

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name South Race Street Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by S. Race St., Western Ave., W. Armfield St.,
W. Bell St., W. Sharpe St., and S. Oak St. not for publication

city or town Statesville vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Iredell code 097 zip code 28677

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination
 request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of
Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property
 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William S. Rain SHPO 4-18-95
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the
National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the
National Register.
- removed from the National
Register.
- other, (explain): _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
85	37	buildings
		sites
	1	structures
		objects
85	38	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE/department store

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

RELIGION/religious facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

RELIGION/religious facility

VACANT/NOT IN USE

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne

Colonial Revival

Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls WOOD: weatherboard

BRICK

roof ASPHALT

other Metal: tin

WOOD: shingle

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development

Architecture

Period of Significance

ca. 1894-1945

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

South Race Street Historic District
Name of Property

Iredell County, NC
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx. 27 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1			
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2			

3			
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Richard L. Mattson and Frances P. Alexander/Architectural Historians
organization Mattson, Alexander and Associates date December 1, 1994
street & number 309 E. Park Avenue, No. 4 telephone 704-376-0985
city or town Charlotte state NC zip code 28203

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

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

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South Race Street Historic District
Statesville, Iredell County, N.C.

7. Narrative Description

The South Race Street Historic District lies on the southwest side of Statesville, the county seat of Iredell County, North Carolina. Located between the Catawba and Yadkin rivers approximately 40 miles north of Charlotte, Statesville occupies a center position in the manufacturing region of the Piedmont. The South Race Street Historic District is a densely developed community of houses, churches, and neighborhood stores associated with the manufacturing and rail corridor which skirts the southern edge of the district. The Southern Railway forms roughly an east to west arc through the south side of Statesville, with an extension to the northwest. The extension and the main line merge at the southwestern edge of the South Race Street Historic District. The rail tracks at this junction form the southern boundary of the historic district. Bordering to the east and north are the Mitchell College Historic District (N.R. 1980) and the Academy Hill Historic District (N.R. 1980).

Well-preserved and largely intact, the historic district is comprised of 85 contributing resources and 38 non-contributing ones, including 67 contributing primary buildings, 14 non-contributing primary buildings, 18 contributing outbuildings, 23 non-contributing outbuildings, and 1 non-contributing structure. The non-contributing resources include small, brick houses and low-scale apartments from the post-World War II era as well as older buildings which have lost integrity through alterations and additions.

The resources occupy all or portions of eight city blocks. The street pattern of the city was laid out on an orthogonal grid oriented northwest to southeast, following ridge lines in this hilly terrain. However, south and west of the historic district, the street pattern is affected by the curvature of the rail corridors and the irregularly-shaped industrial parcels. Roughly half of the historic district, the area south of West Bell Street, was part of a planned subdivision undertaken by the Statesville Land and Manufacturing Company in 1894. The residential development in the South Race Street area was spurred by the construction in 1893 of the first cotton mill in Statesville along the nearby rail frontage of

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South Race Street Historic District
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the Southern Railway. Although the development company platted the parcels for resale, the company undertook no construction. Thus, there is no visual distinction between the northern and southern portions of the historic district. Because of the importance of the industrial corridor to the south, the historic district developed from south to north, rather than south from the center city.

Developed initially during the pre-automobile era, the houses tend to be set on narrow lots, close to the street. The district is a mixture of both large, two story houses and smaller, worker housing. A number of the more substantial, stylish dwellings are found on South Race Street, the north-south axis through the historic district. The larger homes are generally sited on corner lots, and smaller houses occupy interior parcels. The streets have narrow planting strips with some extant shade trees.

The South Race Street area emerged as a residential neighborhood of skilled and white collar workers who were employed in nearby industries. The architectural resources found in this district are primarily detached houses built between 1894 and the 1930s. Although this residential construction occurred in response to the industrial development along the rail frontage south and west of the historic district, there are no industrial buildings within the boundaries of the district. However, there are small-scale, neighborhood, commercial buildings (Nos. 30-32), a church (No. 33), and a parsonage (No. 67) within the district. The commercial area along Western Avenue, at the south end of the historic district, consists of a two story, brick commercial block, constructed ca. 1900. Built roughly 10 years later is a one story, frame, corner market sited at Oak and West Sharpe streets. Western Avenue Baptist Church is an imposing, brick Gothic Revival edifice with crenellated towers, dating to the early twentieth century while the Race Street Methodist Church parsonage is a one and one-half story, frame, vernacular Victorian dwelling.

Despite the relatively rapid development of the area, the historic district does not have an architectural uniformity, in part because the houses were individually built. Each street has a mixture of one and two story dwellings reflecting both traditional house types and

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nationally popular domestic designs from the late nineteenth century to the Depression era. The houses tend to be relatively simple, frame designs erected by local builders and contractors. The most common traditional houses include the I-house; the double pile, hip roof cottage; and the side gable cottage with center gable (known as the Triple A cottage). Of those reflecting national trends in house design are the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, bungalows, and restrained vernacular versions of these styles. Some combine traditional house forms with applied picturesque millwork. Garages and storage sheds are the most common outbuildings in this early twentieth century industrial community although there are rare surviving examples of barns and well houses.

Residential construction predominated in the area. Houses are found on the east-west West Sharpe, West Bell, and Armfield streets and Western Avenue as well as on the north-south Oak and South Race streets. The earliest houses date from 1894 to the turn of the century, and a number of these survive on South Race Street and West Sharpe Street and one at the corner of Armfield and South Race streets. The house (No. 40) at 612 W. Sharpe Street is one of the finest and oldest dwellings in the district. This frame I-house exhibits a variety of restrained Queen Anne elements including a slightly projecting center pavilion, decorative millwork under the gables, sawn knee brackets, and turned porch posts and balustrades. Among the other early residences in the district are the J.L. Kimball House (No. 71), ca. 1898, on South Race Street; the J.F. Scroggs House (No. 10), ca. 1909, situated on W. Sharpe Street; the House (No. 4), ca. 1900, on W. Sharpe Street; the J.W. Kaneer House (No. 66), ca. 1900, at the corner of South Race and Armfield streets; and the J.G. Hallyburton House (No. 75), ca. 1900, on South Race Street.

The J.F. Scroggs House is a one story, frame, Queen Anne cottage with Classical elements. The J.W. Kaneer House (No. 66) is also among the finest and largest houses in the district. This two story, frame Queen Anne dwelling has irregular massing, wraparound porch, a slate, gable on hip roof, shingled, pedimented gables, and porte cochere. The H.G. Hallyburton House (No. 75) is also typifies the Queen Anne residences found in the district. This frame, asymmetrical residence has cut-away bays, conical-

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South Race Street Historic District
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roofed wings, decorative knee brackets, patterned shingles under the gables, and wraparound porch with turned posts and balustrade.

Both the J.L. Kimball House (No. 71) and the J.B. Reavis House (No. 64) on South Race Street illustrate the traditional I-houses found within the district. Constructed at the turn of the century, these two story, frame dwelling have side gable roofs with center gable, giving the Triple A roof configuration. The Kimball House was remodeled in the 1910s with a two story, Colonial Revival portico while the Reavis residence retains its one story, hip roofed porch. Other I-houses (No. 39 and No. 77) survive in the historic district. Built ca. 1900, the house (No. 77), 403 South Race Street is situated on the east side of the street while the house (No. 39) at 327 South Oak Street dates to the 1910s. Both of these house retain one and two story, rear ells.

One story, hip roofed cottages and side gable cottages were common house designs built for mill workers. The frame, Triple A cottage house type is found at 510 West Sharpe Street (No. 8). Its neighbor (No. 6) at 524 West Sharpe Street is a double pile cottage with high hip roof. The J.R. Pence House (No. 59), and its twin (No. 60) are both one story, frame, double pile cottages with gable-on-hip roofs. With its shingled, center gable, these houses illustrate the application of simple picturesque elements to restrained, traditional house designs.

During the initial development in the 1890s and early 1900s, one story versions of the Queen Anne were built in addition to the larger, two story dwellings. The T.S. Lazenby House (No. 76) at 409 South Race Street and the Harry Gregory House (No. 78) at 333 South Race Street are two of the most intact, one story Queen Anne dwellings in the district. The Lazenby house has a gable-on-hip roof with shingled gables, projecting bays, wraparound porch, turned porch posts, and a spindlework frieze. The frame Gregory House has asymmetrical massing, a multiple cross gable roof, and a wraparound porch.

