

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

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**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received

date entered

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

1. Name

historic NORTH MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 600-1700 Blocks of North Main Street not for publication

city, town Salisbury vicinity of

state North Carolina code 037 county Rowan code 159

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple owners - see inventory list

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Rowan County Registry of Deeds

street & number N. Main Street

city, town Salisbury state North Carolina

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Architecture of Rowan County has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1983 federal state county local

depository for survey records North Carolina Division of Archives and History

city, town Raleigh state North Carolina

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Stretching along both sides of North Main Street, from the tracks of the Southern Railway Co. to the Salisbury-Spencer city limit, the North Main Street Historic District proceeds in an almost unbroken rhythm, interrupted only occasionally by vacant lots and a few commercial intrusions. It contains a wide variety of early twentieth century domestic, architectural styles. This variety enables the district to provide an excellent picture of how this neighborhood and other twentieth century Salisbury neighborhoods, now destroyed by urban development, appeared during the period 1900-1930. The elaborate homes of prosperous merchants and city leaders combine with the more modest dwellings of the managerial and professional class, and the simple cottages of railroad workers to produce a rich and varied architectural fabric. Many of these dwellings, especially on the east side of North Main Street, are set back from the street on elevated, terraced lawns. In this way, the topography of the area combines with the architectural fabric to add charm and character to the district. In several instances the use of stone, which was available at a reasonable price because of Rowan County's emerging quarrying industry, also contributes to the district's character. It is used not only for retaining walls on elevated lots, but for foundations, porches, and exterior landscaping as well. Although it has been affected by the loss of significant structures, by the encroachment of modern development, and by abusive alterations, the district still retains most of its original charm and character.

It possesses no one central architectural theme, but contains a number of representatives of late Victorian, Colonial Revival and Bungalow domestic styles. In addition, each of these three major stylistic categories is represented in an elaborate tradition, as well as in a more modest interpretation. Most of the district's dwellings can be grouped into one of these basic categories. However, in many instances individual dwellings possess the general form of one category, and are also strongly influenced by one or both of the other categories. Consequently, the district provides an excellent picture of the interplay of the three major domestic styles which formed the face of suburban North Carolina during the first three decades of the twentieth century.

Although examples of each stylistic group are interspersed throughout the district, it can be divided into two distinct sections. These sections are identified by the manner in which the socio-economic status of the district's residents was reflected in the architectural tradition of early twentieth century Salisbury. The southern portion of the district, containing the area between the railroad tracks and Henderson School, was originally populated by middle class Salisbury merchants, businessmen, and other citizens. It, therefore, contains a greater concentration of the elaborate late Victorian and Colonial Revival dwellings. The area between Henderson School and the Salisbury-Spencer city limit, however, was originally populated by railroad workers who were employed at the nearby Spencer Shops. Consequently, it contains most of the modest bungalows and smaller late Victorian cottages.

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The visually exciting and asymmetrical late Victorian dwellings of the first years of the twentieth century compose the first of the three basic style groups represented in the district. These are the district's earliest houses, constructed during the period 1900-1915. Included in this category are the elaborate and intricately designed homes of successful businessmen, as well as the modest cottages of railroad workers. In its most elaborate expression, this category of dwellings is characterized by an asymmetry of composition, an irregularity of massing, and enthusiastic exterior and interior ornamentation. These elaborate Victorian homes feature high hipped roofs interrupted by steep front and rear gables, often decorated with rich sawn work, and handsome wrap-around porches displaying turned and sawn ornament. An enthusiastic Victorian character is carried out on their interiors through the use of paneled wainscoting, symmetrical moldings, and fine stairs with heavy, carved newels and turned balustrades. A wide variety of mantels is found in these elaborate Victorian dwellings. They range from the light and airy forms typical of the late Victorian period to a heavy, carved, naturalistic motif influenced by the Arts and Crafts movement.

The Henderlite-Kluttz House located at 1010 N. Main Street is most representative of the eclectic and exuberant spirit of the late Victorian category. Its projecting front gables are decorated with rich sawn ornament, and its projecting bay is accentuated with symmetrical molding and round corner blocks, usually reserved for interior trim. A fanciful porch featuring robust turned posts, classical balustrade, and an airy, arched spindle gallery make it one of the most distinctive and elaborately decorated of the district's early dwellings. Similar in appearance, and perhaps the work of the same architect, builder, or craftsman, the row of one-story frame cottages located at 115-127E Henderson Street demonstrates the interesting combination of late Victorian and Colonial Revival themes, which runs through many of district's early homes. These dwellings are strongly Victorian in their asymmetrical composition and in the intricate sawn ornament decorating their front and side gables. They are, however, defined by wrap-around porches with tall slender columns and classical balustrades and galleries derived from the Colonial Revival. Further influence of the Colonial Revival style can be seen in the adornment of their gable vents and windows with dentil moldings and a classical swag design.

Other larger houses also point out the eclecticism and asymmetry of late Victorian design. The Hines-Norman House at 820 N. Main Street is a fine example of the Eastern Stick style. Dominated by severely pitched gables, its asymmetrical facade is defined by an extremely handsome porch featuring robust turned posts, a balustrade composed of unusual, pierced, vase-shaped members, and exuberant sawn brackets. Its asymmetry is further demonstrated in the juxtaposition of horizontal and diagonal siding and a decorative fan-like bracket, which are combined for an exciting effect on the northern facade. Characterized by an unusual bell-shaped ogee developed in its front gable, the J. R. Crawford House at 826 N. Main also maintains the late Victorian theme of the early

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dwellings. Its handsome stair, symmetrical moldings, and variety of mantels combine to give it one of the finest interiors in this group. The Isenhour House at 926 N. Main, although not as eclectic as its neighbors, is nevertheless one of the most significant of the late Victorian dwellings. With its octagonal two-story tower, unique in the city of Salisbury, its symmetrical composition and its lack of exterior ornamentation, it heralds the more formal composition of the Colonial Revival houses.

The district's late Victorian character was also interpreted in a more modest tradition in the small working class cottages closer to Spencer. These smaller dwellings were occupied mostly by railroad workers employed at the nearby Spencer Shops of the Southern Railway Co. They feature the steeply pitched hipped roofs and projecting gables of their larger and more elaborate contemporaries, but lack the rich exterior ornamentation of those structures. Typical of this modest late Victorian motif are the adjacent dwellings located at 1600 and 1604 N. Main Street. These similar dwellings have steeply sloped hipped roofs with projecting gables and dormers, as well as asymmetrical facades featuring recessed entries on one side; found on several of the district's houses. They are both defined by wrap-around porches with turned posts, yet only 1600 N. Main Street, where a gable lunette alludes to a Colonial Revival influence, possesses an interesting sawn gallery typical of the exuberant ornamentation on the more elaborate Victorian dwellings to the south.

The second grouping of dwellings includes those more specifically influenced by the Colonial Revival style and constructed during the period 1905-1920. As with their Victorian neighbors, most are frame and feature either high or low hipped, or gambrel roofs. Reacting against the asymmetry and eclecticism of the earlier Victorian dwellings, these residences strive to create a sense of symmetry and formality of composition in the positioning of door and window openings and dormer. Porches, sometimes topped with pedimented gables, are supported by tall slender individual columns, or by small groups of short columns. The striving for formality is carried out in the interior of these dwellings through the use of plain moldings, modest stairs with large unadorned newels, chair rails, and formal mantels with tall, heavy columns and broad shelves.

Representing the Colonial Revival group at its most elaborate and impressive level, the expansive duplex at 729-31 N. Main Street provides an excellent picture of the symmetrical emphasis of that style. Its steeply sloped hipped roof, still retaining its original cresting, is interrupted by a band of dormers which communicate a sense of symmetry to the main facade. There, its formalism is reinforced by a recessed second-story bay containing an elegant pair of arched windows framed by bold, decorative brackets; as by a symmetrical first-story facade with shallow projecting bays at each end separated by a gracefully curved railing. This formal character is maintained on the interior by a bold chair rail and handsome mantels with tall classical columns and broad, heavy shelves. Although not quite as elaborate as its neighbor, the R. L. Mahaley

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House located on the opposite corner at 800 N. Main Street features a similar formal symmetry and may be the work of the same architect. On this structure a recessed second-story bay with a large paladian window crowned with dentil molding dominates a symmetrical facade defined by a porch supported by groupings of short columns.

In the more modest interpretation of this Colonial Revival category, the basic symmetrical theme is modified by a more asymmetrical Victorian influence. This combination results in unpretentious four square houses with symmetrical facades defined by wrap-around porches supported by tall slender columns. This modest interpretation is best demonstrated in the dwelling located at 808 N. Main Street. There, such typical Colonial Revival features as a low hipped roof with central dormer, arched window openings, and tall slender porch columns, are modified by an asymmetrical facade with recessed entry, the wrap-around design of the porch, and a shallow projecting bay, all more typical of the late Victorian period.

The identical Spanish Mission homes of C. K. Howan and L. T. Holshouser, prominent Salisbury jewelers, located at 803 and 905 N. Main Street, can also be grouped in this category. These two stuccoed twin dwellings are notable for their unadorned simplicity. Their rectangular shapes are defined by arcade-like porches with round concrete brackets, which extend around their northern elevations. The characteristic curvilinear gables of the mission style provide the only architectural elaboration.

The Bungalow is perhaps the most varied of the three major stylistic categories represented in the district. It includes the largest number of structures, and, as in the other categories, is represented in an elaborate tradition, and in a more modest tradition, which reflects the influence of the suburban builder and the mass-produced home catalogue. The most elaborate bungalows, built during the period 1900-1910, are strongly influenced by the late Victorian and Colonial Revival themes being carried out in the district during the period in which they were constructed. Although typical of the bungalow form with their steep shed roofs and protruding dormers, these dwellings also incorporate such Victorian elements as projecting bays and leaded glass windows, as well as tall porch columns borrowed from the Colonial Revival.

Nowhere in the district is the impact of all three stylistic categories on a single structure better demonstrated than in the A. G. Peeler House at 618 N. Main Street. Providing an exciting introduction to the district, this expansive bungalow with shed roof and shingled dormer is characterized by an asymmetry borrowed from its Victorian neighbors. This picturesqueness is most clearly evident on its facade where a shallow projecting bay with leaded glass windows combines with an elegant entry, and a small oval window to create a rich Victorian appearance. The Davis-Wilhelm House, located at 910 N. Main Street also emphasizes the contrast of different stylistic categories. It combines the

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steep shed roof and dormer of the Bungalow style, with the leaded glass windows and projecting bay of the Victorian style, and heavy, square columns with dentil molding from the Colonial Revival.

