius House.

43. Gill House (7)
442 Walnut Street
ca. 1900
Contributing

Two-story, frame vernacular Queen Anne style house with German siding and two-over-two windows. Much of the front porch has been replaced and the windows on the first floor façade are newer. An enclosed stair has been added to the rear elevation.

44. Frazier House (8)
506 Walnut Street
ca. 1911
Contributing

Two-story, Queen Anne-Colonial Revival weatherboard house with hipped roof, front cross gables with shingled ends and rectangular and triangular bay windows on the right side. A classical porch with Doric posts wraps around the house.

44a. Storage building
ca. 1911
Contributing

One-story, rectangular outbuilding used for storage.

44b. Storage building
ca. 1920
Contributing

One-story, rectangular outbuilding used for storage.

45. Louise Gilbert House (9)
514 Walnut Street
ca. 1958
Noncontributing

Two-story, brick veneer and weatherboard Colonial Revival house with second story front overhang and central chimney. Louise Gilbert was an artist who taught in local schools.

46. McRorie House (10)
522 Walnut Street
ca. 1880
Contributing

Two-story, frame late Victorian-era house with chamfered posts and spindle frieze on the one-story front porch. Other details include sawnwork bargeboards on the gable ends, bracketed canopies over to the east side windows and a second story balcony over the main entrance. Unusual hoods mark the east elevation windows. An addition was made to the west elevation. Landscaping elements include a boxwood-lined brick front walk and a basketweave brick wall in the rear yard.

47. Dr. Tom H. Anderson House (11)
528 Walnut Street
ca. 1880
Contributing

Prominent, but deteriorating two-story, frame Victorian-era house with steep, hipped, pyramidal, shed and gable roofs and a square corner tower. German

siding and wood shingles sheath the exterior and three porches, each with turned and sawnwork ornamentation, enliven the dwelling. Although overgrown, the yard contains boxwoods and other plantings, walkways, a fish pond and several frame outbuildings. A well-built stone wall extends along the front sides of the lot.

47a. Shed
early twentieth century
Contributing

Small, square, gable-roofed board-and-batten building.

South Race Street Intersects

48. Douglas House (12)
602 Walnut Street
ca. 1905
Contributing

One-story, German-sided Queen Anne style frame cottage with deep hipped roof, two front shingled cross gables and a bracketed wraparound porch with turned posts. A metal porch awning and handicap ramp have been added to the front elevation.

48a. Garage/Carport
early twentieth century/ca. 1985
Contributing

Gable-front German-sided garage with newer carport addition on front.

49. J. I. Tomlin House (13)
610 Walnut Street
1940
Contributing

Two-story, brick-veneered Colonial Revival dwelling with bracketed eaves built for a furniture manufacturer's representative. Among its classical features are the east side sun porch, front window panels under first story façade windows and center bay entrance porch. A modified sunburst motif occupies the front-gable portico. Built for Tomlin, a furniture manufacturer's representative.

50. John Sloop House (14)
618 Walnut Street
ca. 1900
Contributing

One-story, frame Queen Anne-Colonial Revival house with a high hipped roof, front shingled cross gables and a wraparound porch with slender, partially-fluted posts. Vinyl siding sheathes the exterior and a stair has been added to the rear and a rear porch has been enclosed. A fiberglass carport has been removed from the east elevation.

50a. Carriage House
ca. 1900
Contributing

Front-gable, weatherboarded building stands in the rear yard.

51. R.A. Cooper House (15)
624 Walnut Street
1908
Contributing

Two-story, frame Colonial Revival dwelling with multiple hipped roofs, decorative chimneys, boxed and molded eaves and a wraparound porch with Ionic columns and a full classical entablature, and a sunporch on the west elevation. Rear porch appears to have been enclosed soon after the house was built. Cooper was a distiller until prohibition and then worked as a banker, furniture wholesaler and theater owner.

51a. Garage
ca. 1990
Noncontributing

Modern gable-roofed garage.

52. Georgetown Manor Condominiums (16)
626-636 Walnut Street
ca. 1970
Noncontributing

Two-story, brick-veneered Colonial Revival influenced condominium building.

52a. Georgetown Manor Condominiums (16)
626-636 Walnut Street
ca. 1970
Noncontributing

Two-story, brick-veneered Colonial Revival influenced condominium building.

53. R. A. Cooper House (17)
646 Walnut Street
ca. 1920
Contributing

One-story, brick and stucco house with a flat roof, projecting and arcaded side wings, French doors with fanlight transoms, front piazza and semi-elliptical classical entrance porch. The original multi-paned casement windows were replaced with single pane casement windows due to Hurricane Hugo damage in 1989. Ironwork grills in recessed parapet panels mark center of façade. A river rock retaining wall surrounds the parcel. Cooper, who earlier lived at 624 Walnut Street, built this house when he retired.

53a. Garage
early twentieth century

Contributing

Flat-roofed weatherboarded building partially covered with synthetic siding.

WALNUT STREET **South Side**

54. Dr. Julius Lowenstein House (96)
221-231 Walnut Street
1893
Contributing

True expression of the Queen Anne style. The grand, two-story, frame house with multiple exterior surface treatments features a prominent three-story projecting entrance bay with a shingled, recessed balcony at roof level, a three-story tower on the northeast corner with a patterned slate conical roof and stained glass-bordered windows on each side of a sunburst panel. The house exhibits a wraparound porch and several secondary porches, second and third floor balconies and decorated gables. The house stands on a brick foundation and has modern one-over-one windows. Windows in the front sunroom are modern replacements. Dr. Lowenstein established a major wholesale liquor house in 1884 and remained in Statesville as a prominent member of the Jewish community until the early 1900s when he and his brother-in-law went to Atlanta to produce a line of candy known as "Norris Candy." The Bunch family later purchased the house and it was later used as a funeral home.

The Lowenstein House was moved from its original site on West Broad Street sometime between 1980 and 1999. At its original site, it was critically endangered of being demolished by the First Presbyterian Church. To save the house, it was moved one block south-southwest of its original parcel and on its new site it retains it original north-northwest orientation and a setback similar to the original. At its new location, the house was placed with a setback in keeping with the other houses on Walnut Street. Further, a modern brick addition that detracted from the house was demolished and after the move, the house was completely restored. Despite the move, the Lowenstein House remains a contributing resource in the

district because of its architectural significance and the sympathetic manner in which it was relocated.

55. House (93)
235 Walnut Street
late nineteenth century
Contributing

Large, two-story, Queen Anne style house with hipped roof, shingled cross gables and dormer and northwest front projecting bay with spindle brackets under corner eaves. One-story wraparound porch with bracketed turned posts and turned balusters. A new iron post fence surrounds the property.

55a. Garage/workshop
mid-twentieth century/ca. 1990
Noncontributing

Two-story, frame building stands behind house. A large garage addition was made to the building in the 1990s.

56. House (currently: Anglican Orthodox Church Office) (92C)
315 Walnut Street
ca. 1950
Noncontributing

Originally associated with the J. Craig House at 323 Walnut, this former house now occupies its own parcel. The building is set back on the lot and appears to have originally fronted Front Street, but now the address is Walnut Street. The brick, two-story, hipped roof building features horizontal brick banding and brick quoins.

57. J. Craig House (92)
323 Walnut Street
ca. 1918
Contributing

Grand two-story, Tudor Revival style brick house with a profusion of period details including fine brickwork, slate roof, flared rooflines and bracketed eaves, decorative chimneys, hardware, half-timbering, stained and leaded glass windows and doors and a stone terrace. Built for J. Craig, a stockbroker and speculator.

57a. Servants' House
ca. 1918
Contributing

Two-story, brick building stands just off the southeast corner of the house and exhibits detailing similar to the house, although somewhat pared down.

Mulberry Street Intersects

58. Alex Steele House (37)
403 Walnut Street
1917
Contributing

Two-story, Craftsmen style house with subtly contrasting brickwork—running bond on first story, Flemish bond on the upper story. Other features include widely overhanging and bracketed eaves, sixteen-over-one sash and a porte-cochere. Although the front porch has been enclosed with glass panels, the house retains integrity.

58a. Garage/Apartment
1917
Contributing

Two-story, brick garage/apartment with carport addition stands behind the house.

59. House (36)
407 Walnut Street
ca. 1910/ca. 1915

Contributing

Two-story, Colonial Revival-Craftsmen house with a hip-on-gable roof and wide overhanging bracketed eaves and dormer. Paired Doric posts atop brick plinths—most likely an alteration dating to ca. 1915—support a wraparound porch.