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By the 1910s and 1920s, Colonial Revival houses and bungalows were both built in the historic district. The Walter Ross House (No. 18), on West Bell Street, exemplifies the Colonial Revival cottages built after World War I. This one and one-half story, frame dwelling has a gambrel front roof, symmetrical facade, and hip roofed porch. The Reavis-Troutman House (No. 28), situated on West Armfield Street, is an unusual mixture of Colonial Revival and bungalow features. The two story, double pile dwelling has a wood shingled exterior, gambrel-on-hip roof, and a bungalow-inspired porch with battered piers resting on brick pedestals. The Gant-Riddle House (No. 42), sited on South Race Street, is a clipped gable front bungalow built in the mid-1920s while the House (No. 16), on West Bell Street, is the side gable bungalow. With its brick veneer, this house epitomizes the bungalow in form and features: broad, overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, large porch with battered piers, and gable front dormer.

The South Race Street Historic District contains an intact collection of historic resources reflecting the development of this industrial community during the 1890s and the early twentieth century. Although there has been some post-World War II construction, primarily small, low-scale apartments and single family houses, the majority of resources contribute to the architectural and historical significance of the district. In addition, the South Race Street Historic District retains its integrity of setting with traditional land use and street patterns which maintain the historic ambience of the district.

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South Race Street Historic District
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INVENTORY LIST

The following bibliographical references were used in preparing the inventory list: Sanborn insurance maps; architectural survey files for the City of Statesville; available Statesville city directories (1907-08, 1916-17, and 1932); and Iredell County deed records.

The inventory list is organized on a street-by-street basis, first the east/west streets, from north to south, then the north/south streets, moving west to east. On the east/west streets, the lists move from west to east on the north side of the street, then east to west on the south side of the street. On the north/south streets, the listings move from north to south on the west side of the street, then south to north on the east side of the street.

Key

C = Contributing resource
N = Noncontributing resource
OB = Other Building
S = Structure

<u>List #</u>	<u>St. #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Ht.</u>	<u>Description/original owner-occupant (if known)</u>
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North Side, W. Sharpe Street

N	1	634	ca. 1910	2	House; extensively remodeled L-plan cottage with modern brick veneer, fenestration, and porch elements.
C	2	628	ca. 1910	2	House; frame, T-shaped, three-bay dwelling with cross-gable roof, two-over-two windows, sidelights, and brick gable-end chimney on east elevation; two-bay, hip-roofed porch with replacement brick posts and metal

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W. Sharpe St.

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- later shed addition extend to the rear; replacement composition siding.
- | | | | | | |
|--------|---|-----|----------|---|--|
| C | 6 | 524 | ca. 1910 | 1 | House; simple, frame, double-pile dwelling capped by tin-shingled high hip roof with center gable; hip-roofed porch across three-bay facade has replacement metal supports; gable-roofed ell and later shed addition extend to the rear; replacement asbestos siding. The city directories record mill workers living in this house during the 1920s and 1930s. |
| C OB-2 | | 524 | ca. 1920 | 1 | Frame, gable-front garage with shed addition used for storage; refrigeration hinges on shed door suggest that it may have been used as a dairy. |
| C | 7 | 518 | ca. 1910 | 1 | House; frame, double-pile cottage with two front-facing roof gables joined by center roof ridge; roof has patterned tin shingles, and cornice returns embellish the gables; dwelling is set on a raised brick foundation to accommodate sloping lot, and includes rear basement doors; hip-roofed porch extends across three-bay facade and has square posts and slender square balusters; rear kitchen ell and shed appendage; asbestos siding. |
| C | 8 | 510 | ca. 1920 | 1 | House; frame, three-bay triple-A cottage with gable returns, two-over-two windows, and rear ell; chimney is located at junction of main body of house and ell; replacement entry porch with classical elements. The city directories record mill workers occupying this house during the 1920s and 1930s. |

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W. Sharpe St.

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N OB-3	510	ca. 1920	1	Frame shed in deteriorated condition.
N OB-4	510	ca. 1920	1	Frame shed in deteriorated condition.

South Side, W. Sharpe Street

N	9	613	ca. 1960	1	House; frame, double-pile dwelling with side-gable roof.
C	10	621	ca. 1909	1	J. F. Scroggs House; particularly intact German-sided, Queen Anne cottage with some classical influence; irregular massing with patterned-tin shingle roof consisting of distinctive multiple clipped gables; sizable clipped-arch vents in the gables; wraparound porch includes pedimented entry bay, slightly tapered posts on brick piers, and square balusters; sidelights frame the main entry and two-over-two windows are intact throughout; kitchen ell extends to the rear. Scroggs was employed as the Superintendent of Streets for Statesville.
N OB-5	621	ca. 1950	1	Frame, gable-front garage.	
N OB-6	621	ca. 1950	1	Frame, gable-roofed horse stable.	
C	11	627	ca. 1910	1	House; frame, double-pile, low-hip-roofed cottage with projecting front facing bay on east side of three-bay facade; sidelights enframe the main entry and molded lintels cap the four-over-four windows; hip-roofed front porch has replacement metal supports and railing; kitchen and dining room ell extends to the rear.

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W. Sharpe St.

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N OB-7	627	ca. 1910	1	Significantly altered frame storage building with attached carport and replacement windows.	
C	12	635	ca. 1900	1	House; frame, double pile, three-bay Queen Anne cottage with classical influence; high hip roof with multiple cross gables and pointed-arch vents; wraparound porch has classical posts and turned balustrade; sidelights enframe the entrance; rear kitchen and dining room ell.
C OB-8	635	ca. 1900	1	Frame, one-bay shed with projecting gable-front roof and lattice door.	
N	13	637/643	ca. 1980	2	Brick-veneered apartment complex.
C	14	653	ca. 1920	2	Eli Rhyne House; frame, double-pile, three-bay Colonial Revival dwelling with side-gable roof, pair of gable-roofed dormers, and broad gable-front porch with replacement metal supports; single, paired, and triple windows survive throughout main block; brick exterior chimney on west elevation; aluminum siding. House is vacant. Rhyne is listed in the 1932 city directory as a fireman.

South Side, W. Bell Street

C	15	423	ca. 1920	1 1/2	C.R. Rimmer House; frame, double-pile, clipped-gable bungalow with low-pitched roof and slightly projecting clipped-gable bay on three-bay front facade; patterned tin-shingle roof has deep eaves supported by knee braces; door with sidelights and transom marks
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W. Bell St.

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- the east bay of four-bay facade and leads to glazed side porch on east elevation; original single, paired and triple windows survive throughout; rear kitchen ell; brick retaining wall defines the sloping front yard that is shaded by mature trees. The 1932 city directory records Rimmer as a contractor.
- | | | | | |
|---------|-----|----------|-------|---|
| C OB-9 | 423 | ca. 1920 | 1 | Frame, shed-roofed garage/storage facility. |
| N OB-10 | 423 | ca. 1980 | 1 | Brick-veneered, gable-front shed. |
| C 16 | 429 | ca. 1920 | 1 1/2 | House; brick-veneered, double-pile, side-gable bungalow with such hallmarks of the style as low-slung slate roof, deep eaves with knee brackets and exposed rafters, and large porch with tapered posts on brick piers; prominent gable-front dormer with tripartite window centered over three-bay facade; porch is topped by broad gable-front roof with exposed rafters; rear elevation has modernized one-story ell on west side and engaged kitchen bay on the east side; house very similar in design to its neighbor at 433 W. Bell. |
| C OB-11 | 429 | ca. 1920 | 1 | Frame gable-front garage with deep eaves and knee braces reflecting the bungalow style of the house. |
| C OB-12 | 429 | ca. 1920 | 1 | Frame, side-gable barn. |
| N OB-13 | 429 | ca. 1950 | 1 | Brick-veneered, shed-roofed garage. |
| C 17 | 433 | ca. 1920 | 1 1/2 | House; brick-veneered, double-pile, side-gable bungalow with such hallmarks of the style as low-slung |

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W. Bell St.