The less elaborate Bungalow tradition demonstrates the wide variety of building types and choices available to the suburban home builder during the period 1920-1930. These dwellings attempt to create a rustic, natural environment, so popular with twentieth century suburbanites seeking to realize the rural ideal. This natural effect is created through use of broad overhanging shed and gabled roofs decorated with rustic wooden shingles and exposed rafters and purlins, reflecting the influence of the Arts and Crafts movement. Broad porches are created by supporting roof extensions with rustic piers of wood, stone, or brick. The close relationships of the bungalow of the 1920s and 1930s with its natural surrounding was reinforced on the interior of these modest dwellings through the use of an informal, open plan which allows the front door to open directly into the living room. The use of french doors which could be opened to create large interior spaces was also popular. In keeping with this naturalistic motif, mantels in these modest bungalows were often reduced to a simple extension of the brick surround.

The repetition of similar house forms, as well as specific porch, window and door treatments through these modest bungalows demonstrates the standardization of suburban building techniques and housing plans during the first three decades of the twentieth century. This standardization was accelerated by the popularization of pattern books and prefabricated home catalogues. The high degree of repetition of specific forms throughout the district's more modest bungalows, provides support for neighborhood oral tradition that a number of these bungalows were built from Sears and Roebuck catalogue plans.

The effect of these catalogue designs and the way in which individual preferences were expressed within these standardized plans, is best seen in the trio of interesting bungalows located at 1016, 1020, and 1022 N. Main Street. These frame bungalows interrupted by a 1930 brick bungalow at 1018 N. Main, were reported built about 1925 from Sears catalogue plans. They all feature the typical steeply sloped gable roof with gabled and shed roofed dormers, and the shingle siding of their gable ends makes an interesting visual contrast to their weatherboard siding. In addition, they all feature a similar entrance composed of a multi-paned door flanked by tall, narrow sidelights, that is repeated in many of the district's bungalows. Although similar in overall plan, an interesting individuality can be seen in the porch treatment of the three homes. The porch at 1016 N. Main features long flat arches supported by short wooden piers, while at 1022 N. Main, stone piers support similar arches. Tall wooden piers on stone bases support the extended shed roof at 1020 N. Main, which lacks the interesting arches of its neighbors.

Also included in the district are several commercial and public buildings, which although they cannot be grouped with the district's dwellings, did play a role in the development of North Main Street as a residential avenue. One of

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the earliest of these buildings is the former Salisbury-Spencer Railway Company's streetcar barn located at 1325 N. Main Street and now occupied by Duke Power Company. Although it has been completely remodeled and appears as a modern intrusion, the original building survives under its modern facade. Its association with the development of street railway traffic which spurred the development of North Main Street requires that it be considered as contributing to the district's significance. As North Main Street developed in the 1920s, commercial structures were built, which catered to the needs of the residents along the street. Two surviving examples of these commercial structures are the Trexler-McSwain Store at 1436 N. Main Street and the Barringer and Ruffy General Store at 1313-19 N. Main Street. These brick stores are characterized by an unadorned simplicity popular on commercial buildings of the 1920s. On the Trexler-McSwain Store a modest corbelled cornice extends above a recessed panel, which probably accommodated a sign with the store's name. The Barringer and Ruffy General Store is characterized by arched window openings on its sides and rear and a facade laid in Flemish bond. As North Main Street developed as a residential avenue, several churches of various denominations were built along the street, but none of the religious structures survive. The North Main Street Methodist Church at 1306-20 N. Main Street occupies the site of its original structure. The North Main Street School, now known as the John S. Henderson School, is another of the district's important non-residential structures. Dominated by a handsome portico created by massive wooden columns supporting a bold dentil cornice and accentuated by interesting diamond-shaped tiles, which decorate its parapeted roof line, the school typifies the neo-classical character so popular for public and institutional buildings built during the second decade of the twentieth century.

In its entirety, the North Main Street Historic District provides an excellent picture of the physical evolution of an early twentieth century Salisbury residential suburb. Of the residential neighborhoods that developed along East and West Innes Street and North and South Main Street during the period 1900-1930, N. Main alone has survived the encroachment of urban development to retain much of its original character and appearance. Containing outstanding examples of late Victorian, Colonial Revival, and Bungalow domestic architecture, the district vividly demonstrates the manner in which these three major stylistic influences could be combined in the early twentieth century suburb.

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PREFACE

A number of sources were utilized in researching the history and development of the North Main Street Historic District in Salisbury. Some of the most important of these sources were Rowan County Deeds and Salisbury city directories. However, certain problems were encountered in using these sources to trace the ownership and occupancy of individual dwellings in the district. Due to the large number of properties included in the district, the short time available for research and writing of the nomination, and the limited funds available for the project, it was not feasible to perform a title search for each individual property. Deeds were used to determine the date and trace the ownership of the most important pivotal and contributing properties. However, because of the constraints mentioned above, city directories were used to develop a history of many of the less significant dwellings in the district. Because the directories do not record the occupants of individual dwellings as owners or renters until the 1930s, and because some dwellings experienced several changes in occupancy prior to the 1930s, it became difficult to determine just which occupants were renters and which were owner/occupants. In some cases, therefore, individual dwellings are named for a series of different occupants, some of whom were probably owners, while some were probably renters. This situation has not, however, prevented the establishment of a clear and accurate history of the development of the North Main Street district.

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- Rw 53
181
1. Peeler-Bost House
618 N. Main St.
Ca. 1905
Pivotal

Built ca. 1905 by A.G. Peeler, owner of the Salisbury Bakery which later became associated with Bunny Bakeries, a prominent North Carolina bread making firm, this expansive bungalow provides an exciting introduction to the district. It was occupied by Peeler into the 1920s and then was occupied into the 1950s by Mrs. J. M. Bost. It is now used as an antique store. Few other structures in the district demonstrate the combination of its three major stylistic categories as well as this elaborate home. It is strongly bungalow in form with its steeply sloped gable roof and shingled dormer, but is characterized by asymmetry borrowed from its nearby late Victorian contemporaries. This asymmetry is most clearly evident on its facade where a shallow projecting bay, with leaded glass windows, combines with an elegant beveled glass entry and small oval window to create a rich Victorian appearance. A Colonial Revival motif is added by the short, slender columns which support the extended roof to form the front porch.

- Rw 68
2. Bonnie Mist Car Wash
628 N. Main St.
Ca. 1960
Intrusion

A sheet metal and cinder block car wash built on the site of the T. E. Johnson House ca. 1901, after the house was demolished.

- Rw 54
132
3. Kidd-Cowan House
121 W. Lafayette St.
Ca. 1905
Pivotal

This one-story frame structure demonstrates the way in which the exuberance of the late Victorian period was expressed on a small middle class cottage. Constructed ca. 1905 by W. T. Kidd, a Salisbury jeweler, it was later occupied into the 1940s by E. A. Cowan, a Southern Railway boiler-maker. It is now (April, 1984) undergoing demolition. The interior has been completely stripped, but its exterior remains intact. Expressing the asymmetry and exuberance of late Victorian architecture, it features a very handsome wrap-around porch with robust turned posts, sawn brackets, and a classical balustrade. The eclecticism of the Victorian period is further expressed through the use of rich sawn ornament on its front and side gables and through the use of bold decorative brackets on its projecting front bay.

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4. Vacant Lot
706 N. Main St.

- Rw 113 5. J. E. Hennessee House
710 N. Main St.
Ca. 1900
Fill

This modest late Victorian cottage with its steeply sloped hip roof and projecting front gables is typical of the early working class dwellings erected in the district. As are many of the dwellings, it is devoid of any exterior ornamentation, except an unusual sawn design running above its side windows. Although its late Victorian character is still apparent, its significance has been reduced by the addition of a modern brick front, which destroyed the original porch. One of the earliest homes in the district, it was probably built ca. 1900 by J. E. Hennessee, manager of the Southern Railway Lunch Room and Diner. Although later maps indicate that he continued to own it, city directories indicate that Hennessee probably rented it to among others, J. D. Carroll, a Southern Railway machinist, and T. G. Furr, a local attorney and Rowan County Judge.

- Rw 56
79 6. Cline Apartments
714 N. Main St.
Ca. 1926
Contributing

Reflecting the Colonial Revival character of some of its older neighbors, this two-story brick apartment house was built in 1926 by local realtor F. S. Cline. Cline occupied one of its apartments and other renters included G. M. Holbrook, manager of the local Pet Dairy operation; and F. W. McMillian, a claim agent for Southern Railway. It features a classical portico, formed by slender columns, a dentil cornice, and a crowning wooden ballustrade, which defines an elegant Colonial Revival entry with leaded glass fanlight and tall, narrow side lights.

7. Cornelia Brattain House
716 N. Main St.
Ca. 1929
Fill

This small brick, English cottage was probably constructed upon the site of an earlier dwelling about 1929; however, because of the lack of surviving copies of city directories it is not possible to determine its original occupant. It may have been built for O. J. Brattain, for by 1935 city directories show that it was occupied by his widow Cornelia and her

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children, several of whom worked at the nearby Cartex Mill. It features the distinctive sloping roof line so popular in the 1920s suburban recreations of the English country cottage. The Colonial Revival character of this part of the district is maintained by an attic lunete and by an entry framed by fluted pilasters and wooden fanlight.

- Rw 56
143
8. G. M. Lyerly House
722 N. Main St.
Ca. 1915
Contributing

Built about 1915, the first known occupant of this modest frame bungalow was G. M. Lyerly, who served for many years as Salisbury City Clerk. Lyerly occupied the home into the 1930s after which it passed through several occupants. Its steeply sloped gable roof, interrupted by a large shed dormer, extends to shelter a porch supported by the short, tapered wooden posts found on many of the district's bungalows. Unusual eight over one windows, not found elsewhere in the district, provide an interesting touch of individuality to the otherwise standardized bungalow form.

9. 726 N. Main St.
Vacant Lot

- Rw 57
135
10. L. A. Kluttz House
730 N. Main St.
Ca. 1905
Contributing

This modest one-story frame cottage, built ca. 1915, emphasizes the asymmetry of the late victorian period through the combination of weather-board siding and vertical wooden shingles so common throughout the district. Its steeply sloped hip roof, interrupted by front and side gables, characterizes many of the working class cottages in the district. An original porch, perhaps featuring turned and sawn ornament, was probably removed in favor of the front addition and tapered wood piers which now characterize its porch. Although local plat maps indicate that it was built by L. A. Kluttz about 1905, city directories show that it was rented for several decades by Mrs. Hattie Kidenhour.