60. Simons House (35)
411 Walnut Street
ca. 1905
Contributing

Two-story, frame Colonial Revival-influenced house with irregular massing. The porch displays a pediment over the entrance bay and Doric columns. A hipped roof with clipped gables and a hipped dormer surmounts the house. The rear porch has been enclosed, but otherwise the house remains intact.

61. Murdock House (34)
415 Walnut Street
ca. 1890
Contributing

One-story, frame Queen Anne cottage with irregular massing, hipped and cross gable roof and wraparound porch. The turned and sawnwork ornamentation and the unusual façade windows enliven the dwelling. Aluminum siding covers the exterior and metal railings flank the front steps.

61a. Garage
early twentieth century
Contributing

One-story, gable-roofed building stands just off the southwest corner of the house.

61b. Shed
ca. 1930
Contributing

Small, one-story wood-sided, gable-roofed shed with rafter tails.

62. R.D. Grier House (33)
421 Walnut Street
ca. 1910
Contributing

Two-story, frame house with shed-roofed classical porch and classical entrance composed of a fanlight surmounting the door. The low-pitched gable roof has wide overhanging bracketed eaves which partly shelter the gable end brick chimneys. Vinyl siding covers the exterior. A two-story ell attaches to the rear.

62a. Garage
early twentieth century
Contributing

A frame, double-bay garage with dormers stands just off the southeast corner of the house.

63. House (32)
425 Walnut Street
ca. 1915
Contributing

Two-story, frame Craftsmen style house with broad gables, bracketed eaves, nine-over-one sash and expansive front-gable front porch with sturdy, banded brick cornerposts. Vinyl siding covers the exterior, some of which was wood shingled. The iron porch railing is a modern replacement.

63a. Garage
ca. 1980
Noncontributing

A front-gable garage stands behind the house.

64. Furchess House (31)
431 Walnut Street
ca. 1905
Contributing

Two-story, frame Colonial Revival frame house with pedimented gable ends, classical corner pilasters and front porch with Tuscan columns. Several small additions connect to the rear. Brick pilasters on the front porch, shutters and the one-over-one windows are not original. An early garage has been demolished.

65. Powell House (30)
437 Walnut Street
ca. 1918
Contributing

Well-preserved two-story, Colonial Revival house with Doric-columned front porch and pedimented entrance bay. A low hipped roof with wide overhanging and bracketed eaves surmounts the house. A fanlight transom and Mackintosh-influenced sidelights enhance the front entrance. An original sunroom occupies the east elevation.

65a. Garage
ca. 1918
Contributing

Two-story, two-bay frame garage/apartment with a clipped front gable stands just off southwest corner of the house.

66. (former) Trinity Episcopal Church (29)
441 Walnut Street
ca. 1875
Contributing

Brick Gothic Revival church with gable-front, steep gabled entrance porch and frame bell tower. Pointed arch door and windows and decorative recessed brick areas in arch and cross patterns and the gabled vestibule with its paired carved wooden doors are notable features. A twentieth century addition occupies the left rear southeast corner. The lot was purchased in 1870 and the church stood by 1876. When consecrated in 1879, the church was named Trinity Episcopal. In 1968, the congregation moved to North Center Street. The Friends Meeting House now occupies the building.

67. Bristol House (28)
501 Walnut Street
1899
Contributing

One-and-a-half-story, Queen Anne cottage with steep hipped roof and front and side shingled cross gables. Some of the porch detailing, including the post brackets and scalloped bargeboards, have been added to give the house more of a Victorian appearance; the Doric porch posts appear to be original.

67a. Garage
early twentieth century
Contributing

A front-gable garage with scalloped bargeboard stands on the southeast corner of the parcel.

67b. Shed
early twentieth century
Contributing

A small front-gable wooden shed with scalloped bargeboard stands behind the house.

68. Herman Wallace House (27)
507 Walnut Street

ca. 1910
Contributing

Large, two-story, frame Colonial Revival house with a hipped roof, a prominent front-gable dormer and wraparound Ionic porch with balcony over front center bay. A multi-sided bay window with paneled apron is adjacent to the front entrance. Currently under restoration.

68a. Shed
ca. 1910
Contributing

One-story, side-gable building with slate roof.

68b. Shed
ca. 1990
Noncontributing

A wood sided, side-gable shed stands behind the house.

69. Graves House (26)
515 Walnut Street
ca. 1935
Contributing

Intact two-story, brick veneer Colonial Revival house with classical center-bay entrance and slate gable roof.

69a. Garage
ca. 1960
Noncontributing

One-story, side-gable brick building stands just off southeast corner of house.

70. Brown House (25)

523 Walnut Street
ca. 1910
Contributing

Two-story, weatherboard and shingle late Victorian-era Colonial Revival house with hipped and gable roof and wraparound Tuscan-columned porch. An oriel window is adjacent to the front entrance and bracketed hoods surmount the front gable windows. Weatherboard and shingles sheath the exterior.

70a. Garage
ca. 1930
Contributing

Frame garage with an apartment stands just off southwest corner of the house.

71. Foard House (24)
531 Walnut Street
ca. 1906
Contributing

Well-preserved, one-story, frame Queen Anne cottage with a steep pyramidal roof with cresting, intersecting gables with decorative shingles and octagonal windows. Turned posts with sawnwork brackets support the wraparound porch.

71a. Garage
ca. 1930
Contributing

A wood-sided garage with a flat-roofed carport stands on the southeast corner of the parcel.

South Race Street Intersects

72. H. Oscar Steele House (23)
603 Walnut Street

1920
Contributing

Stylish two-story, tan brick Colonial Revival and Prairie style house built for Steele, who was in charge of advertising and sales for J.C. Steele and Sons Foundry. One-story wings flank the house. A hipped roof of clay tile surmounts the house and a hipped roof entrance porch with fluted Doric columns stands centered on the façade.

72a. Garage
1920
Contributing

Matching two-story brick garage/apartment stands behind the house.

73. Wilson House (22)
611-613 Walnut Street
1884, 1920
Contributing

Two-story, weatherboard house with multiple gables and irregular massing. Shingled gables, decorative louvered attic vents and a half-glazed front door with sidelights and a transom enhance the house. The front porch features Craftsman style posts most likely dating to the period when the house was moved from its original location at the corner of Walnut and Race streets in 1920. The house was purportedly one story in height before the move.

73a. Garage
ca. 1920
Contributing

One-story, three-bay, shed-roof frame garage stands just off southeast corner of house.

74. House (21)

619 Walnut Street
ca. 1925
Contributing

Small, one-story, frame cottage with multi-gabled roof, west elevation projecting bay and Craftsman style front porch. A deck was added to the rear elevation in 1992. An incompatible open carport has been removed.

74a. Shed
ca. 1992
Noncontributing

One-story, front-gable frame shed stands behind the house.

75. Tabor House (20)
625 Walnut Street
ca. 1910
Contributing

Well-preserved one-and-a-half story bungalow with wraparound engaged porch supported with battered piers on brick plinths, a large shed dormer, widely overhanging braced eaves and an unusual corner bay projection beneath front porch. Wood shingles sheath the upper story, while clapboards cover the first story.

76. House (19)
635 Walnut Street
ca. 1915
Contributing

One-and-a-half story frame side-gable bungalow with engaged front porch, shingled shed dormers and upper level sleeping porches that project over each side of house. Interior retains high wainscot, beamed ceilings, Craftsman mantels and dining room chandelier. A ca. 1915 outbuilding has been removed from the rear yard.

77. Ludwig Ash House (18)
643 Walnut Street
1907
Contributing

Large two-story, hipped roof frame Colonial Revival house with Federal detailing. A central pedimented pavilion on the façade and classical porches enhance the now vacant house. The house stands on a cut stone foundation. Ludwig Ash owned a chewing tobacco factory as early as 1900. Once badly deteriorated, the house has been recently restored.

WEST FRONT STREET **North Side**

78. Spur Gas Station and Self Serve Mart (91)
330 West Front Street
ca. 1970
Noncontributing

Brick veneer, glass metal and plastic grocery and gas station with broad, modern canopy in front.

South Mulberry Intersects

Vacant Lot

79. House (39)
420 West Front Street
ca. 1920
Contributing

Two-story, front-gable frame bungalow with wide overhanging eaves and shingled gable ends on main roof and front porch. A porte-cochere occupies the west elevation and a sleeping porch attaches the rear. New iron posts replace the earlier porch supports.

80. House (40)
424 West Front Street
ca. 1900
Contributing

Two-story, frame Colonial Revival style house with a hipped roof and a one-story bay window with segmental arched picture window on west side of façade. Fluted posts and a turned balustrade support a wraparound porch.