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- slate roof, deep eaves with knee brackets, and large porch with tapered posts on brick piers; low hip-roofed dormer is centered over three-bay facade; porch is topped by broad gable-front roof with exposed brackets; engaged rear kitchen bay; this bungalow is similar to its neighbor at 429 W. Bell, though roof has slightly lower pitch and subtle hip-roofed dormer.
- | | | | | |
|---------|-----|----------|-------|---|
| C OB-14 | 433 | ca. 1920 | 1 | Frame gable-front garage with simple bungalow traits. |
| C 18 | 443 | ca. 1920 | 1 1/2 | Walter Ross House, frame, double-pile, three-bay Colonial Revival cottage with main gambrel-front roof and adjacent projecting gable-front wing; hip-roofed porch has tapered posts on brick piers; intact one-over-one windows; replacement asphalt siding. Ross is recorded in the 1932 city directory as a carpenter. |
| N OB-15 | 443 | ca. 1950 | 2 | Frame, double-pile rental house with gable-front roof. |
| C 19 | 505 | ca. 1920 | 1 1/2 | H.L. Moorefield House, frame, double-pile, three-bay gambrel-front cottage with projecting subsidiary gable-front bay; sided with asbestos shingles; shed-roofed front porch with square posts and square-in-section balustrade; interior chimney and rear kitchen ell. Moorefield was listed in the 1932 city directory as a furniture worker. |
| C OB-16 | 505 | ca. 1920 | 1 | Frame, gable-front garage. |
| C 20 | 509 | ca. 1920 | 1 | House; frame, double-pile, three-bay cottage with bungalow traits, including |

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W. Bell St.

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low hip roof and engaged hip-roofed porch with tapered porch posts on brick piers; roof has tin shingles and hip-roofed dormer; stuccoed exterior chimneys on side elevations; hip-roofed rear porch with kitchen bay on east side.

C OB-17	509	ca. 1920	1	Frame, gable-front garage.	
C	21	511	ca. 1920	1	House; frame, triple-pile, gable-front bungalow with engaged gable-front porch and projecting gable-front bay; porch has tapered posts on brick piers; replacement metal balustrade; engaged rear porch on east side; vinyl siding.
C	22	515	ca. 1920	1	C.E. Stafford House, side-gable, brick-veneer bungalow with engaged porch, square brick porch posts, and square balusters; low-slung roof has shed dormer with paired fixed-sash windows; gable- and shed-roofed bays project from side and rear elevations; mature shrubbery surrounds the foundation. Stafford is listed in the 1932 city directory as a linotype operator.

North Side, W. Armfield Street

N	23	514	ca. 1900	2	Seltzer-Shoemaker House; this extensively altered, frame clipped-gable I-house is currently an apartment complex; the original wraparound porch has been replaced by a one-bay entry porch, the original center entrance has been replaced by two doorways, a large two-story wing has been added to the east side of the
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W. Armfield St.

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rear elevation, and a modern wooden stairway is located on the west elevation and leads to an apartment in the rear ell. Original features appear to be the decorative clipped-gable dormer centered over the three-bay facade, and the nine-over-nine windows.

- | | | | | | |
|---|----|-----|----------|-------|---|
| C | 24 | 510 | ca. 1910 | 1 1/2 | E.T. Cook House; frame, double-pile, high-hip-roofed dwelling with center roof gable; hip-roofed porch extends across three-bay facade and has square posts; two-over-one windows exist throughout; rear elevation has shed dormer; porch with enclosed end bays extends to rear. Cook is listed in the 1916-1917 city directory as a furniture handler. |
| C | 25 | 504 | ca. 1910 | 1 1/2 | F. M. Abernathy House; frame, double-pile hip-roofed dwelling with prominent gable-roofed dormer, and projecting bays on the side elevations; broad hip-roofed wraparound porch with turned posts and balustrade; two-over-two windows survive throughout; the asymmetrical three-bay facade with two front doors may reflect a ca. 1920 remodeling, when the dormer was added; main entry has paneled sidelights; the rear elevation has a gambrel roof, and gable-roofed ell extends to the rear. |

South Side, W. Armfield Street

- | | | | | | |
|---|----|-----|----------|---|---|
| C | 26 | 509 | ca. 1905 | 1 | A.D. Parks House; frame, L-plan dwelling with gable returns and pointed-arch vents in the gables; |
|---|----|-----|----------|---|---|

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W. Armfield St.

South Race Street Historic District
Statesville, Iredell County, N.C.

altered hip-roofed porch has slender wood posts; single and paired two-over-two windows survive throughout; a pair of gable-roofed ells extend to the rear.

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|---------|-----|----------|----------|--|
| C OB-18 | 509 | ca. 1905 | 1 | Frame, shed-roofed storage building. |
| C | 27 | 513 | ca. 1920 | 1 1/2 House; simple triple-pile, gable-front cottage with bracketed eaves and gable-front porch with square post and replacement metal support; modest bungalow elements, including brackets and four-over-one windows, reflect 1920s date of construction. The city directories record mill workers occupying this house during the 1920s and 1930s. |
| N OB-19 | 513 | ca. 1920 | 1 | Frame garage and shed addition in deteriorated condition. |
| C | 28 | 519 | ca. 1910 | 2 Reavis-Troutman House; substantial frame, double-pile dwelling with mix of Colonial Revival and bungalow traits; house has wood-shingle veneer, unusual gambrel-on-hip roof, and hip-roofed porch, with tapered posts on brick piers and solid wood-shingle balustrade; original single, paired, and triple windows with one-over-one sash exist throughout; distinctive pent roof between the two stories extends across the main facade and side elevations; gable-roofed ell and slightly projecting bay with mansard-style roof extend from the rear. The J. D. Reavis family appears to have owned the house originally, and sold property to T. J. Troutman in 1915. |

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W. Armfield St.

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N OB-20	519	ca. 1915	1	Frame shed-roofed garage with storage room which has been substantially altered.
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North Side, Western Avenue.

N	29	514	ca. 1960	1	House; brick-veneered cottage with restrained Colonial Revival elements of style.
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N	30	440	ca. 1900	2	Commercial Building; brick building with flat-parapet roof and traditional shopfront with two large display windows (currently boarded over) flanking recessed center entry; modern metal awning separates upper and lower sections of front facade; upper story has replacement brick front facade and two modern rectangular windows; building constitutes west side of small brick commercial block consisting of three contiguous two-story buildings, and probably originally matched the other facades to the east (Nos. 31-32). This building originally housed a section of the Sanitary Grocery Company, which was also included the adjacent property (No. 31). The building is currently not in use.
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C	31	436-38	ca. 1900	2	Commercial Building; brick building with flat parapet roof and simple corbelled cornice; upper section includes name panel across the front facade with the painted inscription "W.A. Evans & Co."; three segmental-arched, double-hung sash windows (partially boarded over) are arranged symmetrically below the name panel;
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Western Ave.

South Race Street Historic District
Statesville, Iredell County, N.C.

the lower section includes a heavy wood cornice, and two narrow, wood-framed storefront bays with transoms over the doorways and windows; the doors are modern replacements, and some of the windows and transoms have been boarded over; the rear elevation has two segmental-arched windows on the upper story and a segmental arched doorway. This building originally housed the Sanitary Grocery Company, and W.A. Evans & Company was also a grocery establishment.

C	32	434	ca. 1900	2	<p>Commercial Building; constituting the east end of the three-part commercial block (Nos. 30-33), this brick building is similar to the adjacent building (No. 31), though divided by a firewall; the upper section has flat parapet roof, name panel, and three segmental-arched windows; lower section has wooden cornice atop wood-frame storefront; storefront includes transoms (boarded over) and large display windows flanking recessed entry; a doorway leading to second floor is located on the west side of the front facade; rear elevation has asymmetrically arranged segmental-arched windows and first-story doorway, and metal stairway leading to door on second story. This building originally served as the Statesville Drug Company, and currently houses appliance repair shop.</p>
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South Side, Western Avenue

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Western Ave.

South Race Street Historic District
Statesville, Iredell County, N.C.

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|---|----|--------|----------|-------|--|
| C | 33 | 503-07 | ca. 1915 | 3 | <p>(Former) Western Avenue Baptist Church; substantial brick-veneered Gothic Revival edifice with a high hip center roof at the junction of four large cross gables, which designate the principal elevations; the front facade is flanked by two prominent crenellated entry towers of different heights; a third tower is located at the corner of the east elevation of the main block and the three-story classroom wing, which was built ca. 1918; original lancet-arched stained-glass windows and entries with matching raised brick archivolt survive throughout; decorative brick corbelling embellishes the towers, and pilasters define window bays and the main corners of the building; the principal alteration to the property is the ca. 1955 two-story, brick-veneered wing with bands of double windows that serves as an office and education building. This church is the second one on the site; the first began in 1894 as the mission church for Statesville Baptist Church, whose pastor, G. H. Church, earned a reputation in Statesville for his evangelistic activities; the mission church was reorganized as West Avenue Baptist in 1901. The building is currently the Interfaith Church, an evangelical church which has owned the property since ca. 1989.</p> |
| C | 34 | 517 | ca. 1910 | 1 1/2 | <p>House, frame dwelling with side-gable roof on the front three-bay section and a gambrel roof on the substantial rear extension; a subsidiary gable-roofed kitchen ell is also located at the rear;</p> |

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the house includes a gable-roofed center dormer with paired six-over-six windows and patterned wood shingles; the main body of the house retains two-over-two windows; a replacement gable-front entry porch with square posts is located in the center bay, house has vinyl siding.