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- Rw 58
145
11. R. L. Mahaley House
800 N. Main St.
Ca. 1912
Pivotal

Built about ca.1912 by local businessman and civic leader R. L. Mahaley (1878-1936), it typifies the Colonial Revival character of the district at its height. Mahaley was one of early twentieth century Salisbury's more successful businessmen. He was involved in the textile business in Salisbury serving as treasurer and general manager of the Diamond Cotton Mills and, also operated distilleries in Salisbury and other cities. He also served as a city alderman in the 1920s. Mahaley also involved himself in real estate speculation and probably built the imposing duplex located just across the street at 729-31 N. Main Street. Mahaley's home emphasizes the symmetry and formal composition of the Colonial Revival style which was beginning to replace the original late Victorian character of the district. Reacting against the eclecticism and asymmetry of some of its earlier neighbors, it expresses a dignified formalism on its second floor through a recessed bay featuring a large Palladian window crowned by dentil molding, which dominates the symmetrical facade, defined by a porch supported by pairs of short columns. A dignified, formal motif is continued on the interior by a handsome stair with large square newel and classical balustrade, as well as by mantels with tall slender columns and mirrored overmantels. A lighter motif is provided by mantels with bold carved posts and heavy shelves, found in some rooms.

- Rw 59
197
12. Leroy A. Smith House
806 N. Main St.
Ca. 1900, 1930
Contributing

Leroy Smith, a postal carrier, built this small cottage about 1900 and later expanded it in the 1930s by adding an upper half story and rear additions. Smith later served as treasurer of Salisbury's First United Methodist Church and occupied the house until his death in 1946. Since that time the house has been occupied by Smith's daughter, Miss Grace Smith. Originally a one story cottage, it was expanded in the 1930s. This expansion added an upper story producing an interesting mix of gables and dormers which erupt from the hipped roof. This expansion probably destroyed the original porch, which may have featured turned posts and sawn ornament, and created the present brick front with short, tapered piers. Although altered somewhat on its exterior, the interior still retains its late Victorian paneled wainscoting, symmetrically molded door and window surrounds with round corner blocks, and its original colored tile fireplace surrounds so popular in the N. Main Street district's early houses.

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- Rw ~~60~~
126
13. Isenhour-Boger House
808 N. Main St.
Ca. 1911
Contributing

One of the few brick homes in the district, this large four square was built by L. C. Isenhour, one of the owners of the Isenhour Brickyard in nearby Spencer. It was vacated by Isenhour in the 1920s and then occupied into the 1950s by Lowell Boger, a local post office employee. It provides a good example of the Colonial Revival and late Victorian character that typifies much of the district. It features the low pitched hip roof with central dormer and porch supported by tall columns that characterizes the district's less ambitious Colonial Revival dwellings. However, its asymmetrical facade, shallow projecting side bay and arched first floor window openings allude to the earlier Victorian character which was being replaced by the Colonial Revival.

- Rw ~~61~~
82
14. H. C. Daniel House
816 N. Main St.
Ca. 1909
Contributing

This modest frame four square was constructed for Salisbury dentist H. C. Daniel about 1909. Daniel had previously occupied the small cottage at 1212 N. Main St. (#41) before erecting this dwelling. Daniel occupied the home for many years and as late as the 1940s it was still occupied by his widow. It, too, typifies the less formal expression of the district's Colonial Revival character. Devoid of any exterior ornamentation, except the interesting carved design over the windows similar to that seen on the J. E. Henesse house at 710 N. Main (#5), it is characterized by a steeply sloped hip roof and a wrap-around porch supported by tall, fluted posts.

15. 818 N. Main St.
Vacant Lot

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- Rw 62
117 16. Hines-Norman House
820 N. Main St.
Ca. 1900
Pivotal

Built for E. C. Hines, a local druggist and operator of the Salisbury branch of the J. W. McPherson Drug Co., this elaborate eastern Stick Style dwelling appears on Miller's 1902 Map of Salisbury. It was later occupied by C. J. Norman, a Southern Railway storekeeper, from 1910 to 1920, and J. E. Filip, a watchmaker for Holshouser and Howan Jewelers, in 1920 to 1930. For several years it has been used for low cost rental housing, but is now about to undergo renovation. It is one of the most exciting of the district's early houses and emphasizes the eclecticism and asymmetry of the late Victorian style. Dominated by severely pitched gables, its asymmetrical facade is defined by an extremely handsome porch featuring robust turned posts, a balustrade composed of unusual, pierced, vase-shaped members, and exuberant sawn brackets. Its asymmetry is further demonstrated in the juxtaposition of horizontal and diagonal siding and a decorative fan-like bracket, which are combined for an exciting effect on its northern facade. Because of its use as low-cost rental housing, its interior has been drastically modified. The stairs and all mantels have been removed and all that remains of the once elaborate interior trim are unusual chamfered corner blocks and symmetrical window surrounds.

- Rw 63
56 17. Arey-Maupin House
822 N. Main St.
Ca. 1921
Contributing

Located on a terraced lot overlooking N. Main St., this modest four square demonstrates the more modest Colonial Revival interpretation which characterizes much of the district. It was built about 1921 by Will Arey, owner of a hardware and sporting goods store in downtown Salisbury, and was later occupied by Lawrence Maupin from 1930 to 1940. It features a wrap-around porch with tall columns which defines its asymmetrical three bay facade. The Colonial Revival motif is maintained on the second floor through the use of tall, narrow shutters.

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- Rw 64
80
18. J. R. Crawford House
826 N. Main St.
Ca. 1900
Pivotal

This eclectic two-story late Victorian dwelling, one of the most elaborate in the district, was built for John R. Crawford about 1900. Crawford was manager of Salisbury's Postal, Telegraph, and Cable Co. and owned large amounts of land in Salisbury and Rowan County. Along with others he purchased nearby lots along N. Main Street in a speculative real estate venture. Crawford occupied the house for more than thirty years after which it was occupied by Joseph Womble until the 1940s. Set on a terraced lot looking out over N. Main Street it also vividly demonstrates the asymmetrical composition and enthusiastic exterior and interior treatment of the late Victorian period. Its steeply sloped hip roof is interrupted by projecting gables, one of which contains an unusual bell-shaped ogee. An extremely handsome porch with robust turned posts and bold sawn brackets, defines the asymmetrical facade which contains a large oval window. This enthusiastic Victorian motif is maintained on the interior by fine stair with elaborately carved newel and turned balustrade, symmetrical moldings with round corner blocks, and a variety of elaborate mantels. These mantels all feature mirrored over mantels and range in style from fanciful Victorian ones with elegantly carved posts, to more formal Colonial Revival types with massive classical columns.

- Rw 65
159
19. Miller-Cress House
108 W. Steel St.
Ca. 1900, 1930
Contributing

One of the earliest homes in the district, it appears on Miller's 1902 Map of Salisbury as the home of C. A. Miller, a local Justice of the Peace. City directories show that it was later occupied by J. L. Cress during the 1920s and 1930s. Sanborn Insurance Maps reveal that it originally was a one story dwelling and occupied the nearby corner at the intersection of N. Main and Steel Sts. It was moved to its present location about 1930. It is characterized by a typical asymmetrical composition and gabled roof as well as by turn-of-the-century pedimented window and vent caps. The facade is defined by a typical Bungalow porch composed of a flat roof supported by short, heavy wooden piers set on a brick wall. The porch and the upper story were probably added about 1930 when it was moved to its present location.

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20. Bowers Performance Shop
902 N. Main St.
Ca. 1930
Intrusion

This modern service station was built about 1930 on the site of the Miller-Cress House which was moved just to its rear.

- Rw 66
85 21. Davis-Wilhelm-McDaniel House
910 N. Main St.
Ca. 1910
Pivotal

Built by A. E. Davis, part owner of a local building supply firm, about 1910, it was occupied by Southern Railway bookkeeper Adolphus Wilhelm by 1920. It was purchased by J. C. McDaniel during the 1930s and is still occupied by his daughter. Much like 618 N. Main, the Peeler-Bost House, this elaborate bungalow demonstrates the interesting combination of the district's three major stylistic categories. It is typical of the district's elaborate early bungalows with its steep gable end roof with slightly flared eaves and large shed dormer, and its contrasting shingle and stucco siding. However a late Victorian character is provided by its projecting first floor bay and its tall, fluted porch posts are derived from the Colonial Revival. This combination of different stylistic motifs is maintained on its interior. Its interior features include a handsome open string stair with ornate newel and classical ballustrade, pilastered door surrounds, an elegant plate rail and simple mantels composed of a wide shelf supported by heavy molded brackets, influenced by the Craftsman movement.

- Rw 67
174 22. Page-Fonda House
914 N. Main St.
Ca. 1913
Contributing

City directories show that it was first occupied by Southern Railway employee W. L. Page and by Mrs. M. B. Fonda from 1920 into the 1940s. It is typical of the district's early Victorian working class cottages with its high hip roof and projecting gables and is defined by a later bungalow porch with heavy, short, tapered piers.

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- Rw 68
102
23. Grimes-Russell House
918 N. Main St.
Ca. 1911
Contributing

This late Victorian working class cottage is also characterized by the high hipped roof and projecting gables of its contemporary neighbor, but also retains a stucco finish and the original turned posts which support its porch roof. It was originally occupied by W. T. Grimes, a salesman for a local men's clothing store and later by T. L. Russell, a Southern Railway worker.

24. Vacant Lot
922 N. Main St.

- Rw 69-
125
25. C. W. Isenhour House
926 N. Main St.
Ca. 1911
Pivotal

One of the district's first brick homes, this unique dwelling demonstrates the transition from late Victorian to more formal and restrained Colonial Revival domestic architecture which characterized the district during the first decade of the twentieth century. Set on a high brick foundation and approached along an attractive concrete walkway, its steep side gable roof and dominating octagonal central tower with tall tent roof allude to the Victorian styling of some of its older neighbors. However, its symmetrical composition and its dignified lack of exterior ornamentation herald the more formal composition of the Colonial Revival which was becoming the most dominant style in the district. It was built about 1911 by C. W. Isenhour, part owner of Isenhour's Brick Yard in nearby Spencer. By the 1930s it was broken up into apartments.

- Rw 70
81
26. J. C. Cress House
928 N. Main St.
Ca. 1912
Contributing

Built about 1912 by J. C. Cress, who also occupied 108 W. Steel St., it was occupied by Cress into the 1940s. Sitting on a slightly raised lot and separated from the street by a low hedge and other landscaping, it too demonstrates the transition from the late Victorian to Colonial Revival domestic architecture which characterized the district at the time. Although strongly Victorian in its asymmetrical composition, its projecting front

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gable, and its turned post porch with interesting carved gallery, its box-like shape and high hip roof with projecting attic dormer are reminiscent of the large unadorned four squares influenced by the Colonial Revival, which were being constructed along N. Main St.