81. House (41)
430 West Front Street
1909
Contributing

Two-story, frame Colonial Revival style house with irregular massing and a front cross gable. Doric posts support a hipped roof wraround porch.

81a. Garage
early twentieth century
Contributing

Frame, gable-roofed garage stands just off the northwest corner.

82. House (42)
434-436 West Front Street
1909
Contributing

Two-story, frame house with a hipped roof and dormer and façade-length classical porch. House was recently covered with vinyl siding.

83. House (43)
438 West Front Street
ca. 1900

Noncontributing

One-and-a-half story, frame house with hipped roof and large hipped and shingled dormers on front and side. House was heavily altered with the total enclosure of front porch. Notable brick driveway.

84. George Stephens House (44)
444 West Front Street
1916
Contributing

Two-story, brick-veneered Tudor Revival style house with hipped roof and pedimented east front cross gable containing a polygonal bay. Front porch has large pedimented entrance bay with half-timbered detailing and paired brick posts inset with small Doric colonettes. Porch extends to the east to form a porte-cochere whose original supports have been replaced.

84a. Garage
1916
Contributing

Two-story, front-gable, brick garage stands just off northeast corner of house.

85. O.W. Slane House (45)
502 West Front Street
1916
Contributing

Two-story, Flemish bond brick-veneered house with hipped roof, overhanging bracketed eaves, front cross gable and ornate entrance with leaded and beveled glass. Front porch has fluted Ionic colonettes on brick plinths. Porch is enclosed to form a sunporch on east side and a porte-cochere occupies the west elevation. O.W. Slane came from Pittsburgh to Statesville and organized the O.W. Slane Glass Company for the manufacture of mirrors.

85a. Garage
1916
Contributing

Two-story brick garage stand just off the northwest corner of the house.

86. A.F. Alexander House (46)
506 West Front Street
ca. 1915
Contributing

One-and-a-half story frame bungalow with broad gable roof, widely overhanging eaves, front shed dormer, and engaged front porch with Doric posts set on brick plinths. Nearly identical to 510 West Front Street, a house that was built at the same time.

87. Carl Alexander House
510 West Front Street
ca. 1915
Contributing

One-and-a-half story frame bungalow with broad gable roof, widely overhanging eaves, front shed dormer, and engaged front porch with heavy square posts set on brick plinths.

88. House (48)
514 West Front Street
ca. 1905
Contributing

Large, two-story, frame Queen Anne-Colonial Revival style house with hipped roof, multiple pedimented cross gables and traceried picture windows flanking the main entrance. Wraparound Doric porch with Doric balcony above the center bay.

88a. Garage/servants' house
ca. 1905
Contributing

Two-story, frame building stands just off northeast corner of the house.

89. House (49)
522 West Front Street
ca. 1910
Contributing

One-and-a-half story Queen Anne-Craftsman cottage with steep hipped roof and large, wood shingled cross-gable front dormer. Doric posts set on brick plinths support the wraparound porch.

90. House (50)
530 West Front Street
1903
Contributing

Two-story, frame French Eclectic style house with prominent corner polygonal shingled tower terminating in a crenellated parapet and conical roof. Other details include wood shingles, stained glass oval window, wraparound porch and scrolled brackets. Now serves as a bed and breakfast called the Tower House after its prominent architectural detail.

90a. Workshop
early twentieth century
Contributing

Small frame outbuilding with interior chimney stands behind the house.

90b. Garage
early twentieth century

Contributing

Two-story, frame Craftsman style multi-car garage stands behind the house.

South Race Street Intersects

91. Convenience Store (52)
600 West Front Street
ca. 1970
Noncontributing

One-story brick store with front parking lot.

92. Johnson House (53)
618-620 West Front Street
ca. 1905
Contributing

One-and-a-half story frame Queen Anne cottage with deep hipped roof and a pair of cross gables covered with metal shingles; a polygonal bay on the east elevation and a wraparound porch with turned detailing. A gabled balcony porch surmounts the central entrance bay.

93. House (54)
624 West Front Street
1947
Noncontributing

One-and-a-half story Williamsburg Revival style house with recessed entrance.

94. Clarence Williams House (55)
638 West Front Street
ca. 1932
Contributing

One-story bungalow with grouped windows, pedimented classical entrance, porch with Tuscan columns and engaged porch and sun room at east and west ends respectively. There are some alterations, including a frame stair to upper story on west side, a dormer modified to create an entrance and sunroom windows enclosed at west side of house. Built by Clarence Williams Sr. and his wife, Pearl. Williams was the bookkeeper for O.W. Slane Glass and Mirror manufacturers.

95. House (56)
642 West Front Street
ca. 1920
Contributing

One-and-a-half story brick bungalow with gable roof and large, low cross-gable dormer on front with four 8/1 windows and wide overhanging and bracketed eaves. Heavy brick posts and a solid brick balustrade support the front porch which extends to the east to form a sunroom. The small shingled garage originally accompanying the house is gone.

96. House (57)
646 West Front Street
ca. 1920
Contributing

One-and-a-half story brick bungalow exhibiting a wide gable with bracketed eaves, a front gabled dormer, west elevation shed-roofed bay, engaged porch and porte-cochere on east elevation. Upper half-story and gable end now covered with ersatz brick.

96a. Garage
ca. 1920
Contributing

Small front-gable garage with knee braces and rolled asphalt faux brick siding stands behind the house.

97. House (58)
652 West Front Street
ca. 1920
Contributing

Two-story, Craftsman style brick house with low front-facing gable with widely overhanging and braced eaves. Brick posts with projecting brick bands support the hipped-roof front porch. Transom and sidelights surround the front door. Heavy porch extends west of the house to form a porte-cochere.

97a. Garage
ca. 1920
Contributing

A one-story, front-gable brick and weatherboard garage with eave brackets stands behind the house.

WEST FRONT STREET **South Side**

98. Turner-Bunch House (90)
317 West Front Street
1917
Contributing

Well-preserved, two-story, Flemish bond Colonial Revival/Craftsman style house with a classical porch with paired Doric colonettes on brick plinths and a side elevation porte-cochere. A hipped roof with hipped dormers surmounts the house. Original owner C.H. Turner invented a small portable saw mill called the Pony Saw Mill. With the advent of the gasoline powered tractor, he expanded into the production of all types of farm machinery to be used with the tractor. The Bunch family has owned the house since the 1920s.

98a. Outbuilding
early twentieth century
Contributing

Small, one-story, frame, gable-roofed building used for storage

98b. Garage/Apartment
1917
Contributing

One- and two-story brick garage/apartment with a gable roof.

99. Gas Station (89)
327 West Front Street
ca. 1928/ca. 1960
Noncontributing

Heavily altered service station with replacement front canopy and additions on side and rear. Only original visible feature is façade beneath canopy.

South Mulberry Intersects

100. Holland House (79)
403 West Front Street
ca. 1905
Contributing

Prominent two-story, Neoclassical Revival style house built of decorative rusticated concrete block and exhibiting bold classical detailing. A truncated hipped roof with modillion cornice surmounts the house. A massive pedimented portico features paired chamfered concrete posts and a fanlight in its tympanum. One-story porch with identical but smaller concrete posts extends beneath the portico and wraps around both sides with concrete balustrade.

101. J.W. Poston House (78)
409 West Front Street
1906
Contributing

Two-story, frame Colonial Revival style house with truncated hipped roof, center front cross gable and center entrance with leaded glass sidelights. Doric posts support a one-story wraparound porch with a pedimented entrance bay. Paired interior chimneys pierce the roof. The dwelling was built for J.W. Poston who, in the 1880s, was in the general merchandising trade with his brother W.J. Poston.

102. Fred T. Slane House (77)
415 West Front Street
1915
Contributing

Two-story, brick Colonial Revival style house with slate-covered hipped roof, hipped dormers and expansive porch that extends to the west side to form a porte-cochere. Porch has tile floor, square brick posts, period lighting fixtures and entrance with leaded glass sidelights and fanlight transom. House was built for Fred T. Slane, brother of O.W. Slane and a partner in O.W. Slane Glass Company.

102a. Garage
1915
Contributing

Brick hipped-roof garage with multiple folded wood paneled doors.

103. J.W. Morrison House (76)
423 West Front Street
ca. 1910
Contributing

Two-story, frame Colonial Revival style house with hipped and gable roof, boxed eaves, wraparound porch with Ionic columns set on paneled bases and a railing with turned balusters. Entrance consists of glass and wood-paneled door and leaded glass sidelights and transom. Façade's center bay projects slightly.