C	35	523	ca. 1910	1	House; frame, side-gable dwelling with engaged front porch and long dining room/kitchen rear ell with enclosed porch along the ell; front porch has replacement, bungalow-inspired tapered posts on brick piers, and a balustrade with square balusters and paneled center section; windows have replacement four-over-one sash on the main block and wing, reflecting the 1920s remodeling of the porch.
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East Side, S. Oak Street

C	36	343	ca. 1910	1	Grocery Store; simple, narrow gable-front building that formerly served as neighborhood grocery store; retains original shopfront design with one-over-one, double-hung sash windows that flank recessed entry; small asphalt-shingled overhang shelters entry; rear storage appendage; building is aluminum sided and currently stands vacant.
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C	37	341	ca. 1920	1	House; simple, German-sided, double-pile bungalow with clipped-gable roof and exposed rafters under deep eaves; off-set, two-bay front porch has clipped-gable roof, exposed rafters, and replacement metal supports; exterior
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Oak St.

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- brick chimney on north elevation; paired five-over-one windows on main body of the house; large rear wing with clipped-gable roof and single five-over-one windows, and one-bay, shed-roofed entry porch.
- | | | | | | |
|---------|----|-----|----------|-------|---|
| C | 38 | 337 | ca. 1910 | 2 | House; frame, three-bay, triple-A I-house with one- and two-story rear ells and rear shed appendage; hip-roofed front porch has replacement metal supports; main entrance flanked by sidelights; side gables of main block and two-story wing treated with cornice returns, and wood shingles embellish the center gable; replacement one-over-one window sash; original brick chimneys, including exterior chimney on the north gable end and interior chimney at junction of two-story ell. |
| N OB-21 | | 337 | ca. 1970 | 1 | Metal, flat-roofed shed. |
| N OB-22 | | 337 | ca. 1990 | 1 | Metal, gable-front shed. |
| C | 39 | 327 | ca. 1910 | 2 | House; frame, three-bay I-house with side-gable roof with cornice returns and one- and two-story gable-roofed rear ells; intact six-over-six windows survive throughout; sidelights and transom frame the main entry; hip-roofed front porch has replacement square posts; replacement windows located on rear of one-story kitchen ell and shed-roofed appendage; original interior rear chimney on main block has been removed. |
| C | 40 | 319 | ca. 1915 | 1 1/2 | House; frame, double-pile, high-hip-roofed dwelling with massive hip-roofed dormers on the front and side |

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Oak St.

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- elevations and smaller dormer on the rear elevation; asbestos siding; hip-roofed porch has bungalow-inspired tapered posts on brick piers; projecting bays on the side elevations and rear elevation has shed-roofed appendage; single and paired six-over-one windows throughout the main block, which has smaller, square fixed sash windows arranged asymmetrically on the north elevation.
- | | | | | | |
|---------|----|-----|----------|---|--|
| N S | 1 | 319 | ca. 1980 | 1 | Metal, gable-roofed canopy with simple wood posts that shelters a backyard grill. |
| N OB-23 | | 319 | ca. 1970 | 1 | Metal, gable-front garage with shed wings. |
| N OB-24 | | 319 | ca. 1970 | 1 | Frame, gable-front shed. |
| C | 41 | 315 | ca. 1920 | 1 | House; double-pile, brick-veneer bungalow with tin-shingled side-gable roof, deep eaves, and exposed rafters; gable-front entry porch has square brick posts, wood balusters, and asphalt-shingled gable; original paired and single four-over-one windows survive throughout. |
| N OB-25 | | 315 | ca. 1980 | 1 | Frame, gable-front storage building. |

West Side, S. Race Street

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|---|----|-----|----------|---|--|
| C | 42 | 306 | ca. 1925 | 1 | Gant-Riddle House; brick-veneered, triple-pile, three-bay bungalow with clipped-gable-front roof and porte-cochere on north elevation; front porch has matching clipped-gable roof and replacement metal supports on |
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- original brick piers; gables on the main and porch roofs have patterned asphalt shingles, and the deep eaves have exposed rafters.
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|---------|-----|----------|----------|---|
| C OB-26 | 306 | ca. 1925 | 1 | Frame, gable-front garage with asphalt siding. |
| C | 43 | 310 | ca. 1925 | 1 1/2 W. G. Hall House; substantial clipped-gable-front bungalow with brick veneer, asphalt shingles in the gables, and deep eaves with exposed rafters; prominent clipped-gable dormer on south elevation; off-set, two-bay porch with square posts on brick piers and roof balustrade; Craftsman-style sidelights flank the main entry on the three-bay facade, which also features triple windows with four-over-one sash; side and rear elevations have original double windows with four-over-one sash; raised brick foundation encloses rear basement. Hall is listed in the 1932 city directory as a traveling salesman. |
| N | 44 | 312 | ca. 1950 | 1 House; frame, weatherboarded, double-pile dwelling with side-gable roof and engaged front porch, and stock Colonial Revival trim. |
| C | 45 | 316 | ca. 1910 | 1 House; frame, weatherboarded, double-pile Queen Anne dwelling with high hip roof and gable-front projecting bays on the main and north elevations; intact turned-post porch with turned balusters and sawnwork brackets spans three-bay facade; original two-over-two paired and single windows survive throughout; center chimney pierces the hip roof; kitchen ell extends to the rear. |

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|---------|----|-------|----------|-------|---|
| N | 46 | 322 | ca. 1950 | 1 1/2 | House; frame, double-pile dwelling with low, side-gable roof, entry porch, and attached carport on south elevation. |
| C | 47 | 328 | ca. 1910 | 1 1/2 | House; frame, double-pile dwelling with tin-shingled high hip roof and center gable positioned over three-bay facade; hip-roofed front porch has replacement metal supports and balusters; house is sided with replacement asbestos-shingle siding, but center gable retains original weatherboarding; four-over-four windows basically intact throughout; gable-roofed kitchen ell extends to the rear. Dwelling appears to have been erected as rental property for N. P. Watt who owned a number of houses in this area and resided at 528 S. Race. |
| N OB-27 | | 328 | ca. 1950 | 1 | Frame, side-gable-roofed shed. |
| N | 48 | 334-6 | ca. 1910 | 1 1/2 | House; extensively remodeled, frame, double-pile dwelling with high hip roof and large replacement shed-roofed dormer on front elevation; house has replacement asphalt-shingle siding; original pairs of gable-roofed dormers survive on side elevations; shed-roofed front porch has replacement square posts and balusters; original paired and single windows largely survive, though large replacement window is located on the south side of main facade; window sash have been largely modernized; kitchen ell extends to the rear. House is currently a duplex. |

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N OB-28	334-6	ca. 1960	1	Frame, gable-roofed garage.
C 49	340	ca. 1925	1	J. W. Allen House; frame, triple-pile, gable-front bungalow with three-bay facade covered by subsidiary gable-front porch with square posts on brick piers; deep porch roof eaves have exposed rafters; original paired and single six-over-six windows survive throughout main block; rear elevation has two ells joined by modern shed appendage that has enclosed the original rear porch. Allen is recorded in the 1932 city directory as a furniture worker.
C OB-29	340	ca. 1925	1	Frame, gable-front storage building.
N 50	404-412	ca. 1970	1	Brick-veneered apartment building comprising two attached side-gable duplexes.
N 51	416	ca. 1950	2	House; brick-veneered, side-gable-roofed, double-pile dwelling with Colonial Revival elements.
N 52	420	ca. 1950	1 1/2	House; brick-veneered, side-gable-roofed, double-pile dwelling with three gable-roofed dormers on front elevation and simple Colonial Revival detail.
C 53	424	ca. 1910	2	C. S. Cashwell House; substantial frame Queen Anne residence with Colonial Revival influence; the hip-roofed main block has cross-gable bays on front and north elevations; wraparound porch has classical posts and turned balustrade and is capped by hip roof with pedimented entry bay; sidelights and transom surround the center

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entrance; some original two-over-two windows exist, but refenestration has occurred; a one-story ell extends to the rear.