- Rw ~~71~~
105
27. E. D. Hanes House
930 N. Main St.
Ca. 1912
Contributing

Southern Railway employee E. D. Hanes built this bungalow about 1912. It typifies the district's Bungalow character and features the steep gable roof with large projecting shed dormer and exposed purlins along the eaves, and tapered wooden porch piers which characterized these dwellings. It too sits on an elevated lot looking out over N. Main St., but lacks the landscaping of its immediate neighbor. Its setting is affected by an unsightly cinderblock wall which has been erected between it and its neighbor.

- Rw ~~72~~
90
28. C. L. Emerson House
1008 N. Main St.
Ca. 1900
Pivotal

Built by Salisbury's first oil dealer, C. L. Emerson, this unusual two-story dwelling emphasizes the asymmetry and irregular massing so characteristic of the late Victorian period. Emerson, who delivered oil to the city's homes and businesses by horse and wagon, lived in the house until his death in the 1940s. The home was then occupied by his widow and later by his son, C. L. Emerson, Jr., and his wife Nellie, who still resides in the house. Unlike its more eclectic Victorian contemporaries, it features a steeply pitched side gable roof interrupted by a broad gable and majestic five-sided turret on the front, and gabled and hipped roof dormers at the rear. The asymmetrical first floor facade is defined by a porch supported by tall, fluted, stone pillars, found only on one other structure in the vicinity. A hint of the rich exterior ornamentation found on some of district's other Victorian dwellings is provided by circular sawn vent located high in the front and side gables and by diamond-shaped mullions which divide the upper sash of windows in the front gable and turret, as well as those windows which rise up the south elevation along the course of an interior stair.

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- Rw 28. 29. C. M. Henderlite House
1010 N. Main St.
Ca. 1901
Pivotal

C. M. Henderlite built this fanciful Victorian cottage in 1901, three years after he purchased one of the first lots along the newly extended N. Main Street. Henderlite (1866-1932) was born in Atkins, Va. and entered the railroad business as a trackman. He first came to North Carolina as a flagman for the Richmond and Danville Railroad in the early 1890s and was sent to Salisbury by the Southern Railway Co. to supervise the construction of its new repair and maintenance facility, Spencer Shops, in 1896. Considered to be one of the railroad industry's top superintendents, Henderlite completed the initial construction of the Spencer facility in only forty-five days. Following that first construction at the Spencer facility Henderlite remained with Southern Railway as the company's local superintendent until 1904 when he entered the wholesale coal business. Although no longer in the building or railroad business, Henderlite lent his expertise to a number of interesting construction projects. He aided the construction of the Salisbury-Spencer Railway Company's streetcar track along N. Main Street in 1904 and assisted the federal government during World War I in the construction of Camp Greene in Charlotte and Camp Sheridan in Mobile, Alabama. Henderlite was also an influential civic leader. He served on Salisbury's Board of Alderman and served as the city's mayor during the period 1923-27. During this period he guided the city through the change from the aldermanic form of government to the new city manager form and initiated an important program of street and underpass improvement.

The dwelling, more than any other structure along North Main Street, best represents the eclectic and exuberant spirit of the district's original late Victorian character. Its projecting front gables are decorated with rich sawn ornaments, and its projecting front bay is accentuated with symmetrical molding and round corner blocks, usually reserved for interior decoration. A fanciful porch featuring robust turned posts, classical balustrade, and an airy, arched spindle gallery, make it one of the most decorated of the district's early houses. This rich, enthusiastic Victorian spirit is continued on the interior by the development of extremely fanciful sawn, spindle ornament in the transom of an interior doorway, as well as by elaborate mantels in the parlor and dining room. The parlor mantel expresses a Colonial Revival motif with tall slim collonettes and a mirrored overmantel, while the dining room mantel featuring a medallioned frieze, wide shelf supported by heavy brackets, and mirrored overmantel expresses a more rustic character.

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- Rw 74
91 30. C. L. Emerson Rental House
1016 N. Main St.
Ca. 1925
Contributing

Perhaps built from plans published in a Sears, Roebuck and Co. house catalogue, this large bungalow was built as a rental house about 1925 by C. L. Emerson, successful Salisbury oil dealer who lived nearby. It is characterized by the same steeply pitched roof with exposed purlins and large gabled dormer that typify many of the district's bungalows. The standardization of suburban home plans during the 1920s is also emphasized through the use of windows with a divided upper sash, found often through the district. A sense of individuality, however, is provided by the treatment of the porch where long flat arches are supported by short, tapered wooden piers. Although it is not known who originally built the home, the constant change of occupants suggests that it was a rental house, probably owned by Emerson who built other nearby rental homes.

- Rw 76
59 31. W. F. Bankett House
1018 N. Main St.
Ca. 1930
Contributing

Built in 1930 by Mr. W. F. Bankett, who still occupies it, this brick bungalow provides an interesting contrast to its contemporary neighbors. Bankett worked for Southern Railway as did many of the district's residents. With its broad front and side gables creating an interesting roof line supported by tall, tapered piers, and its almost vertical appearance, compared to its neighbors on either side, it demonstrates the wide variety of bungalow housing plans available to the suburban home builders of the 1920s and 1930s. The interesting treatment of the front entry, composed of a multi-paneled glass door surrounded by tall, narrow side lights, is found on many of the districts bungalows and may have been derived from a home catalogue or pattern book.

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- Rw 176
93 32. Emerson-Deadmon House
1020 N. Main St.
Ca. 1925
Contributing

C. L. Emerson built this large bungalow as a rental house about 1925 from plans published in a Sears, Roebuck and Co. house catalogue. Although it was originally built for rental purposes, it was eventually purchased and occupied for several decades by Charles P. Deadmon, part owner of the Deadmon Cash Produce Co. Although similar in form to its neighbors, it demonstrates the way in which the standardized housing catalogues of the 1920s provided for a sense of individuality within the basic bungalow form. Its steeply sloped roof is interrupted by a large shed dormer, instead of a gabled one as on its neighbors. Present also is the popular bungalow entry composed of a multi-paned glass door and tall, narrow side lights, probably adapted from a catalogue plan, as well as typical tall, tapered porch piers, in this instance set on stone bases which reflect the rustic, natural character of the bungalow style.

- Rw 171
92 33. C. L. Emerson Rental House
1022 N. Main St.
Ca. 1925
Contributing

This large bungalow, similar in form to 1018 and 1020 N. Main, was also built from Sears catalogue plans as a rental house by C. L. Emerson. It features the same basic bungalow form as its immediate neighbors with its steeply pitched roof with projecting dormer, similar door treatment, and its combination of horizontal and shingle siding. Its individuality is, however, expressed in the treatment of its porch where cut stone blocks, laid in an interesting diagonal pattern, form a front wall and rustic posts which support flat arches as in the porch at 1010 N. Main Street. City directories indicate that during the period 1923-1940 it was rented to a variety of railroad employees, as well as to I. L. Kahdot, a professional baseball player.

34. 1024-32 N. Main Street
Vacant Lot

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35. Dr. Bonzo's Clinic
1122 N. Main Street
Ca. 1921, Ca. 1975
Fill

This simple dwelling with its low pitched hip roof and extended rafter ends was probably built about 1921. City directories show that it was occupied by a variety of working class residents. Now being used as a chiropractor's office, it has suffered from the addition of a modern brick front and from unsympathetic interior remodeling which has drastically reduced its significance.

36. Hop In Store
1124-26 N. Main St.
Ca. 1980
Intrusion

A modern brick and glass convenience store, this structure intrudes upon the architectural character and visual appearance of the area.

- Rw 78
77
37. Cauble-Heitman House
1200 N. Main St.
Ca. 1921
Contributing

Built about 1921, this bungalow was occupied by R. A. Cauble by 1924 and later by W. C. Heitman, secretary-treasurer of the Carolina Tractor and Equipment Co. Characterized by the interesting combination of various types of construction materials found in many of the district's dwellings, this brick bungalow features a broad, low pitched gable roof, covered by shingle siding on the front, which flows into a low hipped roof at the rear. The porch is formed by tall tapered wooden piers set on a brick front wall which highlights the contrast of brick and shingle siding at the side.

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- Rw ~~79~~
139
38. V. T. Leonard House
1204 N. Main St.
Ca. 1915
Contributing

V. T. Leonard, a tank inspector for Southern Railway Co. built this unusual home about 1915 and occupied it into the 1940s. It provides a good example of the interaction of the Colonial Revival and bungalow styles on an individual structure. One of the few brick dwellings built in the district prior to 1920, a Colonial Revival character is imparted by its gambrel roof, found on only a few of the district's homes, which is interrupted by an unusual front gambrel roofed dormer. The symmetrical composition of the Colonial Revival is also revealed in the facade, which features a multi-paned door surrounded by tall narrow sidelights, found on many of the district's bungalows, flanked by windows on each side, as well as two windows in the front gable. A bungalow motif is imparted by the typical tall, tapered porch piers and divided upper sash windows also found on many nearby bungalows.

- Rw ~~80~~
76
39. C. S. Carter House
1208 N. Main St.
Ca. 1909
Contributing

Built by Southern Railway superintendent, C. S. Carter, in 1909 this two-story frame dwelling is a good example of the combination of the modest expressions of late Victorian and Colonial Revival styling. It is characterized by the hipped roof with projecting front gable, asymmetrical composition, and projecting first-floor bay which typifies the district's more modest Victorian expression. Yet, it is also defined by a modest porch with tall, slender, square posts, derived from the Colonial Revival.

- Rw ~~81~~
127
40. H. A. Jacobs House
1210 N. Main St.
Ca. 1910
Contributing

This late Victorian triple-A house is modified by a 1920s bungalow porch. Unlike the district's earlier Victorian dwellings, it is characterized by asymmetrical composition and a lack of exterior ornamentation, except for an interesting carved design in the lintel above its windows, similar to the J. E. Hennessee House (#5) at 710 N. Main St. It was built and occupied into the 1950s by H. A. Jacobs, a Southern Railway employee.