103a. Garage
ca. 1940
Contributing

One-story, German-sided, shed-roofed garage.

Vacant Lot

104. House (74)
437 West Front Street
ca. 1900
Contributing

Two-story, vinyl-sided frame house with a simple, traditional form decorated with elaborate Victorian-era ornamentation, some of which has been covered with vinyl siding or removed. The spindlework balustrade and spindle frieze with pinwheel panels survive on the center bay second floor balcony. The bracketed eaves and ornamentation on some of the other gables are intact. The front entrance has been altered and glass blocks currently surround the replacement front door. The first floor front windows have been replaced. The house still retains its original form and enough decorative detailing to maintain integrity.

105. House (73)
501-505 West Front Street
ca. 1915
Contributing

One-and-a-half story German-sided house with gable roof and shed roof dormer across the front. Center bay of first story and of dormer above project to divide the two parts of the duplex. One-story wraparound and bracketed porch. Some windows have new sash.

105a. Garage
ca. 1950
Noncontributing

One-story, gable-roofed building stands behind the house.

106. Bost House (72)
507 West Front Street
1954
Noncontributing

Brick-veneered ranch house.

Vacant Lot (70)

107. Mason Clegge House (69)
527 West Front Street
ca. 1905
Contributing

One-story, frame Queen Anne cottage with hipped and gable roof and square posts supporting the front porch.

108. House (68)
531 West Front Street
ca. 1905
Contributing

One-story, frame Queen Anne cottage with steep pyramidal roof, multiple shingled cross gables and wraparound porch with turned posts and balustrade. Narrow sidelights flank the front door.

South Race Street Intersects

109. Shell Gas Station (67)
Southwest Corner of West Front and South Race Streets
ca. 1928
Contributing

Outstanding brick and stucco former gas station that retains its original form, tile roof and decorative pressed metal ceiling under the canopy.

110. Riddle's Bike Shop (66)
601 West Front Street
ca. 1928
Contributing

Well-preserved, one-story, brick commercial building with intact façade of recessed entrances, Luxfer prism transoms and diamond blocks of contrasting color in the upper façade. Riddle's Bike Shop has been in this building since November 1944. Wilson Riddle also ran the Shell Gas Station next door.

Vacant Lot (65)

111. House (64)
621 West Front Street
ca. 1910
Contributing

Two-story, frame house with some classical elements. Doric posts support a one-story wraparound porch with a matching gabled balcony over the center bay. Decorative shingles enliven the upper porch and pointed vents pierce the side gables. A bowed roof extension and rear ell are located on the rear. Now houses Big Brothers/Big Sisters.

112. House (63)
629-631 West Front Street
ca. 1925
Contributing

One-and-a-half story frame bungalow with what appears to be an earlier front entrance with round-arched glass and wood paneled door, sidelights and a transom and a projecting front bay window with Italianate crosseted surround. A

broad gable roof with long front and rear shed dormers and overhanging braced eaves surmounts the house. Tapered wood porch posts set on brick plinths support the porch.

113. A.L. Stevenson House (62)
639 West Front Street
ca. 1900
Contributing

Two-story, single-pile frame house with Queen Anne elements including turned and sawn porch detailing. A balcony with spindle balustrade, frieze and ship's wheel motif in the tympanum surmounts the gabled entrance decorated with paneled ornament. A wraparound porch is bracketed. The house has been vinyl-sided and new windows replace the original.

114. House (61)
645 West Front Street
ca. 1928
Contributing

Simple, one-story, brick bungalow with clipped gable, grouped windows and front porch with tapered wood posts on brick plinths. The only exterior alterations are the addition of a wood railing on one side of the front steps and the enclosure of the recessed rear porch.

115. House (60)
649 West Front Street
ca. 1920
Contributing

One-and-a-half story frame bungalow covered with weatherboard on first story and wood shingles on upper level. The house features a broad gable-roof with bracketed eaves, front cross-gable dormer and four-over-one windows. Tapered wood Doric posts set on brick plinths support the front porch.

116. Duplex (59)
651-653 West Front Street
ca. 1990
Noncontributing

One-story, side-gable, wood-sided building with no architectural distinction.

NORTH MEETING STREET **West Side**

117. First Presbyterian Church (100)
125 North Meeting Street
1924
Contributing

Large T-shaped, yellow brick and stone Neoclassical Revival church with hexastyle Doric pedimented portico across the front, low hipped and gable-roof with paneled parapet and dentil cornice, round arched windows with Doric pilasters on the sides and arched doorways across the front. A cupola is situated above the cross wings at the rear of church.

117a. Classroom Building
ca. 1925
Contributing

An open brick arcade leads to a two-story building constructed of brick that matches the church.

117b. Manse
1944
Noncontributing

Two-story, brick-veneered Colonial Revival style house with one-story side wings, gable roof and dentil cornice. Doorway has Doric fluted pilasters, paneled reveal and swan's neck pediment with urn.

NORTH KELLY STREET **East Side**

118. House (114)
332 North Kelly Street
ca. 1910
Contributing

Two-story, frame house with pedimented front gable and a shed roofed porch. The front porch and front door are replacements. Vinyl siding covers the house. A river rock retaining wall lines the front yard.

119. House (113)
326 North Kelly Street
ca. 1900
Contributing

One-story, wood-sided, L-plan house with a gable roof with a north front gable end projection and pointed-arch louvered vents. Turned posts with sawnwork brackets and a turned balustrade support a wraparound porch. Glass and wood-paneled front door with crosseted surround.

Vacant Lot (112)

120. House (111)
312 North Kelly Street
ca. 1940
Contributing

One-and-a-half story frame Williamsburg style cottage with classical entrance, steep gable roof and front dormers. A porch occupies the south elevation.

120a. Garage
ca. 1940
Contributing

One-story, frame garage with a gable-roof stands just off the northeast corner of the house.

121. House (110)
306 North Kelly Street
ca. 1920
Contributing

One-and-a-half story bungalow with broad gables, overhanging bracketed eaves and a wraparound porch with tapered wood posts set on brick plinths.

121a. Shed
ca. 1940
Contributing

Small, wooden shed stands behind the house.

122. House (109)
300 North Kelly Street
ca. 1900
Contributing

One-story frame cottage with hipped and gable roof, wraparound porch and glass and wood paneled front door with sidelights. The porch's original turned balustrade has been removed.

122a. Garage
ca. 1980
Noncontributing

Large corrugated metal garage stands behind the house.

123. Powderhouse Hill Condominiums (107 &108)
258-294 North Kelly Street
Noncontributing

Two-story, brick condominium building.

123a. Powderhouse Hill Condominiums (107 &108)
258-294 North Kelly Street
Noncontributing

Two-story, brick condominiums building.

Vacant Lot (106)

124. Gaston Apartments (105)
236 North Kelly Street
ca. 1965
Noncontributing

One-story, twelve-unit brick apartment complex arranged in a U-shape.

125. Connor House (104)
228 North Kelly Street
ca. 1900
Contributing

Two-story, L-plan, weatherboard-clad house with gable roof and left front projecting gabled wing. One-story wraparound porch with turned posts, open sawnwork brackets, north side bay window and turned balustrade. Open balcony above center bay entrance.

126. Parker House (103)
218 North Kelly Street
ca. 1900
Contributing

Well-preserved one-story, frame house with front and side shingled gable ends and wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and projecting corner pavilion.

127. Congregational Emmanuel Synagogue (102)
206 North Kelly Street
1891
Contributing

Prominent and rare nineteenth-century Jewish synagogue—one of the finest nineteenth-century buildings in Statesville. The brick Romanesque Revival style building displays fine ornamental brickwork, round-arched doors and windows, multiple stepped buttresses and ironwork fence. An unobtrusive one-story, flat-roofed brick addition is attached to the rear. A small parking lot occupies the north side of the lot.

NORTH KELLY STREET **West Side**

128. Dellinger House (116)
333 North Kelly Street
ca. 1900
Contributing

Well-preserved two-story, frame house with a front porch decorated with brackets and turned posts and balustrade, a second story central bay balcony porch and wood shingled gables with louvered ventilators. An unusual triangular bay window punctuates the north elevation.

129. Holt House (117)
325 North Kelly Street
ca. 1900
Contributing

One-story, frame Triple-A cottage with two rear gabled wings. Retains replacement aluminum siding, but 1960s (?) metal porch posts have been replaced with appropriate square-in-section wood posts and matchstick balustrade.