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|---------|-----|----------|----------|--|
| C OB-30 | 424 | ca. 1925 | 1 | Frame, gable-front garage. |
| C | 54 | 432 | 1 1/2 | House; substantial frame, double-pile dwelling with unusual mix of roof configurations, including main gambrel-on-hip roof, and cross-gabled projecting bays on the side and rear elevations; broad three-bay facade has wraparound porch with turned posts and balustrade and sawnwork brackets; bungalow-inspired four-over-one windows on upper story suggest that the prominent gambrel-front roof is a 1920s addition; original paired windows survive on the first story; rear elevation has two-tier porch, shed additions, attached carport, and stairway leading to second floor; a turned porch post survives on first-story rear porch. |
| C | 55 | 502 | ca. 1920 | 1 1/2 E. F. Nesbit House; frame Colonial Revival dwelling with striking cross-gambrel roof embellished with wood shingles; weatherboarded first story; three-bay facade has hip-roofed front porch with tapered posts on brick piers and square balusters; original four-over-one, paired and single windows survive, though modern fenestration exists on rear and south elevations; rear elevation has hip-roofed ell and enclosed rear porch. Nesbit was a meat cutter. This house on the 500 block of S. Race marks the north end of the Statesville Land and Manufacturing Company plat. |

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|---------|----|-----|----------|-------|---|
| N | 56 | 506 | ca. 1960 | 1 | House; brick-veneered, side-gable-roofed, three-bay dwelling with Colonial Revival details. |
| C | 57 | 514 | ca. 1906 | 1 1/2 | A. B. Reves House; frame, double-pile Queen Anne dwelling with high hip roof and projecting cross-gabled bays; prominent gable-roofed central dormer; gable embellished with sawnwork trim and patterned wood shingles; hip-roofed wraparound porch has replacement metal supports and balustrade; paired and single windows with one-over-one sash exist throughout the main block; kitchen and dining room ell extends to the rear. |
| C OB-31 | | 514 | ca. 1925 | 1 | Frame, gable-front garage. |
| C | 58 | 518 | ca. 1920 | 1 1/2 | J. W. C. Long House; frame, triple-pile, gambrel-front dwelling with wood shingles in the upper story of the front facade and weatherboarding below; three-bay facade has hip-roofed porch with slightly tapered posts on brick piers; one-over-one paired and single windows exist throughout. Long was a postmaster. |
| C | 59 | 522 | ca. 1910 | 1 | J. R. Pence House; frame, weatherboarded, double-pile dwelling with gable-on-hip roof and broad center gable; wood shingles embellish the gables, and the center gable has a square ventilator window; three-bay facade has hip-roofed porch with replacement square posts and weatherboarded balustrade; two-over-two, single and paired windows exist throughout; kitchen and dining room |

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- ell extends to the rear; hip-roofed rear porch has been enclosed.
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|---------|----|-----|----------|---|---|
| C | 60 | 524 | ca. 1900 | 1 | House; originally a duplicate of Pence House at 522 S. Race, this frame, gable-on-hip dwelling has a patterned-tin shingle roof and original two-over-two windows on the main block; house has vinyl siding and replacement square porch posts with square balusters; rear porch has been enclosed and rear ells have later four-over-one fenestration. |
| N OB-32 | | 524 | ca. 1950 | 1 | Frame, gable-front two-car garage. |

East Side, S. Race Street

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|---------|----|-----|----------|-------|--|
| C | 61 | 633 | ca. 1905 | 1 1/2 | G. T. Adams House; frame, double-pile dwelling with Queen Anne elements, including asymmetrical massing and wraparound porch; gable-on-hip roof has prominent dormer centered over three-bay facade; diamond-shaped ventilators located in the main gables; main entry flanked by sidelights; porch has gabled entry bay and replacement tapered posts on brick piers; two-over-two single, paired, and triple windows survive throughout; rear elevation has hip-roofed dormer and enclosed porch; dwelling has been vinyl sided. |
| C OB-33 | | 633 | ca. 1925 | 1 | Frame, gable-front garage with exposed rafters. |
| C OB-34 | | 633 | ca. 1925 | 1 | Frame, shed-roofed tool shed. |
| C | 62 | 629 | ca. 1905 | 1 | Arthur Fulp House; frame, German-sided, double-pile dwelling with high |

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hip roof and off-set pedimented roof gable over the south bay of the front facade; three-bay facade has hip-roofed porch with replacement tapered posts on brick piers and enclosed north bay (an original feature); two-over-two windows survive throughout; rear elevation has kitchen ell, modern fenestration, and modern shed-roofed appendage. Fulp was listed in the 1916-1917 city directory as a machinist with J. C. Steele Company.

C 63 625 ca. 1905 1

A. B. Morgan House; frame, double-pile, side-gable-roofed dwelling with engaged shed-roofed porch and five-bay facade with projecting cutaway bay on the north side; porch has replacement posts consisting of metal supports on brick piers; the remodeled roof gables include flushboard siding in the gables and a slight overhang; the large engaged, shed-roofed rear wing includes inset porch and enclosed end bays; one-over-one windows exist throughout. Morgan, probably a tenant, is listed in the 1916-1917 city directory as a laborer at the Statesville Showcase Company, a furniture manufacturer.

C 64 621 ca. 1900 2

J. B. Reavis House; frame, weatherboarded, three-bay, triple-A I-house with hip-roofed porch and turned porch posts; side gables treated with cornice returns; a pair of one-story ells extend to the rear, joined by a later shed-roofed appendage; nine-over-nine windows exist throughout; vinyl sided. Reavis, probably a tenant, was listed as a furniture worker in the 1916-1917 city directory.

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|---|----|-----|----------|---|--|
| C | 65 | 613 | ca. 1894 | 1 | Emma Lewis House; frame, weatherboarded, double-pile dwelling with cross-gable roof and symmetrical five-bay facade; front gable treated with returns and diamond-shaped ventilator; intact hip-roofed front porch has turned posts and balustrade, and decorative sawn brackets; rear elevation has two main gable-front ells and subsidiary ell on the north wing; enclosed shed-roofed rear porch extends across north side of the elevation; house is largely intact, but most of the doors and windows are boarded and the house is vacant. Lewis was listed as a nurse in the 1916-1917 city directory. |
| C | 66 | 603 | ca. 1900 | 2 | J. W. Kaneer House; among the most notable houses in the historic district, this frame, weatherboarded Queen Anne dwelling has a slate-shingled, gable-on-hip roof with projecting gable-front bay on the south side of the front facade; wraparound porch has classical columns and an enclosed bay on the north elevation; patterned wood shingles embellish the pedimented roof gables, which have large square ventilators; paired and single one-over-one windows survive throughout the main block; porte-cochere is located on the south elevation; rear elevation has a pair of one-story ells joined by enclosed rear porch. Currently undergoing renovation, this house was occupied by J. W. Kaneer, who was a superintendent at the nearby Statesville Cotton Mill. Kaneer was one of two mill |

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superintendents who lived in the neighborhood, the other was W. C. Sykes, at 433 S. Race.

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|---|----|-----|----------|-------|--|
| C | 67 | 525 | ca. 1900 | 1 1/2 | (Former) Race Street Methodist Church Parsonage; frame, weatherboarded dwelling with side-gable roof and engaged wraparound porch with gabled entry bay and slender porch posts and decorative braces; prominent gable-front dormer has a small circular window near the peak, a pair of replacement six-over-six windows, and is covered with wood shingles and weatherboarding; pointed-arched ventilators are located in the side gables; large story-and-a-half wing has a broad gambrel-front roof and enclosed shed-roofed porch. This house originally served as the parsonage for the nearby Race Street Methodist Church. |
| C | 68 | 517 | ca. 1900 | 1 | A. F. Mayes House; frame, weatherboarded, L-plan dwelling with cross-gable roof and three-bay facade; principal gables have cornice returns and the front-facing gable feature pointed-arched ventilator; two-bay, hip-roofed porch has chamfered posts; original four-over-four windows and later five-over-one windows exist on the main block; rear elevation has kitchen ell on north side and enclosed shed roofed porch. Mayes is listed in the 1916-1917 city directory as a machinist. |
| C | 69 | 515 | ca. 1905 | 1 1/2 | W. L. Williams House; frame, vinyl-sided, double-pile dwelling with a high hip roof and prominent front-facing gable centered over the three-bay |

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facade; roof gable has returns and Palladian-inspired window; hip-roofed, wraparound porch has gabled entry bay and replacement tapered porch posts on brick piers and replacement metal balusters; one-over-one windows exist throughout; rear elevation has full-height ell on the north side and one-story ell on the south. Williams is listed in the 1916-1917 city directory as a foreman with the J. C. Steele Company.