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- Rw ~~82~~
83 41. Daniel-McSwain House
1212 N. Main St.
Ca. 1905
Contributing

Built by Salisbury dentist H. C. Daniel about 1905, this working class cottage was occupied by R. P. McSwain after Daniel built a new dwelling in 1909 at 816 N. Main Street. It was later occupied for several decades by W. W. McSwain, cashier at the local office of Standard Oil Co., operated by C. L. Emerson who also lived in the district. It typifies the small, modest late Victorian working class cottage of the district with its high hip roof, projecting front gable, and lack of exterior ornament. Yet, its protruding hip roofed dormer and plain, square porch posts allude to the formality of the Colonial Revival style which was supplanting the Victorian as the district's dominant style at the time it was constructed.

- Rw ~~83~~
87 42. T. R. Doby House
1216 N. Main St.
Ca. 1924
Contributing

Built in 1924 and occupied into 1940s by T. R. Doby, an employee of Standard Oil Co., this two-story brick dwelling was influenced by both the Colonial Revival and Bungalow styles. The symmetrical formalism of the Colonial Revival can be seen its low hip roof and in the balancing of door and window openings at each corner of its facade. The influence of the Bungalow style, the most dominant style in the district during the 1920s, is revealed in its divided upper sash windows, the entry composed of a multi-paned door surrounded by tall, narrow sidelights, as well as in the front porch, supported by brick piers, which extends across the facade to form a porte cochere.

- Rw ~~84~~
128 43. Jacobs-Hendren-Ramsey House
1220 N. Main St.
Ca. 1909
Contributing

This early bungalow was probably built about 1909 by local contractor J. L. Jacobs. City directories show during succeeding years it was occupied by a number of different families, perhaps as a rental house. During the 1920s it was occupied by R. R. Hendren, a switchman for Southern Railway and during the 1930s and 1940s by Russell Ramsey, as Southern Railway conductor. Like many of the later bungalows it is characterized by

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a steeply sloped roof interrupted by large gable roofed dormer containing a band of windows, a shallow projecting bay on each side, and tapered wooden porch piers. It is distinguished from the later bungalows of the 1920s by its absence of contrasting siding and exposed purlins under the eaves of the roof.

- Rw 85
108
44. T. E. Hauser House
1224 N. Main St.
Ca. 1909
Contributing

With its extremely high hip roof, interrupted by a small central dormer, its symmetrical composition, and full facade porch, supported by tall columns, this large foursquare well represents the district's Colonial Revival character at its more modest level. It was built about 1909 by Southern Railway labor foreman T. E. Hauser. Following Hauser's death his widow occupied the home into the 1940s.

- Rw 86
122
45. D. M. Hunt House
1220 N. Main St.
Ca. 1905
Contributing

With its steeply pitched hip roof with projecting front gable, modestly decorated with carved bargeboards, its asymmetrical facade, characterized by a deeply recessed side entrance popular on the district's smaller cottages, and a porch with modest turned posts, it is typical of the other small Victorian working class dwellings in the district. It was built about 1905 and occupied into the 1940s by D. M. Hunt, a Southern Railway telegraph operator.

- Rw 87
165
46. Mowery-Talton House
1300 N. Main St.
Ca. 1925
Contributing

Although built about 1925 this two story frame dwelling combines characteristics usually found in district's earlier, modest Victorian dwellings with characteristics of the Bungalow style. Its hipped and gabled roof and asymmetrical facade with recessed side entrance relate more to its earlier Victorian neighbors to the south. Its wraparound porch supported by

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heavy wooden piers is more characteristic of the bungalows of the district, with which it is contemporary. Although its original occupant is not known, city directories show that between 1920 and 1925 it was occupied by W. L. Mowery, and by C. J. Talton, a Southern Railway clerk, between 1925 and 1930.

47. Hill-Petrea House
1304 N. Main St.
Ca. 1915
Fill

Occupied in 1920 by W. B. Hill, Southern Railway employee who may have built it about 1915, this modest bungalow was later owned by D. T. Petrea, a Salisbury produce shipper. It features many of the motifs found in the district's other bungalows, such as a hipped roof with broad front gable, symmetrical facade with divided upper sash windows, and extended rafter ends, emphasizing the rustic quality of bungalow styling. Yet, the influence of the Colonial Revival is evident in the tall columns which support its front porch.

48. North Main Street Methodist Church
1306-20 N. Main St.
Intrusion

This modern church structure is an intrusion and is built on the site of an earlier church structure.

49. H and R Block Office Building
1326-32 N. Main St.
Ca. 1924
Fill

This modern wood and stone office building interrupts the harmony and character of the district.

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50. T. D. Barber House
1400 N. Main St.
Ca. 1924
Fill

Like the late Victorian working class cottages which populate this section of the district, this brick dwelling constructed about 1924 is characterized by a high hipped roof interrupted by front and side gables, as well as a gabled dormer on the front. Tall square posts support a side porch. It was built and occupied into the 1940s by T. D. Barber, a car inspector for Southern Railway.

51. 1408 Midway Motor and Machine Co.
Ca. 1923
Intrusion

This cinderblock structure with an interesting curvilinear gable front reminiscent of the Spanish Mission style, popular in Salisbury during the 1920s, was built as the Midway Motor and Machine Co. It later was used as a grocery store and now houses the office of a construction business.

52. Stirewalt House
1418 N. Main St.
Ca. 1955
Intrusion

This small, modern brick home interrupts the architectural character of the district.

53. L. M. Miller House
1420 N. Main St.
Ca. 1905
Fill

City directories provide little information about this dwelling, although it is one of the earliest houses in this section of the district. Directories show that it was occupied from the 1920s into the 1940s by I. M. Miller and later by his widow. A late Victorian triple-A house, its original symmetrical composition has been altered for multi-family use. The present porch supported by tall wooden piers was probably added during the 1920s and may have replaced an original one featuring turned posts and modest sawn ornament. The application of aluminum siding has also reduced its significance.

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54. 1424 N. Main St.
Vacant Lot

55. Meyers-Morris House
1428 N. Main St.
Ca. 1905
Contributing

This expansive two-story dwelling was probably constructed about 1910. Little information about it is available from city directories or other sources, but it was occupied by 1923 by D. R. Meyers, a rural postman. By 1928 it was occupied by Z. W. Morris, a Southern Railway clerk, as well as by Vincent Brown and E. T. Meyers, also Southern employees. Morris continued to occupy it, perhaps as owner, into the 1940s. Its hipped roof and projecting front and side gables are characteristically Victorian, as is its asymmetrical composition and the rear porch, which features handsome turned posts and bold sawn brackets. The front porch supported by tall, slender columns, may have replaced an original wrap around porch featuring turned posts and sawn brackets similar to the rear porch.

Rw 89
268

56. Wood-Bradwell House
1430 N. Main St.
Ca. 1923
Contributing

Southern Railway foreman, T. B. Wood, built this brick bungalow about 1923 and by 1928 it was owned by L. A. Bradwell, a tile contractor, who owned the house into the 1940s. With its immediate neighbor to the north it provides an example of varied bungalow plans available to suburban home builders in the 1920s. It is characterized by a horizontal emphasis, influenced by the Prairie style, created by a broad low pitched gable roof, and an attached shed roof, with exposed rafters, which extends across the facade to form a porch and a porte cochere supported by tall brick columns.

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57. Shields-Hartman House
1434 N. Main St.
Ca. 1925
Fill

Walter Shields, a Southern Railway conductor, built this bungalow ca.1925. Perhaps taken from a Sears, Roebuck and Co. catalogue, it is characterized by a more expansive, vertical emphasis that provides an interesting contrast to the more horizontal emphasis of its immediate neighbor to the south. Now covered in aluminum siding, it features the typical steeply sloped roof with exposed purlins, and a large gabled dormer and tapered wooden porch piers so common to the expansive bungalow form throughout the district.

Rw 90
202

58. Trexler-Hicks-Phillips-McSwain Store
1436 N. Main St.
Ca. 1920
Contributing

H. A. Trexler, who lived in the adjacent dwelling, built this brick store building about 1920 and with other family members operated a grocery store for several years. City directories reveal that it also had a number of other commercial uses. During the late 1920s and early 1930s C. B. Hicks operated an awning business there and by 1935 it was used as Phillips Music Store. During the 1940s it was used as McSwain's Grocery. Devoid of any exterior ornamentation it features a slightly corbelled cornice over a recessed sign space.

Rw 91

59. H. A. Trexler House
1442 N. Main St.
Ca. 1902, Ca. 1920
Pivotal

One of the earliest dwellings in the northern section of the district, this large brick bungalow is reported to have been constructed in 1902 by H. A. Trexler, who operated a moving service and often delivered brick for the Isenhour Brick Yard, located in nearby Spencer. Trexler occupied the home until his death in the 1940s and it was then occupied by his daughter and son-in-law W. H. Mills. Mrs. W. H. Mills, Trexler's daughter, still resides in the home today.

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One of the earliest of the district's bungalows, it was originally characterized by the interesting combination of late Victorian, Colonial Revival, and Bungalow styling that characterized other early bungalows such as 618 and 910 N. Main Street. This original combination was altered during a 1920s remodeling which added an upper story and removed an original wrap-around porch. Today, its steeply sloped roof with front and rear dormers, exposed purlins, and flat porch arches supported by heavy wooden piers make it appear much the same as nearby 1920s bungalows. Its original late Victorian motif, however, is revealed in its first floor projecting bay, as well as the paneled wainscoting and symmetrically molded window surrounds with round corner blocks which characterize its interior.

- Rw 92
166
60. Murdock-Walker-Hensley House
1500 N. Main St.
Ca. 1915
Pivotal

Sitting on a foundation of cut stone blocks, this unusual cinderblock building, accentuated by rustic stone quoining, was influenced by both Colonial Revival and late Victorian domestic architecture. Its asymmetrical composition and gabled roof are characteristically Victorian, while its pedimented porch, supported by columns composed of cut stone blocks, and gable lunettes are characteristic of the Colonial Revival. The year in which it was constructed is not known, but its appearance indicates that it was built during the period 1900-1915 when the interaction of late Victorian and Colonial Revival architecture along N. Main St. was at its height. Rowan County Deeds reveal that the lot upon which the dwelling is located was purchased by prominent Salisbury clergyman Francis J. Murdock in 1906 and deeded to his widow and sister following his death in 1909. Eliza J. Murdock, sister of Francis J. Murdock, sold the lot to A. F. Walker, a Southern Railroad car repairman in 1919. Although a dwelling is never mentioned in any of these property transfers, neighborhood tradition claims that it was built by the Murdock family. A. F. Walker owned the property until 1932 when he defaulted on his mortgage and it was sold at public auction and repurchased by Eliza Murdock. Murdock leased the house to such renters as W. H. Wood, a railroad fireman, and T. L. Brooks, a automobile salesman. In 1945 she sold the house to C. M. Hensley and it is now owned by the Hensley heirs.