130. W.O. Benton House (118)
317 North Kelly Street
ca. 1900
Contributing

One-story, frame cottage with center front shingled cross gable with louvered vent over entrance, chamfered posts and a turned balustrade supporting a wraparound hipped roof porch and sidelights and a transom surrounding the front door. A large addition with a gable roof attaches to the rear.

130a. Barn
early twentieth century
Contributing

A wooden building with a shed addition and a metal roof stands behind the house.

131. Eugene Mundy House (119)
311 North Kelly Street
ca. 1900
Contributing

One-story, frame cottage with a triple-A gable-roof with louvered vents in each gable. Turned posts and balustrade with open sawnwork brackets support the hipped roof porch.

131a. Garage
ca. 1950
Noncontributing

Large cinderblock garage stands just off the northwest corner of the house.

132. Ed Shoemaker House (120)
307 North Kelly Street
1950

Noncontributing

One-story, brick, minimal traditional house with small gable over arched doorway.

132a. Garage
ca. 1950
Noncontributing

Large corrugated metal garage stands behind the house.

Webb Street Intersects

133. House (121)
259 North Kelly Street
ca. 1900
Contributing

Large, two-story, frame triple-A house with louvered gable vents, bracketed cornices and glass-and-wood paneled front door with sidelights and transom. The porch indicates an early twentieth century Craftsman remodeling.

133a. Garage
ca. 1940
Contributing

Front-gable wooden garage stands behind the house.

134. Morris House (122)
253 North Kelly Street
ca. 1900
Contributing

Simple, two-story, asbestos-shingled frame house with two front entrances that retain sidelights and transoms and a wraparound porch with classical Tuscan columns. A bungalow-period addition attaches to the rear.

134a. Garage
ca. 1940
Contributing

Shed roofed, board and batten building stands behind the house.

134b. Shed
ca. 1940
Contributing

Shed roofed, horizontal-wood-sided building stands behind the house.

135. Morris-Short House (123)
247 North Kelly Street
ca. 1890
Contributing

One-story, frame cottage with a gabled entrance porch with chamfered posts. Front door is not original, but transom and sidelights remain intact. An unusual sawnwork bargeboard decorates the central gable. Aluminum siding covers the exterior.

136. House (124)
239, 241, and 243 North Kelly Street
ca. 1900
Contributing

Large, two-story, frame house with hipped roof and two front cross gables that has been divided into apartments. Most prominent alteration is the enclosure of almost half of the first story engaged porch which is created by the second story sleeping porch that projects from the front of the house.

137. Young House (125)
233 North Kelly Street
ca. 1900
Contributing

One-story, frame cottage with a Triple-A gable roof. Wood shingles fill the front gable and turned posts and a turned balustrade support the hipped-roof porch. Young worked as a blacksmith.

137a. Garage
ca. 1950
Noncontributing

One-story, frame garage stands just off the southwest corner of the house.

138. Kelly Green Apartments (126 & 127)
213-221 North Kelly Street
ca. 1980
Noncontributing

One-story, brick-veneered apartment building. The Howard House, which once stood on the half of the parcel, was destroyed to allow for the construction of the apartments.

138a. Kelly Green Apartments (126 & 127)
213-221 North Kelly Street
ca. 1980
Noncontributing

One-story, brick-veneered apartment building. The Howard House, which once stood on the half of the parcel, was destroyed to allow for the construction of the apartments

139. Parks House (128)

211 North Kelly Street
ca. 1900
Contributing

Two-story, L-plan frame house with a side-gable roof and front cross gable projection. Tuscan columns support the one-story wraparound porch. Patterned metal shingles cover the roof.

West End Avenue Intersects

140. First Presbyterian Manse (Dr. Raynel House) (130)
141 North Kelly Street
ca. 1905
Contributing

Well-tended, irregularly-massed, two-story, frame house with steep hipped roof, pedimented cross gable projections and pedimented dormer on façade. Turned posts and balusters decorated with sawn brackets support the wraparound porch. A pair of Queen Anne style windows are to the south of the glass and wood-paneled front door. The house was built as the manse for the Presbyterian Church and was occupied by Dr. Raynal while he served as pastor from 1909 until 1944.

141. House (131)
133 North Kelly Street
ca. 1905/ca. 1920
Contributing

Well-preserved two-story, L-plan, frame house with gabled wings projecting from the hipped roof main block. Tuscan columns support a wraparound porch with a pedimented entrance which was added between 1918 and 1925.

142. House (132)
125 North Kelly Street
ca. 1905
Contributing

Two-story, frame house with hipped roof, hipped front dormer, right front projecting bay with pedimented gable and classical front porch with pedimented entrance bay.

143. Hugh G. Mitchell House (133)
123 North Kelly Street
late nineteenth century to 1920
Contributing

Two-story, frame house with gable roof, end chimneys and paired windows. Though very similar, the present porch is a replacement of one that was on the house in 1980. It is uncertain whether or not the house was built in the late nineteenth century and then moved to this site around 1920, or if the house was built in place in 1920 using nineteenth century material. The house was built for Hugh Mitchell, a local attorney who served as state senator and national president of the Patriotic Order, Sons of America. He brought many foreign ambassadors to Statesville for the programs of the local chapter of the Order.

143a. Garage
ca. 1920
Contributing

One-story, shed roofed frame garage stands just off southwest corner.

144. House (134)
117 North Kelly Street
ca. 1920
Contributing

Two-story, brick house with low hipped roof, hipped front dormer and front porch with unusual brick posts. The house features Craftsman windows and front door. The Chippendale balustrade is a replacement.

144a. Garage

ca. 1920
Contributing

One-story, frame gable-roofed garage stands just off southwest corner of house.

OAKHURST ROAD **East side**

145. House (148)
228 Oakhurst Road
ca. 1900
Contributing

Sprawling Queen Anne-Colonial Revival house with a hipped and gable roof, modillion cornice, a flared shingled skirt dividing the first and second stories, typical irregular massing, classical porch, grand entrance composed of a double-leaf door with molded surround, multi-textured shingles and a sunporch.

145a. Servants' Quarters
ca. 1900
Contributing

One-story, hipped roof building stands behind the house.

OAKHURST ROAD **West Side**

146. House (149)
231 Oakhurst Road
ca. 1940
Contributing

Two-story, brick-veneered Colonial Revival style house with round-arched Federal-influenced entrance, dentil and modillion cornice and side porch balanced by a side sunporch. Mature and lush landscaping enhance the yard.

NORTH MULBERRY STREET **East Side**

147. House (147)
222 North Mulberry Street
ca. 1880/ca. 1900/ca. 1930
Contributing

Eclectic two-story house that evolved over a roughly fifty year period. Originally, the frame house was a one-story Queen Anne cottage. In the early twentieth century, a two-story, Neoclassical Revival block with a two-story Doric portico and side porch wings was added to the front of the cottage. The porches were later infilled.

147a. Garage/apartment
ca. 1930
Contributing

One-and-a-half story frame garage stands just off the northeast corner of the house.

148. Mills Apartments (146)
212, 214, 216 and 218 North Mulberry Street
ca. 1928
Contributing

Two-story, brick-veneered Mediterranean style apartment building with a low hipped roof with widely overhanging bracketed eaves. The center and end bays project slightly and the corner porches are recessed and have turned balustrade. A curvilinear parapet occupies the roofline above the center bay.

148a. Garage
ca. 1928
Contributing

Two-car frame garage stands behind the apartment building.

148b. Garage
ca. 1928
Contributing

Two-car frame garage stands behind the apartment building.

West End Avenue Intersects

149. William C. Miller House (141)
138 North Mulberry Street
late nineteenth century
Contributing

Well-preserved two-story, frame house with irregular massing and multiple gables covered with decorative slate. Other features include round-arched attic vents with wavy louvers, stained glass eyebrow dormers, front entrance with crossetted surround, decorative porches and north side bay window. A decorative wire fence encloses the yard. The house's original owner, William Miller, was owner of Carolina Motor Company and involved in numerous other business ventures.

149a. Outbuilding
ca. 1900
Contributing

A small brick and stucco outbuildings stands just off the southeast corner of the house.

150. House (140)
130 North Mulberry Street
ca. 1900
Contributing

Two-story, single-pile frame house with one-story rear wing, side gable roof, interior chimneys and a classical hipped roof one-story front porch that carries

across façade. A projecting bay on rear ell is consistent with forms from the Victorian-era.

151. Joseph G. Shelton House (139)
122 North Mulberry Street
ca. 1920
Contributing

Outstanding two-story, brick Colonial Revival house with Prairie and Mediterranean influences seen in its tile, hipped-roof extending to widely overhanging eaves. The one-story front porch features brick end posts and Doric center columns and shelters an entrance topped with a fanlight. A sunporch with French doors balances with a porte-cochere on the opposite elevation. The house was built for Shelton who was a promoter of the furniture industry in Statesville and who became secretary-treasurer and the largest shareholder in the Statesville Furniture Company.