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|---------|----|-----|----------|-------|--|
| C | 70 | 509 | ca. 1894 | 1 1/2 | White House; frame, weatherboarded, double-pile dwelling with gable-on-hip roof and Queen Anne-inspired asymmetrical massing; replacement shed-roofed front porch has tapered posts on brick piers and square balusters; projecting pedimented bay on south side of front facade has a square fixed-sash window and patterned wood shingles in the gable; gable-front wings also located on the north and rear elevations; hip-roofed dormers located on the front and rear elevations of the main block; one-over-one windows exist throughout. White is listed in the 1916-1917 city directory as a clerk with Polk Gray Drug Store. |
| C OB-35 | | 509 | ca. 1900 | 1 | Frame well house with projecting gable-front roof. |
| C | 71 | 503 | ca. 1898 | 2 | J. L. Kimball House; frame, weatherboarded, triple-A I-house; the stylish Neo-Classical Revival two-story portico and accompanying one-story porch reflect 1910s remodeling; main block of the house has gable returns, two-over-two windows, and pointed-arched ventilators in the three gables; |

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large story-and-a-half rear ell has gambrel-front roof and two-over-two windows; subsidiary shed-roofed and gable-front ells also extend to the rear, terminating in a shed-roofed porch with an enclosed bay. House is currently undergoing renovation.

C 72 433 ca. 1920 2

W. C. Sykes House; locally rare Craftsman-style dwelling consisting of brick-veneered, double-pile form capped by broad gable-front roof with deep eaves and bold triangular braces; three-bay facade has hip-roofed wraparound porch with tapered posts on brick piers and enclosed bay on south elevation; rear elevation has projecting two-story hip-roofed bay on south side, as well as one-story hip-roofed and gable-front ells. Sykes was a superintendent at the Statesville Cotton Mill for 40 years, and one of the two superintendents at the mill to own houses on S. Race Street (see J. W. Kaneer House at 603 S. Race).

N OB-36 433 ca. 1960 1

Frame, weatherboarded two-car garage.

C 73 427 ca. 1910 2

L. B. Bristol House; frame, weatherboarded Colonial Revival dwelling with square, double-pile form capped by low hip roof; hip-roofed dormer is centered over three-bay facade; hip-roofed wraparound porch has replacement metal supports; nine-over-one windows exist throughout; rear elevation has shed-roof appendage; house stands on raised brick foundation that encloses basement. Bristol operated the Iredell Development Company.

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- | | | | | | |
|---|----|-----|----------|---|--|
| N | 74 | 421 | ca. 1950 | 1 | House; brick-veneered, double-pile dwelling with simple Tudor Revival features, including chimney on front elevation. |
| C | 75 | 415 | ca. 1900 | 2 | H. G. Hallyburton House; this substantial frame Queen Anne dwelling has an asymmetrical massing with a gable-on-hip roof and projecting cut-away bays on the front and south elevations; the wing on the south side is capped by an engaged conical roof, while the front-facing projection has a pedimented gable with patterned wood shingles and square ventilator; the wraparound porch features turned posts and balustrade, and delicate sawnwork brackets; fenestration varies in shape, including single, double, tripartite, and circular windows; several original two-over-two windows remain, but most of the double-hung windows have one-over-one sash; rear elevation has weatherboarded, gable-roofed kitchen attached to the main block by an enclosed breezeway. Hallyburton is listed in the 1916-1917 city directory as a plasterer. |
| C | 76 | 409 | ca. 1900 | 1 | T. S. Lazenby House; one of the most intact Queen Anne dwellings in the historic district, this frame, asymmetrical dwelling has gable-on-hip roof and projecting bays on the front and side elevations; distinctive segmental-arched window located in the front-facing wing; wraparound porch has turned posts and balustrade, spindlework frieze, and gabled entry |

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- bay; patterned wood shingles embellish the gables; hip-roofed ell and shed appendages mark the rear elevation. Lazenby is listed in the 1916-1917 city directory as a lumber inspector.
- | | | | | |
|---------|-----|----------|---|---|
| N OB-37 | 409 | ca. 1990 | 1 | Gable-roofed, frame, general-purpose storage building. |
| C 77 | 403 | ca. 1900 | 2 | House; hip-roofed, three-bay I-house with weatherboard siding and patterned tin-shingled roof; hip-roofed front porch has replacement tapered posts on brick piers; intact single and paired two-over-two windows survive throughout the main block and one- and two-story rear ells; house rests on raised brick foundation which encloses rear basement. |
| C OB-38 | 403 | ca. 1925 | 1 | Frame garage and storage building and workshop capped by standing-seam metal gable roof. |
| C 78 | 333 | ca. 1900 | 1 | Harry Gregory House; one of the most intact dwellings reflecting the Queen Anne style in the historic district, this frame, weatherboarded house has asymmetrical massing, with multiple cross-gable roof and wraparound porch; porch has turned posts and balustrade; pointed-arched ventilators located in the gables, which also have heavy cornice returns; single and paired two-over-two windows survive throughout; porch along the rear ell has been enclosed and modern windows added; the raised foundation encloses a rear basement. Gregory is listed in the 1916-1917 city directory as a furniture maker. |

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|---------|-----|----------|----------|---|
| N OB-39 | 333 | ca. 1950 | 1 1/2 | Frame, gable-front garage with upper-story apartment and attached carport. |
| C | 79 | 325 | ca. 1925 | 1 1/2 C.L. Moore House; frame, weatherboarded, side-gable bungalow with engaged front porch and wood-shingled gable-front dormer centered over three-bay facade; in bungalow fashion, the deep roof eaves have exposed rafters, and the porch has square posts and balusters; six-over-one windows survive throughout the main block; rear elevation has wood-shingled gable-front dormer and shed-roofed porch with wood-shingled balustrade and enclosed end bay. Moore is listed in the 1932 city directory as a salesman. |
| N OB-40 | 325 | ca. 1975 | 1 | Concrete-block, gable-front garage. |
| C | 80 | 319 | ca. 1900 | 1 B. F. Phifer House; frame, weatherboarded, L-plan dwelling with cross-gable roof with heavy cornice returns; hip-roofed front porch has replacement wood columns on brick piers and balustrade consisting of square balusters atop a wood-paneled apron; replacement four-over-one windows exist in main block and portions of rear ell; rear elevation also has later shed appendages that enclose back porch and provide additional rooms. Phifer is listed in the 1916-1917 city directory as a machinist. |
| N OB-41 | 319 | ca. 1985 | 1 | Metal, gable-front tool shed. |
| C | 81 | 315 | ca. 1920 | 1 1/2 R.E. Turnipseed House; frame, weatherboarded, side-gable bungalow with engaged porch; porch has |

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slightly tapered posts on brick piers, and square balusters arranged in unique double courses between the piers; the roof has deep eaves with exposed knee braces, and features a prominent gable-roofed dormer with wood shingles in the peak and two sets of triple windows; the windows have four-over-one sash; projecting shed-roofed bays extend to the rear and south elevation. Turnipseed is listed in the 1932 city directory as a clerk with Statesville Four Mills.

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8. Statement of Significance

The South Race Street Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of community planning and development and under Criterion C for architecture. The historic district exemplifies the New South industrial neighborhoods which emerged in the cities of the Piedmont during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Located between the two major waterways of the Piedmont, the Catawba and Yadkin rivers, Statesville occupied a strategic position within the furniture and textile regions of the Piedmont. The South Race Street neighborhood, located at the edge of a manufacturing and railroad corridor, developed after 1893 when the first cotton mill was established in Statesville. The South Race Street community emerged as both a natural outgrowth of nearby employment opportunities and from the direct actions of the Statesville Land and Manufacturing Company, a development company formed shortly after the Statesville Cotton Mill was built in 1893. Located within the city, the South Race Street neighborhood reflects the pre-automobile era when managers, skilled, and unskilled workers lived in proximity to each other and local industries.