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61. North Main Auto Sales
1518 N. Main St.
Intrusion

This cinderblock and glass showroom and vacant 1940s service station interrupt the architectural character of the district and detract from its visual appearance.

62. Vail-Sink House
1522 N. Main St.
Ca. 1910
Fill

Built about 1910, the first known occupant of this dwelling was S. P. Vail, superintendent of North Carolina Public Service Company's streetcar system, who lived in it by 1924. Mrs. Lucy Sink, widow of G. W. Sink operated it as a boarding house between the mid 1920s and early 1940s. It typifies the early, simple working class cottages in the district with its gabled roof, asymmetrical composition, and unadorned exterior. Modern renovations which added asbestos and removed its original porch have compromised its significance. These unsympathetic additions were added by a later owner, although the date at which they were added is not known.

63. Porter-Hess House
1526 N. Main St.
Ca. 1910
Fill

Built C.1910 for grocer W. R. Porter, it was occupied by him into the 1940s. Although it is one of the earliest working class cottages in this part of the district, it has been drastically altered by modern renovations which have destroyed its original late Victorian appearance. It has been covered with aluminum siding, its facade has been altered, and its original porch destroyed. Only its basic shape and high hip roof with projecting front and side gables remain. This remodeling was done ca. 1970 when it was owned by Elvin Hess.

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- Rw ~~93~~
123
64. Hunter-Mowery House
1600 N. Main St.
Ca. 1912
Pivotal

L. F. Hunter constructed this handsome working class cottage about 1912. Hunter, a Southern Railway machinist occupied the home until 1925 when he sold it to J. L. Mowery, a railway blacksmith. It is the best preserved working class Victorian cottage in the district with its high hipped roof with projecting front gable, accentuated with a colonial lunete, and its asymmetrical stuccoed facade with recessed side entrance. Although not as elaborate or eclectic as its larger contemporaries in the southern part of the district, it does possess a handsome porch with turned posts and an interesting sawn dentil-like gallery.

- Rw ~~94~~
199
65. Reverend E. J. Stough House
1605 N. Main St.
Ca. 1912
Pivotal

In many ways similar to its neighbor at 1600 N. Main Street, this Victorian working class cottage was also probably built about 1912. City directories provide little information about it and the only known resident was the Rev. F. J. Stough who occupied it in 1920. With its neighbor, it has an extremely high hip roof, interrupted by a pair of projecting front gables and a small gabled dormer. As are many of the other working class cottages, it is characterized by an asymmetrical facade, featuring the popular recessed side entry, defined by a wraparound porch, with robust turned post similar to its neighbor, but without its interesting carved gallery.

66. 1610 N. Main St.
Vacant Lot

- Rw ~~95~~
54
67. J. E. Anderson House
1612 N. Main St.
Ca. 1919
Contributing

J. E. Anderson, a Southern Railway brakeman, built this bungalow about 1919 and occupied it into the 1940s. It features many of the same characteristics that typify the bungalows in this part of the district. Its steeply pitched roof is interrupted by a gabled dormer with a small Palladian window and its porch, topped by an extremely broad and low pitched gable with exposed rafter ends, is supported by tall tapered wooden piers.

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- Rw 96
94
68. B. B. Everhardt House
1618 N. Main St.
Ca. 1924
Contributing

Built and occupied into the 1940s by Southern Railway electrician B. B. Everhardt, this large bungalow was probably erected about 1924. It features the same steeply pitched roof, combination of shingle and weatherboard siding, exposed purlins, and tapered porch piers that characterize other bungalows. However, it does feature an extremely large dormer that actually provides a second story balcony. It also features an interesting decorative fence formed with cut stone blocks that is not found elsewhere in the district.

69. S. P. Vail House
1622 N. Main St.
C. 1922
Fill

Built about 1922 by S. P. Vail, superintendent of the North Carolina Public Service Company's streetcar line, after he moved from 1522 N. Main Street; this unusually shaped bungalow was occupied by Vail into the 1940s. Covered with asbestos shingles it is characterized by an unusual roof line created by hipped roof dormers that project from the front, side and rear of its hipped roof. City directories reveal no information about other owners and the date at which

- Rw 97
70
70. D. A. Bowers House
1626 N. Main St.
Ca. 1919
Contributing

This brick bungalow was built about 1919 by Southern Railway foreman, D. A. Bowers who occupied it into the 1940s. One of the few brick bungalows in the district, it contrasts with the more expansive, rustic bungalow form so popular along N. Main Street, with a long, narrow shape. It is characterized by clipped gables at the front, sides, and rear, and by larger more pretentious brackets under the extended eaves than are found on most of the district's bungalows. A portion of its symmetrical facade, featuring unusual twelve over one windows, is defined by porch supported by very wide brick columns.

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71. Eller-Mask-Harvey House
1700 N. Main Street
Ca. 1924
Fill

The first known occupant of this bungalow, built about 1922, was R. A. Eller, an employee of the Salisbury Delivery Company, who occupied it in 1924. By 1930 it was rented by Monroe Mask, a Southern Railway fireman, who also occupied the adjacent dwelling at 1706 N. Main Street. By 1940 it was occupied by the J. L. Harvey family. J. L. Harvey was a Southern Railway fireman and T. S. Harvey, who also resided here, was sports editor of the Carolina Watchman. Now covered by aluminum siding, it features a side gable roof interrupted by offsetting broad front gables at one end. As on most bungalows, the porch is supported by tall tapered piers and the upper sash of its windows are divided into several narrow panes. Unusual brackets, not found elsewhere in the district and perhaps influenced by a pattern book or home catalogue, accentuate its roof line. The aluminum siding was added by a subsequent owner, although the exact date is unknown.

72. Page-Mask House
1706 North Main Street
Ca. 1910
Fill

Although it was probably constructed about 1910, this one-story Victorian weatherboard cottage with a high hip roof and projecting front gables, compromised by the addition of aluminum siding and the removal of its original porch, does not appear in city directories until 1923. It was occupied at that time by J. H. Page, who repaired cars for Southern Railway. During the 1930s and 1940s it was occupied by Monroe Mask, also a Southern Railway employee. Although it is not known when the addition of siding and the removal of the porch was done, it appears to have been done during the 1960s or 1970s by subsequent owners.

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- 73. Falls-Lentz House
1712 N. Main Street
Ca. 1919
Fill

W. G. Falls, a Southern Railway freight conductor, probably built this frame cottage about 1919. It was occupied by R. A. Lentz during the 1930s and 1940s. With its steeply sloped hip roof interrupted by projecting front gables and a large central dormer, it is similar in appearance to its neighbor at 1706 N. Main Street. The addition of asbestos shingles over its original weatherboard siding and the alteration of its front porch, which was probably done during the 1960s or 1970s by subsequent owners, has compromised its significance.

- 74. Vacant Lot
1714-30 N. Main Street

Rw ~~100~~
150

- 75. Marsh House
1711 N. Main Street
Ca. 1940
Contributing

Situated on a large and heavily landscaped corner lot, this attractive brick English cottage was built about 1940 by E. H. Marsh who moved from his adjacent home at 1707 N. Main Street. It was occupied during the 1950s by E. H. Marsh, Jr., who had become a prosperous grocer, and his wife, Mabel. Mabel Marsh still occupies the home. It features an elegant Colonial Revival entry, with fluted pilasters and an arched pediment with dentil molding, set beside a tall tapered chimney. Its appearance is further enhanced by broad arched openings forming a screened side porch and typical sloping front gable so popular on the American recreations of the English country cottage.

Rw ~~101~~
149

- 76. E. H. Marsh House
1707 N. Main Street
Ca. 1905
Pivotal

Much larger and more embellished than the other late

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Victorian dwellings in the northern end of the district, this two-and-one-half weatherboarded frame dwelling typifies the Victorian-Colonial Revival character typical of the district's larger dwellings built during the first decade of the twentieth century. It features a high hip roof with projecting shingled gables with small Queen Anne windows, tall interior chimney with decorative caps, and a pedimented porch with tall, slender columns. It was built by E. H. Marsh, a Southern Railway claims agent, in 1909. Marsh continued to occupy the house until about 1940 when he built the adjacent brick home at 1711 N. Main Street. From the 1930s into the 1950s, the Marsh family operated a florist business at the house. During the 1960s and 1970s, it was occupied by various Marsh family members and was purchased by the present owner, Thomas Weant III, in the late 1970s.

Rw 98
131

77. Kever-Belk House
1701 N. Main Street
Ca. 1915
Pivotal

This elegant weatherboarded frame bungalow was built by Southern Railway machinist, C. P. Kever, about 1915 and occupied by him until the late 1920s. L. R. Belk, also a railroad employee, then occupied it into the 1940s. Sitting on a slightly elevated lot, surrounded by a retaining wall of cut stone blocks, it is very similar in appearance to the bungalows located at 618 and 701 N. Main Street at the Southern end of the district. Like those structures, it is also influenced by the Colonial Revival and Victorian styles. It is strongly bungalow in form with its steeply sloped roof, shed dormer with casement windows, and exposed purlins under the roof eaves. However, a Victorian motif is imparted by the projecting three-sided bay and asymmetrical facade, while the groupings of slender paired columns provide a Colonial Revival influence.

Rw 99
134

78. Kluttz House
1627 N. Main Street
Ca. 1921
Contributing

Built in 1921, this modest weatherboarded frame

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bungalow was occupied by Jacob Kluttz, a Southern Railway yard conductor, into the late 1930's when it was occupied by his son, Chalmer Kluttz, a Duke Power employee. It is typical of one of the many forms of 1920s bungalows featuring broad, low pitched gables with exposed purlins, at the front, sides and rear, and an attached porch with a similar broad gable covered in asphalt siding supported by slender tapered piers set on brick bases. Like many of the homes along the east side of N. Main Street, it is situated on an elevated lot defined by a concrete retaining wall which gives it a special sense of place.

Rw 102
60

79. J. D. Barber House
1623 N. Main Street
Ca. 1910
Contributing

Also set above the street level on a terraced lot, this interesting Victorian frame cottage with its gabled roof is strongly influenced by the Colonial Revival style with its pedimented porch, supported by tall columns with a simple balustrade which wraps around its projecting front section. Although neighborhood tradition states that it was built about 1910 by Southern Railway clerk, J. D. Barber, it does not appear in city directories until 1925. Directories show that it continued to be occupied by Barber into the 1950s.