151a. Garage
ca. 1920
Contributing

A two-story garage standing just off northeast corner of the house matches the main dwelling in style.

152. House (138)
116 N. Mulberry Street
ca. 1905
Contributing

One-story, frame house with irregular massing and a pyramidal roof with intersecting and shingled cross gables. The original wraparound porch has been removed.

NORTH MULBERRY STREET **West Side**

153. John Bowles House (150)
239 North Mulberry Street
ca. 1905
Contributing

One-story frame, Queen Anne cottage now covered with asbestos shingles. Deep hip roof, front and side cross gables. Wrap-around porch with trned posts and delicated spindle brackets, and balustrade with alternating turned and plain balusters. John Bowles was partner with M. E. Ramsey, Sr., in Statesville's largest dry goods store – Ramsey-Bowles.

153a. Carport
mid-twentieth century
Non-contributing

Frame carport to the right rear of the house.

154. House (151)
219 North Mulberry Street
ca. 1910
Contributing

Two-story, frame house with Colonial Revival and classical detailing, hipped roof with an intersecting front gable, hipped dormer, Tuscan columns and a plain balustrade supporting the porch and a one-and-a-half story gambrel roofed wing on the rear.

154a. Playhouse
ca. 1910
Contributing

Diminutive gable roofed building stands in northwest yard.

155. Major W.M. Robbins House (200)
139 North Mulberry Street
ca. 1900
Contributing

Grand two-story, Queen Anne-Colonial Revival style house with irregular massing and hipped and gable-roof. Gable ends feature decorative wood shingles overlaid with half timbering. Overhanging eaves are bracketed. Classical front porch has Tuscan columns, a turned balustrade, a classical entablature and a projecting pedimented entrance bay with a sunburst design in the pediment.

William Robbins served in the Civil War and rose to the rank of major. After the war, he returned to Salisbury where he served as state sentator in 1868. In 1872 he was elected to Congress as a democrat. He moved to Statesville in early 1873 and was re-elected to Congress in 1874 and 1876. After being defeated in 1882, he went into law practice. In 1894, he was appointed by Grover Cleveland as Southern representative of the Gettysburg Battlefield Commission and spent many of his remaining years in Pennsylvania working on the Commission.

156. House (201)
131 North Mulberry Street
ca. 1900
Contributing

Two-story, frame Colonial Revival style house distinguished by its front facing pedimented gambrel decorated with wood shingles, oval ornament and bracketed overhang. The house features multiple steep gables, a replacement ironwork porch, a replacement front door and aluminum siding. A one-story ell projects from the rear.

157. House (202)
123 North Mulberry Street
ca. 1900
Contributing

Handsome two-story, frame Queen Anne-Colonial Revival house with a hipped roof and intersecting gables, wraparound classical porch with center-bay upper level porch, porte-cochere and a projecting south side bay with corner brackets. Of particular interest are the pedimented gable ends with decorative wood shingles overlaid with chevron-patterned boards. The front gable contains a triple window with painted-over multi-paned Colonial Revival sash. A glass and wood paneled double leaf front door with a transom serves as the entrance.

157a. Outbuilding
early twentieth century
Contributing

Small, German-sided building with a gable roof possibly served as servants' quarters.

158. Alexander House (203)
117 North Mulberry Street
1930
Contributing

Two-story, frame Colonial Revival style house with a side gable roof, five-bay façade, three-bay front porch with Tuscan columns and a front entrance with sidelights and fanlight transom. On the south side of the house are a cut stone chimney and classical porte-cochere. A one-story ell projects from the rear.

SOUTH MULBERRY STREET **East Side**

159. George Anderson House (88)
313 South Mulberry Street
ca. 1860
Contributing

Two-story, Greek Revival/Italianate style house with a two-story rear ell. A low gable roof with pedimented ends and boxed and molded cornice surmounts the house. Fine Greek Revival/Italianate detailing includes a double-leaf front

entrance with sidelights and transom, front windows with fluted surrounds with cornerblocks and paneled aprons beneath the first floor windows. The porch shelters flush-sheathed siding. House originally stood on southeast corner of West Front and South Mulberry streets, but was moved one lot south to present location between 1925 and 1930.

160. House (87)
317 South Mulberry Street
ca. 1910
Contributing

Two-story, brick house with hipped roof, front cross gable and classical front porch with Tuscan columns. A decorative stained glass transom surmounts the glazed and paneled front door.

161. House (86)
321 South Mulberry Street
ca. 1905
Contributing

Unusual one-story, Victorian-era-influenced house with Craftsman elements. A steep pyramidal roof tops the house and extends to large front and rear clipped gabled dormers with bracketed eaves and sheathed in shingles. Turned posts and balustrade with sawnwork brackets support the front porch. A sunporch on the north elevation contains casement windows.

Vacant Lot

162. Brown House (85)
335 South Mulberry Street
ca. 1925
Contributing

Two-story, brick house with basic Foursquare form with additions. Classical porch and entrance occupy the façade. A front porch stair and the upper level

room to which it leads appear to be additions. A one-story carport attaches to the north elevation.

SOUTH MULBERRY STREET **West Side**

163. St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church (38)
218-222 S. Mulberry Street
1921
Contributing

Gothic Revival brick church designed by prominent Charlotte architect Louis H. Asbury. The fine building features a center front bell tower, rear transept, corner buttresses, stone trim and arched windows. A paved parking lot is located behind the church.

163a. Rectory
ca. 1956
Noncontributing

Two-story, brick building constructed for use as a rectory during the period when a Catholic congregation owned the property.

164. House (80)
316 South Mulberry Street
late nineteenth century
Contributing

Two-story, frame house with rear two-story ell, side-gable roof with boxed eaves and eave returns and exterior end single shoulder chimneys. First story center bay has flush sheathing and entrance with molded surround and plain corner blocks. Front porch is an early twentieth century replacement. Sanborn maps suggest the house was moved from the SW corner of West Front Street and South Mulberry Street between 1909 and 1911 when 403 West Front Street was built.

165. House (81)
320 South Mulberry Street
ca. 1900
Contributing

One-story, frame Queen Anne cottage with a hipped metal shingle roof, a south front cross gable projection and Queen Anne style door with stained glass border.

166. House (82)
326 South Mulberry Street
ca. 1900
Contributing

One-story, frame cottage with a boxy configuration, steep pyramidal roof with front-gable dormer, turned posts with sawn ornament supporting the front porch and a glass and wood paneled front door.

167. House (83)
330 South Mulberry Street
ca. 1915
Contributing

One-story, frame late Queen Anne cottage with steep hipped roof and two front cross gables and central pedimented dormer. The porch has been altered and synthetic siding covers the exterior, but otherwise the house stands intact.

168. House (84)
336 South Mulberry Street
ca. 1900
Contributing

One-story, frame Queen Anne cottage with a hipped roof with shingled intersecting gables and a wraparound porch with simple turned posts and sawnwork ornament.

NORTH RACE STREET **East Side**

169. Zeb Vance Long House (166)
234 North Race Street
1907
Contributing

Two-story, frame house with hipped roof, intersecting gables, projecting bay on north elevation and wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and a plain balustrade. A one-story ell attaches to the rear. Aluminum siding covers the exterior. Zeb Long served as a North Carolina senator for four terms.

170. John Andrew Scott House (165)
230 North Race Street
1919
Contributing

Simple two-story, frame house with a low hipped roof with an intersecting front gable, interior chimneys, center entrance with sidelights and a front porch with tapered wood posts set on brick plinths with a plain balustrade. A one-story projecting bay occupies the south elevation and one-story ell attaches to the rear. Vinyl siding covers the exterior.

171. Clark House (164)
222 North Race Street
ca. 1905
Contributing

One-and-a-half story frame house with front-facing gable roof, ridgeline paneled chimneys and wraparound classical porch with slender Tuscan columns. The south side of the porch is screened. Off center front entrance with double-leaf door, transom and flanking oval windows. Decorative highlight of the house is a fancy Palladian window in front gable.

172. House (163)

216 North Race Street
1946
Noncontributing

Two-story, late Colonial Revival-style house with a two-story rear ell and a one-story side wing on the south. The gable-roof house features an exterior chimney, brick veneer on the first story and weatherboard on the second and a two-story pedimented entrance portico.

172a. Garage
1950
Noncontributing

One-story, gable roofed garage stands to the southeast of the house.