The prosperity generated by the new manufacturing operations is reflected in the architecture of the South Race Street Historic District. The contributing architectural resources in the South Race Street Historic District clearly illustrate the variety of traditional vernacular house types and nationally popular architectural styles common to the small industrial towns of the Piedmont, dating from the 1890s to World War II. One of the oldest houses in the district is the one and one-half story, White House (No. 70), constructed ca. 1894 with the asymmetrical massing, projecting bays, and shingled gables of the Queen Anne. The H.G. Hallyburton House (No. 75) is one of the finest two story, Queen Anne houses in the district. This frame dwelling with asymmetrical massing, gable-on-hip roof, cutaway bays, and conical roofed wings was constructed at the turn of the century. Built ca. 1910, the house at 327 East Oak Street (No. 39) exemplifies the traditional I-houses which survive in the area. The L.B. Bristol House (No. 73) on South Race Street illustrates the influence of the Colonial Revival by the 1910s. The Bristol House has weatherboard siding, symmetrical massing and facade, and low hip roof. The

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R.E. Turnipseed House (No. 81) exemplifies the bungalows of the South Race Street Historic District. The Turnipseed house is a frame, side gable bungalow with broad eaves, exposed rafters, and knee brackets. The engaged porch is supported by battered piers resting on brick pedestals. Built at the turn of the century, the two story, brick commercial block (Nos. 30-32) on Western Avenue illustrates the simple neighborhood and main street commercial buildings during the early twentieth century. The Western Avenue Baptist Church is one of two churches within the district. This substantial and impressive, Gothic Revival church was built ca. 1915 with crenellated towers and pointed arch, stained glass windows.

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8. Historical Background and Community Planning and Development Context

The development of the South Race Street neighborhood reflected the emergence of Statesville as a small industrial city in the Carolina Piedmont during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Between the 1890s and 1920s, Statesville grew from a courthouse town and agricultural entrepot into a significant manufacturing center (Keever 1976: 349-361). The growth of Statesville, like cities and towns throughout the Piedmont, was based largely on railroad connections and the rise of textile mills. In 1894, the northern-owned Southern Railway consolidated a major portion of the track in the region, including the Richmond and Danville Railroad which owned the two lines passing through Statesville. Statesville was thus linked to a national network of rail lines that connected the city directly to major northern markets (Goldfield 1982: 123-125).

Like numerous Piedmont communities along the Southern Railway (most notably Charlotte, Greenville, and Spartanburg) Statesville rapidly attracted textile mills, support industries, and an assortment of other factories tied to the natural resources of the region. By the early 1900s, the city boasted three cotton mills employing over 400 workers, foundries, a brick-making machine works, tobacco factories, and furniture makers. The Statesville Furniture Company, established along the railroad at the southern edge of the city, was one of the major furniture builders in the Piedmont. The company constructed inexpensive furniture for mill workers and supplied wooden looms, spindles, and bobbins to the mills (Glass 1992: 30-55; N.C. Department of Labor and Printing 1903). By World War I, the list of textile-related industries also included a hosiery mill and knitting mill employing an additional seventy-five workers (N.C. Department of Labor and Printing 1916-1917).

The South Race Street Historic District took shape during this period of local and regional industrial expansion. The neighborhood, which is located along the Southern Railway in southwest Statesville, filled a niche in the residential geography of the city. Because Statesville never had a streetcar transit system, residential growth during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries developed in proximity to workplaces. The South Race Street neighborhood grew up as a white residential area that was populated mainly by plant managers, office workers, and skilled laborers who were employed by industries along the railroad corridor (*Statesville City Directory* 1909, 1916-1917).

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By the early 1900s, the pull of this manufacturing district was also stimulating other residential development along the tracks. The Academy Hill area, a National Register historic district (1980), developed just east of South Race Street largely as a result of the industrial activity. However, in contrast to the South Race Street neighborhood, Academy Hill was characterized by wealthier residents, including factory owners (Phillips 1980). At the same time, cotton-mill operatives occupied mill villages along the tracks at the southwestern and western outskirts of the city. To the southeast, African Americans were concentrated in an area known as Rabbittown. Finally, the majority of the upper and middle classes resided either east of downtown, along East Broad Street and Davie Avenue, or in the Mitchell College area, located north and east of South Race Street. The Mitchell College neighborhood was one of the oldest and most established in the city, and included industrialists as well as bankers, professionals, and other members of the traditional elite. Like Academy Hill, it is listed in the National Register (Phillips [*Mitchell College*] 1980; Little-Stokes 1978: 71).

Development of the South Race Street Historic District

The southern half of the lots in the South Race Street Historic District (south of West Bell Street) was at the northern end of a 1,300-acre planned industrial and residential development. In 1891, thirty-three prominent local investors contributed \$1,000 each to form the Statesville Land and Manufacturing Company for the purpose of developing this huge tract that spanned both sides of the Southern Railway (Keever 1976: 352-353). It was the largest planned subdivision in the history of Statesville. The company, which was soon reorganized as the Statesville Development Company, envisioned a community of workers and managers residing in proximity to both new and existing industries near the Southern Railway. The keystone of the subdivision was the Statesville Cotton Mill, the first and largest textile mill in Statesville, chartered in 1893. In order to increase real estate values, the development company donated ten acres of land along the tracks (southwest of the historic district) for the mill site, and subsequently contributed five additional acres to the west for a mill village (Keever 1976: 352). By the early twentieth century the Statesville Cotton Mill complex dominated the south side of the tracks, and the mill employed over 255 men, women, and children (N.C. Department of Labor and Printing 1903).

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Four other sizable industries also arose along the Southern Railway in the vicinity of South Race Street. The ca. 1901 J. C. Steele Company, a foundry and brick-making machine works, was located north of the railroad less than two blocks from the southeastern boundary of the historic district. The ca. 1906 O. W. Shane Glass Company, the ca. 1895 Ludwig Ash Tobacco Factory, and the Gaither Lumber Company were also oriented to the railroad east of South Race Street. In addition, there were a mattress plant and planing mill located to the north of the district, at the intersection of Oak and Cherry streets (Phillips 1980; Sanborn Insurance Map Company 1911).

On its land south of the Southern Railway, the development company platted a grid of residential streets primarily for worker housing. (This section is clearly separated from the South Race Street neighborhood by the railroad corridor, adjacent open space, and by modern U.S. 70). North of the tracks, within the historic district, the company laid out lots on existing streets. The company did not build housing, but rather sold parcels to individual buyers who then commissioned local contractors. Consequently, the historic district comprises a variety of designs that suited the tastes and budgets of individual clients (e.g., Deed Book 22, p. 456, Deed Book 23, p. 519).

Although only the southern half of the historic district is located in the original Statesville Land and Manufacturing Company tract, the entire South Race Street neighborhood developed in response to nearby industrialization. Lots were put up for sale in 1894, and the district generally grew from the south to north, reflecting the marketing efforts of the development company and the influence of the mill and other track-side factories. While deed transactions suggest that a small number of dwellings were built between ca. 1894 and 1899, the construction of houses was steady between the turn of the century and the Depression, reflecting the growth of factories in the area (e.g., Deed Book 16, pp. 21, 115, Deed Book 22, p. 456, Deed Book 23, p. 519). Of the twenty-eight households recorded in the historic district in 1909, seventeen were on South Race Street, below West Bell Street. Four others were on Western Avenue, located at the south end of the historic district. By 1916-1917, the city directory recorded thirty-four houses on South Race Street, which was the principal thoroughfare through the district (*Statesville City Directory* 1909, 1916-1917).

South Race Street attracted the wealthier residents in the district, as well as a mix of other white-collar employees and skilled workers. Statesville Cotton

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Mill superintendents J. W. Kaneer and W. C. Sykes owned two of the largest houses on the street, befitting their status (Inventory Nos. 65 and 71). Other South Race Street residents included machinists Arthur Fulp and A. F. Mayes (Nos. 62 and 68), nurse Emma Lewis (No. 64), factory foreman W. L. Williams (No. 69), clerk John White (No. 70), plasterer H. G. Hallyburton (No. 75), lumber inspector T. S. Lazenby (No. 76), furniture maker Harry Gregory (No. 78), and salesman C. L. Moore (No. 79).

By the eve of the Depression, the other streets in the district were populated by a range of white-collar and skilled workers. Shipping clerks, bookkeepers, carpenters, traveling salesman, postal workers, and railroad firemen all resided in the district. As automobile ownership increased in the 1920s, the district attracted more and more residents who worked elsewhere in Statesville. For example, West Bell Street in the 1920s included the home of C. E. Stafford (No. 22), who was employed with the *Statesville Daily* newspaper, and building contractor R. E. Rimmer (No. 15).