Rw 103
140

80. H. M. Long House
1619 N. Main Street
Ca. 1912
Contributing

With its high hip roof interrupted by a projecting front gable accentuated with a Colonial Revival lunette, its stucco over-frame finish, and its porch with robust turned posts, which has been partially destroyed, it sits on an elevated lot defined by a rustic stone wall and typifies the more elaborate working class cottages in this part of the district. It is similar in appearance to the Hunter-Mowery House at 1600 N. Main Street. It was probably built about 1912 by H. M. Long, a Southern Railway car inspector, who occupied the home into the 1940s.

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81. M. L. Rouse House
1617 N. Main Street
Ca. 1921
Fill

Southern Railway engineman, M. L. Rouse, built this weatherboarded frame house about 1921 and occupied it into the 1940s. It demonstrates the wide variety of plans with which bungalows were built during the 1920s. Contrasting with the more expansive bungalows of the 1920s, its long narrow form features a hip roof and an attached porch supported by heavy, tapered piers set on brick bases. It is now covered in aluminum siding which was added during the 1960s or 1970s when it was owned and occupied by several different owners/renters.

82. Wyatt House
1613 N. Main Street
Ca. 1921
Fill

Probably built about 1921 by Southern Railway machinist, M. E. Wyatt, this frame bungalow continued to be occupied by Wyatt's widow and son C. L. Wyatt. As late as 1950 it was still occupied by C. L. Wyatt, a railroad employee and owner of the Holt-Wright Coal Company and Yadin Fuel Company. Featuring the hip roof and projecting front gables of earlier working class cottages, its significance has been reduced by the addition of aluminum siding over its original weather boards, the addition of a new porch, and a new brick foundation. It is not known when these unsympathetic additions were made or which of a series of subsequent owners were responsible for them.

83. G. H. Ballard House
1609 N. Main Street
Ca. 1921
Contributing

G. H. Ballard, a Southern Railway employee, built this weatherboard frame bungalow about 1921. Almost identical to its neighbor at 1605 North Main Street, it features the steep side gable roof with exposed purlins under the eaves

Rw 104
58

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that characterize so many nearby bungalows, and an attached porch with front gable accentuated by shingle siding and a band of small divided windows supported by tall tapered piers. Ballard occupied the home into the 1940s. It, too, is given a special sense of place due to its location on a slightly elevated lot along N. Main Street.

Rw 105
200

84. O. B. Suratt House
1605 N. Main Street
Ca. 1921
Contributing

Built by Southern Railway fireman, O. B. Suratt, ca. 1921, and occupied by Suratt into the 1940s, this weather-boarded frame bungalow with its gable roof with shingled ends and exposed purlins, and its attached gable roof porch supported by tall tapered piers, is almost identical to its neighbor at 1609 N. Main Street. It is possible that both were built from the same catalogue plan and both were placed on a slightly elevated lot overlooking the street.

85. Heyward Hair House
1601 N. Main Street
Ca. 1953
Intrusion

This small one-story frame house was built about 1953 for Heyward Hair and because of its size and style, is an intrusion.

86. Robinson-Brown House
1523 N. Main Street
Ca. 1915
Fill

Built about 1915 by A. C. Robinson, Manager of the Catawba Ice and Fuel Company, and later occupied by P. A. Brown, this late Victorian frame cottage features an extremely high hip roof with projecting front, side, and rear gables and dormers. Because of the addition of aluminum siding over its original weatherboard siding and the removal of its original porch, its significance has been reduced.

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Investigation has not revealed the date at which this unsympathetic additions were made, but they appear to have been added by subsequent owners during the 1960s or 1970s.

87. Leonard-Miller House
1519 N. Main Street
Ca. 1915
Fill

Almost identical to its neighbor at 1523 N. Main Street this late Victorian weatherboarded frame cottage built ca.1915, features a high hip roof with projecting front gables and an asymmetrical composition. However, like its immediate neighbor, its significance has been compromised by the addition of aluminum siding and the removal of the original porch. Leonard occupied the house into the 1940s after which it was occupied by a series of renters. The unsympathetic additions were added during the 1970s by owner, John Miller.

88. Howard-Demarcus House
1515 N. Main Street
Ca. 1921
Fill

This typical 1920s weatherboarded frame bungalow was built about 1921 by W. W. Howard, a Southern Railway yard conductor and was occupied by W. B. Demarcus, a Salisbury policeman, during the late 1920s and 1930s. It is characterized by the steeply sloped gable end roof with exposed purlins and large front and rear projecting gable roofed dormers. The porch which defines an asymmetrical three-bay facade is formed by tall tapered wooden piers, found on most of the area's bungalows, which support the steep roof overhang.

89. North Main Street Baptist Church
1501-11 N. Main Street
Ca. 1960
Fill

A modern brick Colonial church structure with tall steeple

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and a pedimented entry defined by a pedimented porch supported by tall square columns. Sanborn maps indicate that three dwellings originally occupied this site. These dwellings were razed to make way for construction of the church.

- 90. Andrews-Meyers-Lowder House
1441 N. Main Street
Ca. 1915
Fill

Probably built about 1915 for J. D. Andrews, a Southern Railway car repairman, this late Victorian weather-boarded frame cottage was occupied during the late 1920s and 1930s by R. L. Meyers, a Southern Railway fireman. By 1940, it was being used as the headquarters of the United States Work Progress Administration Household Aid Organization. It features the high hip roof and projecting gables, projecting three sided bay and asymmetrical composition that typifies the district's modest Victorian cottages. Its significance has been reduced, however, by the addition of asbestos siding and the removal of its original porch, believed to have been done during the 1940s when Meyers owned the house. It was owned and occupied into the 1970s by Thomas Loudon.

Rw 106
104

- 91. Morgan's Service Station
1439-1/2 N. Main Street
Ca. 1926
Contributing

As automobiles became more and more prevalent in the N. Main Street neighborhood, R. M. Morgan erected this small frame structure beside his home as a service station in 1926. Similar in appearance to the larger bungalows with which it is contemporary, it features a long narrow shape crowned by a broad front gable roof accentuated by exposed rafter ends and supported by tall tapered posts at each end. A frame and cinder block building, which probably served as a garage where cars were repaired, is located just behind the frame structure. It is now vacant and has not been used as a service station for more than a decade according to neighborhood tradition.

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- Rw ~~107~~
163
92. R. M. Morgan House
1439 N. Main Street
Ca. 1910
Contributing

Similar in form to the district's other late Victorian weatherboarded frame cottages, it was built by Southern Railway electrician, R. M. Morgan, ca. 1910. Morgan left the railroad and operated the automobile service station which he built next to his home in 1926. It is characterized by the asymmetrical composition, high hip roof with projecting gables, decorated on the front by a vent providing a Colonial Revival motif, that typifies most of the other nearby late Victorian cottages. Sometime after its original construction, probably in the 1920s, it was covered in a simulated brick asphalt siding, and its original porch, probably featuring modest turned posts, was replaced by the present bungalow porch featuring short tapered piers set on brick bases. Morgan occupied the house into the 1940s and it is still owned by the Morgan family.

- Rw ~~108~~
78
93. Cavanaugh-Ferrell-Kluttz House
1435 N. Main Street
Ca. 1921
Contributing

Built about 1921, at the time a number of similar weatherboarded frame bungalows were being constructed throughout the district, it was first occupied by M. B. Cavanaugh, a railroad employee. By the late 1920s, it was occupied by C. M. Ferrell, a Southern Railway station master. During the 1940s, it was occupied by Beulah G. Kluttz. As were many of the district's 1920s bungalows, it, too, may have been built from Sears catalogue plans. It features the same steep gable end roof with exposed purlins and large central shed roof dormer, and projecting bay forming an enlarged dining room that characterizes many of the 1920s bungalows. A touch of individuality is seen, however, in the treatment of its porch where small square posts on brick bases and a square-in-section balustrade, replace the typical tapered porch piers. Although not elevated above the street level, it still features a modest brick and concrete retaining wall which defines its yard.

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Rw 109
71

94. Brady-Sink House
1431 N. Main Street
Ca. 1905
Contributing

Separated from the street by a low concrete wall, this late Victorian working class weatherboarded frame cottage is characterized by the asymmetrical facade and extremely high hip roof interrupted by steep projecting gables and dormers that typify other nearby Victorian cottages. Now covered in asbestos siding, its original turned post porch was replaced during the 1920s by the present porch featuring very short, tapered wooden piers on brick bases with stone caps. City directories do not reveal the original occupant, but according to neighborhood tradition, it was built about 1905 by the Brady family. During the period 1920-1940 city directories show that it was occupied by R. A. Sink, a Southern Railway car inspector.

Rw 110
64

95. Beaver-Kluttz House
1427 N. Main Street
Ca. 1913
Contributing

H. A. Beaver, a Southern Railway employee, built this late Victorian frame cottage ca.1913. City directories reveal that Beaver occupied the house into the late 1920s when he probably rented it to T. L. Kluttz, a Southern Power Company employee, who occupied it during the 1930s. By 1940, it was again occupied by Beaver. It has the characteristic high hip roof and projecting gables of other nearby Victorian cottages, but unlike many of those dwellings, it still retains its original turned porch posts, although its original balustrade has been modified.

96. W. C. O'dell House
1423 N. Main Street
Ca. 1913
Fill

Built ca.1913 and occupied into the late 1930s by W. C. O'Dell, owner of the Goodyear Service Station and Vulcanizing Tire and Rubber Company located on Fisher Street in

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Salisbury, this small weatherboarded frame cottage has been altered reducing its significance. It features a broad low pitched hip roof with clipped gables at the sides, but has suffered from the removal of its original porch which defined an asymmetrical three bay facade. Investigation has not revealed the date on which the alteration took place, but it probably occurred during the period 1940-1970 when it was occupied by a series of different owners/renters.

97. Jarrell-Jewell House
1419 N. Main Street
Ca. 1930
Fill

This large brick veneer dwelling, now used as apartments, was built about 1930 on the site of an earlier dwelling for A. L. Jarrell, owner of the Midway Motor and Machine Company located just across N. Main Street. During the 1940s, it was occupied by Arch Jewell. Alluding to the earlier Colonial Revival character of the district, it features a symmetrical facade with a recreated Colonial entry composed of a broken pediment and narrow sidelights, defined by an ornamental iron porch featuring two-story tall posts, a semi-circular roof and crowning iron balustrade.

Rw ~~171~~
129

98. Jarrell Rental House
112 E. Midway Street
Ca. 1926
Contributing

City directories indicate that this simple frame dwelling was constructed about 1926, before the construction of the Jarrell-Jewell House, which it sits behind. It was probably built as a rental house by the owner of the earlier dwelling which occupied the site of the Jarrell-Jewell House. Directories indicate that after the construction of his home it was used as a rental home by A. J. Jarrell. A plain square structure, it features a hip roof and porch supported by tall tapered posts on brick piers.