West End Avenue Intersects

173. Apartments (192B)
120, 124, 128 and 132 North Race Street
post-1980
Noncontributing

One-story, brick and weatherboard apartments with gable roof and engaged front porch.

174. House (191)
116 North Race Street
ca. 1928
Contributing

Typical brick-veneered bungalow with front facing main and secondary gables, widely overhanging eaves and an offset front porch that wraps around the house under a prominent side-gable roof and features tapered wood posts set on brick plinths. A two-story addition and carport have been added to the rear of the house, but are unobtrusive from the street.

Vacant Lot

175. House (190)
112 North Race Street
ca. 1929
Contributing

This frame one-story bungalow exhibits distinctive form and detailing in the clipped gables of its gable-front roof, side wing and front entrance canopy in the side porch and front pergola supported by Tuscan columns.

176. House (189)
106 North Race Street
ca. 1920
Contributing

One-story, brick bungalow, gable end to street, bracketed eaves and a front porch with tapered wood posts set on brick plinths and connected by a plain balustrade.

177. P.W. Shell House (188)
102 North Race Street
ca. 1945
Noncontributing

One-and-a-half story brick-veneered period cottage with broad gable roof, metal frame windows and an off-center front porch with a gable roof of pitch matching main roof. Bays on front and sides have segmental-arched openings.

177a. Garage
ca. 1945
Noncontributing

One-story gable roofed garage stands behind the house.

NORTH RACE STREET **West Side**

178. House (167)
239 North Race Street
ca. 1900
Contributing

One-story frame cottage with triple-A roof, louvered attic vents, interior chimneys, two-over-two sash and a glass and wood paneled front door with sidelights. The bungalow-influenced porch posts are covered with shingles.

179. House (168)
235 North Race Street
ca. 1918
Contributing

Two-story, Craftsman style house with a broad, front-facing gable roof with wide overhanging eaves and a front porch with a broad gable and heave brick support posts. Wood shingles sheath the house. Projecting bay on north elevation is supported by heavy Craftsman brackets. Projecting triple window on façade above porch has a nine-light horizontal window crowning it.

179a. Garage
ca. 1918
Contributing

Small frame gable-roofed garage is connected to the house by an open carport.

180. House (169)
229 North Race Street
ca. 1890
Contributing

Grand two-story, Queen Anne style house exhibiting various exterior surfaces and design elements including weatherboard, wood shingles, and turned and sawn

ornament. The house features a truncated hipped roof, front and side shingled cross gable with sash outlined in stained glass, projecting front center bay with two corner balconies engaged beneath the cross gable. One-story wraparound porch exhibits turned posts, sawnwork brackets and elaborate openwork balustrade. Cross gable entrance bay has spindlework sunburst and applied sawnwork ornament. Porch and balconies make strong use of arch motif.

180a. Garage
ca. 1990
Noncontributing

Two-car garage of a compatible design.

181. House (170)
219 North Race Street
early twentieth century
Contributing

Two-story, brick-veneered Colonial Revival style house with gable roof, classical front porch and entrance with sidelights and transom. A porch occupies the north elevation and a one-story wing attaches to the rear.

181a. Garage/apartment
early twentieth century
Contributing

Two-story, two-car brick garage stands behind the house.

182. Dr. James W. Davis House (171)
211 North Race Street
1935
Contributing

Two-story, brick Colonial Revival style house with slate gable roof with modillion cornice and half lunette windows in the gable ends, interior end chimneys, a classical cornice, classical entrance and a one-story rear ell. Dr. Davis was the principal founder of Davis Hospital which opened in 1925. He was also instrumental in organizing Statesville Broadcasting Company, which operated on the first radio station in Statesville, starting in 1947.

183. William Franklin Hall House (172)
203 North Race Street
ca. 1866
Contributing

Two-story, double-pile brick house with a low hipped roof, interior chimneys and a front porch with chamfered posts and brackets and a flat paneled frieze. Front entrance features sidelights and a transom. A one-story wing attaches to the rear. Hall was involved with the beginning of the Statesville furniture industry and in a boot and shoe business. This house is one of the oldest in the city. The small nineteenth century outbuilding that once stood behind the house has been removed.

West End Avenue Intersects

184. House (182)
137 North Race Street
ca. 1905
Contributing

Two-story, frame house with classical detailing, exterior end chimneys and a Palladian window with diamond-shaped muntins piercing the front shingled cross gable that intersects the main roof ridge. Square classical posts and a plain balustrade support the wraparound porch. A pediment surmounts the entrance. A large ell has been added to the rear elevation.

184a. Garage
ca. 1905

Contributing

A frame garage with pyramidal roof stands on the southwest corner of the lot.

185. Cooper House (183)
131 North Race Street
ca. 1910
Contributing

Two-story, frame Colonial Revival style house dominated by a broad front gambrel end with multiple pedimented gables projecting on each side. Round arched gambrel windows are notable. The wraparound porch features Tuscan columns, a plain balustrade and a pedimented center entrance bay. The front door is flanked by leaded glass sidelights and transom.

Vacant Lot (184)

186. Esby B. Watts House (185)
117 North Race Street
ca. 1900
Contributing

One-story, frame Queen Anne cottage with classical elements and irregular massing. The house has a steep hipped roof and two front cross gables with a sunburst motif in apex. Paired classical colonettes set on paneled bases which are linked with a turned balustrade support the wraparound porch.

SOUTH RACE STREET **East Side**

187. John Isenhour House (186)
101 South Race Street
1952
Noncontributing

One-story, brick veneer house with gable roof, paired front windows and a recessed entrance.

SOUTH RACE STREET **West Side**

188. M.J. Colvert House (51)
214 South Race Street
ca. 1900
Contributing

One-story, frame Queen Anne cottage with deep hipped roof and shingled cross gables with pointed, louvered vents. Turned and sawn ornament embellish the wraparound porch.

188a. Garage
early twentieth century
Contributing

A frame, gable-roof garage stands behind the house.

[Note: Only amended items and the required NPS certification are included below.]

1. **NAME OF PROPERTY:** Mitchell College Historic District (Amended)

3. **STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION:** As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination 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 meets the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant locally.

Jeffrey J. Crow SHPO 8/30/01

Signature of certifying official/title Date

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. **NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION:** I hereby certify that the property is entered in the National Register. [___ See continuation sheet.]

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. **NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:**

Contributing:	169 (168 buildings and 1 site)
Noncontributing:	36 buildings

7. **DESCRIPTION**

The Mitchell College Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1980. With a survey update of the district in 1998 to 1999, the need to extend the district's period of significance became apparent. The original period of significance appears to end ca. 1930, fifty years before the nomination was written, although an end date is not specified in the nomination. The statement of significance for this amendment presents the case for extending the period to 1941.

As noted in the 1980 nomination, the major building phases in the Mitchell College Historic District relate to the development of the Statesville Female Academy (1856), now Mitchell Community College. The earliest houses in the district were built on large, keep lots reflecting the prosperity of the residents and displaying the popular styles of the times. At the beginning of the twentieth century, the district continued as a preferred in-town residential area attracting a range of income levels, as indicated by the construction of numerous small, traditional house types and early bungalows that were ubiquitous in small North Carolina towns of the period. In the Mitchell College Historic District, the first decades of the twentieth century also saw construction of decorative cottages such as 325 Kelly St. (ca. 1900, entry 117), 330 Mulberry St. (ca. 1915, entry 83), and 106 Race St. (ca. 1920, entry 189), the area's lingering and last expressions of the Victorian era.

The next phase of construction in the Mitchell College Historic District was a resurgence of larger houses, now built in the Colonial Revival and Classical Revival styles. Examples from the late 1910s through the 1920s tended to incorporate architectural elements copied from late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century classical modes, while those built after 1930 tended to be less richly embellished. Between the world wars, with the rise in popularity of brick veneer, masonry exteriors proliferated. Nine largely intact properties in the district built from the mid-1930s through 1940 represent these trends. Of the eight houses, seven exhibit neoclassical elements concentrated at entrances and, occasionally, the cornices. One house (entry 195) is a Tudor Revival style dwelling featuring applied half-timbering and a stone and brick chimney on the main facade. The only non-residential building of the 1930s is the former Iredell County Library of 1939, a one-story brick-veneered building in the Regency Revival style that was a Works Progress Administration project. Altogether, these properties illustrate the continued development of the Mitchell College Historic District during the 1930s.