The neighborhood was supported by a nearby public school, small retail enterprises, and churches. The Statesville Graded School, founded in 1891, was located east of the historic district in the Academy Hill neighborhood (Keever 1976: 94; Phillips 1980). Within the historic district, a small brick commercial block (Nos. 30-32) opened on Western Avenue about 1910. It included the Sanitary Grocery Store and the Statesville Drug Company. Also about 1910, a small frame grocery store was built at the corner of South Oak Street and West Sharpe Street (No. 36).

Almost from the beginning of development, Methodist and Baptist churches appeared in the district. As with churches associated with other southern mill villages, they encouraged moral and social discipline and granted religious approval of the new industrial way of life. They also reflected a trend occurring in other manufacturing areas of the city, where new churches were organized to serve the influx of factory workers. For example, in the industrial Bloomfield neighborhood on the west side of town, both Baptist and Presbyterian churches were opened by the 1910s (Keever 1976: 502-503). In the historic district, Western Avenue Baptist Church (No. 33), which began as a mission church of the Statesville Baptist Church, opened its doors about 1894. In 1901, the institution was reorganized as the independent Western Avenue Baptist Church. In 1906, the Methodists built Race Street Methodist Church just north of the mill. (The existing Methodist church building was constructed in 1963.) (Keever 1976: 503).

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In conclusion, the South Race Street Historic District clearly represents Statesville's major period of development during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The growth of the South Race Street residential area corresponded with the emergence of the town as an important Piedmont manufacturing center along the Southern Railway. The neighborhood, which survives largely intact along the railroad tracks in southwest Statesville, was originally characterized by an assortment of plant managers, other white-collar workers, and skilled laborers who were employed at the nearby industries. Typical of such industrial neighborhoods at the peripheries of Piedmont cities, the South Race Street community also included churches and a small commercial zone that served local residents. The historic district retains resources that reflect its historically residential, religious, and commercial functions.

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8. Architectural Context

The contributing architectural resources in the South Race Street Historic District clearly represent the variety of traditional forms and nationally popular styles that marked the development of the small, industrial cities of the Piedmont during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The district is a mixture of working class and middle class dwellings, and as was common in the pre-automobile age, factory managers and professionals lived in proximity to both unskilled and skilled workers. From the earliest period of development in the mid-1890s, nationally popular domestic designs were built simultaneously with traditional, regional house forms, and both types of residential design can be found on all streets of the district. Other houses combine either traditional forms with picturesque detailing or the asymmetrical massing of Victorian styles (often expressed in T-shaped or L-shaped plans) with the restrained detailing commonly found in the classically derived traditional house types. Traditional house forms found in the district include I-houses; one story, single pile, side gable dwellings; and double pile, hip roofed cottages. Both the I-houses and the one story, side gable houses were often built with the Triple A roof configuration in which the side gable roof has a front gable centered over the entrance.

Unlike the Academy Hill Historic District (N.R. 1980) to the east and the Mitchell College Historic District (N.R. 1980) to the north, the South Race Street Historic District contains more examples of traditional house designs and smaller, more restrained versions of nationally popular forms. The neighborhoods, now contained within the Academy Hill and Mitchell College historic districts, were developed for wealthier, mercantile owners, and consequently, these districts contain larger, more exuberant examples of popular late nineteenth and early twentieth century architectural designs than are found in the South Race Street Historic District. Although vernacular versions of the Late Victorian, hip roofed cottages can be found in the Academy Hill district, these houses tend to be more decorative than the restrained examples surviving within the South Race Street neighborhood.

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Three houses in the South Race Street Historic District were built during the 1890s, and two of these houses were executed in the Queen Anne style. The Emma Lewis House (No. 65) at 613 South Race Street is a one story, frame, vernacular Queen Anne dwelling with cross gable roof, symmetrical five bay facade, and a hip roofed porch with turned posts and decorative knee brackets. The White House (No. 70) at 509 South Race Street is also a frame Queen Anne house with one and one-half, story, asymmetrical massing, projecting bay, and shingled gables. The third house surviving from the 1890s illustrates traditional house construction. The J.L. Kimball House (No. 71) is a frame I-house with the Triple A roof configuration and a one and one-half story, rear ell. The pointed arch vents under the gable are the only reference to the picturesque styles found in the Kimball House.

A number of surviving traditional dwellings date to the 1900 to 1910 period. On West Sharpe Street is an I-house (No. 4) with a wealth of Queen Anne detailing including a projecting center pavilion, decorative sawnwork under the gable, knee brackets, and turned porch posts and balustrade. The two story, frame, N.P. Watt House, also on West Sharpe Street, has the T-shaped plan, wraparound porch, and chamfered porch posts of vernacular Victorian inspiration, but limited decorative detailing. Located on South Race Street, the B.F. Phifer House (No. 80) is a one story, L-plan dwelling with little ornamentation. Built ca. 1910, the house at 523 Western Avenue (No. 35) is a one story, side gable house with engaged front porch and long rear ell. On South Race Street is J.R. Pence House (No. 59) which exemplifies the double pile, hip roofed cottages found in the historic district. This one story, weatherboarded dwelling has a gable-on-hip roof, three bay, symmetrical facade, and hip roofed porch.

By the post-World War I era, traditional house forms and the picturesque styles had yielded their popularity to Colonial Revival and bungalow designs. A number of examples of these two houses types survive in the historic district. While frame construction continued to predominate, brick veneers became popular, particularly for bungalows. The one and one-half story Walter Ross House (No. 18), situated on West Bell Street, exemplifies the Colonial Revival houses in its boxy massing, symmetrical facades, and gambrel roof. The E.F. Nesbit House (No. 55) on South Race Street also illustrates the

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Colonial Revival influence on house construction. This one and one-half story, frame dwelling has an unusual cross gambrel roof, three bay facade, and hip roofed porch.

While bungalows are not as common in the South Race Street Historic District as in other industrial towns of the period, a number of examples survive. The house at 429 West Bell Street (No. 16) is a brick veneered, side gable bungalow with the characteristic low pitched roof, broad eaves, knee brackets, exposed rafters, battered porch posts seated on brick pedestals, and gable front dormers. Five-eleven West Sharpe Street (No. 21) exemplifies the gable front bungalow while 341 South Oak Street (No. 37) illustrates the clipped front gable bungalows built in the historic district. The W.C. Sykes House (No. 72) illustrates the influence of the Craftsman bungalows on two story dwellings. This brick veneered house has a broad, gable front roof with deep eaves, triangular brackets and a wraparound porch supported by battered piers resting on brick pedestals.

While houses form the majority of resources found in the historic district, there are neighborhood stores and one church within the area. The Western Avenue Baptist Church (No. 33) is an imposing, brick veneered, Gothic Revival edifice with crenellated towers and pointed arch, stained glass windows. The commercial buildings (Nos. 30-32), also on Western Avenue, are simple two story, brick veneered building with storefront windows and recessed entrances.

Because the South Race Street Historic District was developed as a small town, industrial neighborhood, comparatively few outbuildings were constructed. The majority of surviving outbuildings are garages, built in the 1920s as cars became the preferred mode of transportation. However, a barn and a well house also remain extant. The gable front, frame garage (C OB-1), constructed in 1920 behind 618 West Sharpe Street (No. 3), exemplifies the simple car garages found in the district. A small, side gable, frame barn (C OB-12) was built in 1920 behind the house at 429 West Bell Street (No. 16). The sole surviving well house (C OB-35) in the district is associated with the ca. 1898 White House at 509 South Race Street.

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7. Architectural Classification

Gothic Revival
Other: I-house
Other: Triple-A house

10. UTM References

	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
1.	17	509200	3959220
2.	17	509620	3959400
3.	17	509940	3958960
4.	17	509820	3958740

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the South Race Street Historic District is as shown by the heavy line on the accompanying Statesville tax map, drawn at a scale of 1 inch equals 200 feet.

Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses the greatest concentration of contributing resources associated with the development of the South Race Street neighborhood. The district is bounded to the north by the Mitchell College National Register Historic District, and to the east by the Academy Hill National Register Historic District. To the south and west of the boundary are undeveloped land, modern houses, and modern or extensively altered properties associated with industrial activities along the Southern Railroad corridor.





SOUTH RACE STREET
 NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT

Iredell County
 Statesville, North Carolina

photograph angle

▨ Non-contributing

Scale: 1" = 200'