Inventory List

While it is virtually certain that the intended end of the period of significance presented in the 1980 nomination for the Mitchell College Historic District is ca. 1930, there are a number of discrepancies in the original inventory list. In the course of the survey update it was determined that several properties built prior to ca. 1930 that were classified as noncontributing should either have been contributing in 1980 or have become contributing since then due to changes that reversed earlier alterations. Thus, in addition to including entries for three largely intact buildings from 1931 to 1941 (entries 55, 157, and 175) that were correctly designated as noncontributing in the 1980 nomination and now are contributing with the extension of the period of significance, the list that follows also includes a number of pre-1931 buildings that were cited as noncontributing in the original nomination and should now be classified as contributing. It should be noted, for purposes of clarification, that two properties (entries 4 and

173) built between 1931 and 1941 that were appropriately cited in 1980 as noncontributing due to their age are retaining that status due to extensive alterations.

Also, several buildings constructed after ca. 1930 are cited in the original nomination as contributing resources, including the former county library and five other properties. Because the extension of the period of significance to 1941 renders appropriate these properties' classification as contributing due to age and because they remain largely intact, these entries (13, 26, 135, 149, 171, and 195) do not require revision and are not included in the list that follows.

Finally, two buildings constructed after 1941 were incorrectly classified as contributing in the 1980 nomination. One is an office built ca. 1950 (entry 92C) that is associated with the J. Craig House of ca. 1918 and the other is the First Presbyterian Church Manse (entry 100D) built in 1944. The list below and the accompanying map correctly record both as noncontributing.

55. **House. 638 W. Front St.** ca. 1932. Contributing. One-story Colonial Revival-style bungalow with grouped windows, pedimented classical entrance, porch with Tuscan columns, and engaged porch and sun room at east and west ends respectively. There are some alterations, including a frame stair to upper story on west side, a dormer modified to create an entrance, and sunroom windows enclosed at west side of house. Built by Clarence Williams Sr. and his wife, Pearl. Williams was the bookkeeper for O. W. Slane Glass and Mirror manufacturers.

61. **House. 645 W. Front St.** ca. 1928. Contributing. Simple one-story brick bungalow with clipped gable roof, grouped windows, and front porch with tapered wood posts on brick plinths. The only exterior alterations are the addition of a wood railing on one side of the front steps and the enclosure of the recessed rear porch.

83. **House. 330 S. Mulberry St.** ca. 1915. Contributing. One-story frame, late Queen Anne cottage featuring steep pyramidal roof, front attic gables and gabled dormer, and projecting side polygonal bay under an intersecting gable. Replacement siding and porch supports, but otherwise intact.

92C. **House/Office. Rear of 323 Walnut St. (facing Front St.)** ca. 1950. Noncontributing. Two-story brick building with horizontal banding, quoins, and hip roof.

100D. **First Presbyterian Church Manse. 125 N. Meeting St.** 1944. NC Two-story brick-veneered Georgian Revival style house with one-story side wings, gable roof, and dentil cornice. Doorway has fluted pilasters, paneled reveal, and swan's neck pediment.

117. **Holt House. 325 Kelly St.** ca. 1900. Contributing. One-story frame, tri-gable-roofed cottage with two rear gabled wings. Retains replacement aluminum siding, but 1960s (?) metal porch posts have been replaced with appropriate square-in-section wood posts and matchstick balustrade.

157. **L. S. Gilliam House. 436 West End Ave.** 1941. Contributing. Two-story Colonial Revival-style house featuring two-story front porch with balustraded parapet and recessed, paneled entrance with swan's neck pedimented frontispiece; first story front windows with paneled aprons; louvered shutters; and east side porte-cochere. Built by L. S. Gilliam and his wife, Marie, it is the second Gilliam house to occupy the site. The original house, located in front of the present structure, was demolished upon completion of the present structure. L. S. Gilliam was the president and manager of Carolina Parlor Furniture Company, which operated two plants in Statesville.

175. **Hefner House. 628 West End Ave.** ca. 1932. Contributing. Classical Revival-style two-story brick house with gable roof, exterior end chimneys, classical entrance with sidelights and transom, and two-story pedimented portico. Constructed by Burton N. Hefner and his wife, Julia. Burton Hefner was the owner of Hefner's Café, a popular eatery located at 119 E. Broad Street in Statesville's central business district. Ina Hefner (relation to Burton N. not determined), who owned Ina's Beauty Salon on Cooper Street, later owned the house.

189. **House. 106 N. Race St.** ca. 1920. Contributing. Typical one-story bungalow with broad, front-facing gable roof, overhanging braced eaves, and front porch with tapered wood posts set on brick plinths and connected by a plain balustrade. The exterior is remarkably intact.

190. **House. 112 N. Race St.** ca. 1929. Contributing. This frame one-story bungalow exhibits distinctive form and detailing in the clipped gables of its gable-front roof, side wing, and front entrance canopy and in the side porch and front pergola supported by Tuscan columns.

191. **House. 116 N. Race St.** ca. 1928. Contributing. Typical brick-veneered bungalow with front-facing main and secondary gables, widely overhanging braced eaves, and an offset front porch that wraps around the house under a prominent side-gable roof and features tapered wood posts set on brick plinths. A two-story addition and carport have been added to the rear of the house but are unobtrusive from the street.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Period of Significance: ca. 1855 - 1941

While the original, 1980 nomination for the Mitchell College Historic District does not specify a period of significance, the text implies a period beginning ca. 1855 and ending fifty years prior to the date of the nomination, despite the fact that certain post-1930 resources were discussed and considered as contributing to the historic character of the district. In 1999, the City of Statesville sponsored a comprehensive survey update of the district. One outcome of the study was the recommendation that the district's period of significance be reevaluated and extended to 1941 due to the continuation of development in the district after 1930, although at a slower pace, as explained below. With this amendment, the period of significance is specified as beginning ca. 1855, when construction of the oldest building in the district began, and extending to the eve of the United States's involvement in World War II in 1941, when construction within the district almost came to a halt for several years.

Of the eleven buildings constructed from 1931 to 1941, nine retain sufficient integrity to be classified as contributing to the historic character of the district. Three of the nine intact are described in the inventory list herein; the remaining six are not included as they are already classified as contributing in the 1980 list (albeit incorrectly at that time). In addition, the inventory list herein includes six contributing properties built prior to 1930 that either were incorrectly classified as noncontributing in the original nomination or have become contributing since then due to changes that reversed earlier alterations.

During the period 1931 to 1941, Statesville continued the pattern of diversified industrial development begun in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Although the Depression was difficult for most of North Carolina, Statesville avoided many of its hardships with only two of the town's five banks failing and the continuing solvency of most of the local businesses. The furniture industry continued to support the local economy through Carolina Parlor Furniture Company's two factories and the Slane Glass and Mirror Manufacturers, and their continued success was reflected both directly and indirectly in the Mitchell College Historic District. For example, Clarence F. Williams Sr., the bookkeeper for Slane Glass and Mirror Manufacturers, built a bungalow with Colonial Revival styling (entry 55) in 1932. Also in 1932, Burton N. Hefner, owner of the popular, family-run Hefner's Cafe, built his house with a monumental classical portico (entry 175). Mid-decade, Dr. James W. Davis, principal founder and namesake of Statesville's hospital, built a stately house on N. Race St. (entry 171). In 1940, J. I. Tomlin, a furniture manufacturer's representative, had a stylish two-story house built (entry 13). The following year L.S. Gilliam, president and manager of the Carolina Parlor Furniture Company, declared his prosperity (and that of his company) with construction of a large Colonial Revival style house with elaborate entry (entry 157) behind his earlier house, which he demolished.

These and the six additional houses constructed in the district, as well as the new county library built by the Works Progress Administration across from the main building at Mitchell College, demonstrate the continued preference of Statesville residents for the Mitchell College neighborhood during the decade leading up to the entry of the United States into World War II.

11. FORM PREPARED BY:

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PHOTOGRAPHS

The following photographs depict properties cited in the inventory list as reclassified from noncontributing to contributing with the extension of the period of significance to 1941. The photographs were taken in 1998. Field visits in Spring of 2001 confirmed that the photographs continue to depict the properties accurately.

Name of Property: Mitchell College Historic District (Amended)
Location: Iredell County, North Carolina
Photographer: Laura Phillips
Date of Photographs: 1998
Negative Location: North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, N. C.

A. House, 638 W. Front St. (entry 55); to the northwest

B. Holt House, 325 Kelly St. (entry 117); to the southwest

C. L.S. Gilliam House, 436 West End Ave. (entry 157); to the northeast

D. House, 112 N. Race St. (entry 190); to the southeast

E. House, 116 N. Race St. (entry 191); to the east/northeast