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- 99. Vance Cotton Mill Superintendent's House
1415 N. Main Street
Ca. 1920
Fill

Built on a slightly elevated lot about 1920, this modest frame dwelling was owned by the nearby Vance Cotton Mill and was occupied by a series of mill superintendents. It is characterized by a long narrow shape crowned by a broad front gable roof and a simple porch with heavy square posts and a diamond-shaped design in the railing.

- 100. Vacant Lot
1401 N. Main Street

- 101. Former Spencer-Salisbury Railway Car Barn
1325 N. Main Street
Ca. 1904, 1958
Fill

Built about 1904 as the streetcar barn for the Salisbury-Spencer Railway Company, it was completely remodeled by its present owner, Duke Power Company, in 1958. It was owned by a succession of companies which assumed operation of electric trolley and power service in Salisbury. Following its ownership by the Salisbury-Spencer Railway Company, it was successively operated by the North Carolina Public Service Company in 1911, by the Southern Public Utilities Company in 1920 and by Duke Power in 1935. Although its modern appearance would require that it be listed as an intrusion, the important role it played because of its association with street railway service, which opened up the N. Main Street area to a wider range of middle and working class residents, allows it to be listed as Fill.

Rw 172
63

- 102. Barringer-Rufty General Store
1319-13 N. Main Street
Ca. 1921, 1925
Contributing

Built ca. 1921 as the building boom of the 1920s along N. Main Street began, this brick commercial building served

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the needs of the families living along N. Main Street. The facade, laid in Flemish bond, features a slightly corbelled cornice above a recessed sign panel, and square window openings, stone window sills, and double-hung sash, while windows with round heads are found on the sides. A one-story addition was added about 1925 and was used as a storage building and barber shop. The store was operated by Henry Rufty and C. A. Barringer, who also operated another store on Park Avenue near the Kessler Manufacturing Company. It continued to be used as a store, operated by the Rufty family, into the late 1960s and by 1970 was occupied by the present owner, an electrical contractor.

- 103. Fabric Care Center
1307 N. Main Street
Ca.
Intrusion

This modern brick laundromat is an intrusion.

- 104. Rowan Rentals
1301-03 N. Main Street
Ca.
Intrusion

This service station, built during the 1930s and now used as a rental business, also intrudes into the district.

- 105. Garage
1303-1/2 N. Main Street
Ca. 1930
Intrusion

This cinder block dwelling, built about 1930, is shown on Sanborn Maps to have originally been used as a garage.

- 106. Farrington-Jones-Johnson House
106 E. Twelfth Street
Ca. 1995
Fill

City directories show that this frame dwelling was

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occupied by laborer A. J. Farrington during the 1920s, and by widows Annie Johnson during the 1930s and Maggie Jones during the 1940s. It features the high hip roof and projecting gables of many of the district's early working class cottages and windows with divided upper sashes popular on many bungalows. Its significance has, however, been reduced by the addition of asbestos siding and the removal of its porch. It is not known when this alteration occurred, but it appears to have taken place during the period of 1940-1980 when the house was owned by a series of different owners. The interior, however, still contains the original symmetrical door and window surrounds with round corner blocks and Colonial Revival mantels with tall columns and heavy shelves.

Rw ~~173~~
170

107. N. Main Street School
1201 North Main Street
Ca. 1918
Pivotal

Built during the period 1915-18, when the city of Salisbury initiated a program of school building in response to its growth and development during the previous two decades, this brick structure was erected in 1918 after a fire destroyed an earlier school building. Following its construction, several renovations were undertaken and new additions were added. The first addition took place in 1921 and an interior renovation and up-grading occurred in 1932. The present cafeteria was added in 1952 and the media center in 1971. Soon after its construction, the school's name was changed to honor John Steele Henderson, prominent local attorney and civic leader of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, who originally owned the land upon which the N. Main Street neighborhood was developed. Influenced by the Colonial Revival style, which was popular for schools and other institutional buildings, it is dominated by a handsome portico created by tall heavy Tuscan columns which support a flat roof accentuated by a bold dentil molding and round medallions. Ghost marks reveal that an original classical balustrade probably crowned the portico. Its brick facade, broken by bands of double-hung square windows, is accentuated by a granite string course which runs above the basement windows, a standing soldier course which runs above the second floor windows, and a slight parapeted roof line

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decorated with a diamond-shaped motif. An interesting brick panel formed by a rectangular soldier course trimmed in concrete and accentuated at the corners with a diamond-shaped motif is found on the southern side. This rectangle is approximately twenty feet tall, ten feet wide, and only a few inches deep. In addition to the school buildings, the complete school complex, which occupies the entire 1200 block on the east side of N. Main Street between E. Twelfth and E. Eleventh Streets, includes a large open area, a baseball field with metal backstop, a modern concrete basketball court, a paved parking lot, and several modern modular classrooms. Although the school, originally named the N. Main Street School but now known as the John S. Henderson School, originally served children from the northern section of Salisbury as an elementary and junior high school, it now serves as only an elementary school.

Rw 144
180

108. Patterson-Brown-Ervin House
129 E. Eleventh Street
Ca. 1930
Contributing

This two-story brick four-square with its asymmetrical facade and hip roof derived from the Colonial Revival style is modified by such bungalow features as extended rafter ends and a porch supported by tapered piers which extends across the facade to form a porte cochere. City directories show that it was first occupied by T. T. Patterson in 1930 and by S. C. Brown, a Southern Railway brakeman, a few years later. During the 1940s it was owned by Darice Ervin, operator of a produce company. During the 1950s it was occupied by renters, but was owned and occupied during the 1960s and 1970s by G. A. Sides. It is now occupied by renters.

109. Vernon Yount House
127 E. Eleventh Street
Ca. 1945
Fill

Built about 1945 by Duke Power employee, Vernon Yount, this small brick bungalow features a low hip roof with central dormer and a porch supported by tall tapered piers which extends to form a porte cochere.

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Rw ~~15~~
155

110. Melchor-Cauble-Young House
121 E. Eleventh Street
Ca. 1930
Contributing

This brick bungalow was built ca.1930 by F. I. Melchor and by 1940 was owned by Milas Cauble, a Southern Railway pipe fitter. By 1947, it was owned by James H. Young, a Southern Railway foreman, who moved here from 1122 N. Main Street. It features the popular low pitched gable front with extended rafter ends which characterizes many of the district's later bungalows.

111. Parker-Seamon House
117-119 E. Eleventh Street
Ca. 1935
Fill

Built about 1935, this brick duplex with low hip roof was occupied by railroad employees, L. D. Parker and Grover Seamon.

112. Owen-Kepely House
115 E. Eleventh Street
Ca. 1930
Fill

Occupied by railroad employees M. G. Owen and later by J. W. Kepely, this brick bungalow has a low hip roof with extended rafter ends, which forms a porch supported by lattice-work piers on brick bases.

113. Service Distributing Company
1113 N. Main Street
Ca. 1945
Intrusion

This modern gas station and car wash is an intrusion.

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114. Della Villa Tourist Home
1111 N. Main Street
Ca. 1950
Fill

Sanborn Maps and city directories show that this two-story brick apartment building was built about 1950 as the Della Villa Tourist Home. It is characterized by a very steep side gable roof with steep projecting front gables. Its symmetrical facade is defined by a small arched entrance portico decorated with an artistic iron railing.

115. St. Bethany Chapel
1015 N. Main Street
Ca. 1950
Fill

Although built about 1950, the size, scale and location of this modern brick structure set on terraced lot overlooking N. Main Street does not detract from the visual appearance of the area.

- Rw ~~116~~
154
116. F. N. McCubbins House
1013 N. Main Street
Ca. 1926
Contribution

F. N. McCubbins, prominent local realtor and businessman, built this large two-story weatherboarded frame four-square high above N. Main Street on an elevated lot defined by a cinder block retaining wall about 1926. McCubbins was a principal in McCubbins and Ramsey, and the Salisbury Realty and Insurance Company. In addition, he was part owner of the Salisbury Radio Company and an officer of the Federal Hotel Company. Influenced by both the Colonial Revival and bungalow style, it is characterized by a low hip roof with projecting central dormer and an asymmetrical facade derived from the Colonial Revival. The extended rater ends which accentuate the roofs and dormer eaves and the paired tapered piers which supported the roofed porch are more typical of bungalows.

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117. Furr Clinic
1001 N. Main Street
Ca. 1960
Fill

Built about 1960, this modern brick structure because of its scale, its sympathetic modern colonial design and its location on an elevated lot surrounded by a rustic brick retaining wall, does not detract from the district.

Rw ~~117~~
151

118. Marsh-Cauble House
931 N. Main Street
Ca. 1927
Pivotal

Built by Aileen Marsh, daughter of C. M. Henderlite, in 1927 as a rental house, this one-story brick bungalow was later occupied by Marsh during the 1930s. It was owned by local contractor, Fletcher Cauble, in the 1940s and 1950s. It was built directly from an "Osborn" house plan which was ordered from a 1927 Sears Catalogue. The "Osborn" was considered to be, "...a pleasing type of stucco and shingle sided bungalow in Spanish Mission architecture." Set high on a beautifully terraced lot surrounded by attractive landscaping, it demonstrates the desire of bungalow designers to incorporate the house with its natural surroundings. It features broad, slightly flared gables, which create an oriental appearance, and unusual timber piers resting on large square concrete bases. Tapered exterior chimneys also add to its natural appearance. It is given a lively and interesting character by the contrasting of various materials such as the brick coping, the concrete porch and stucco finish, as well as by the original contrasting red and yellow color scheme.

Rw ~~118~~
185

119. Ramsey-Voss House
927 N. Main Street
Ca. 1929
Contributing

Built in 1929 by R. W. Ramsey, who worked for Southern Railway, this brick cottage was next occupied by Ramsey's daughter and son-in-law, T. E. Voss who obtained it in the

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1940s: Mrs. Voss still occupies the house. Also set on an elevated lot and separated from N. Main Street by an attractive stone retaining wall, it is typical of the English influenced cottages built during the late 1920s and 1930s. It features a tapered front chimney, accentuated by diamond-shaped tiles, and a front porch formed by a series of arched openings.

Rw 119
116

120. L. G. Hines House
925 N. Main Street
Ca. 1919
Contributing

Built high above N. Main Street about 1919 by L. G. Hines, a Southern Railway yard conductor, and occupied by Hines into the 1940s, this story and one-half weatherboarded frame bungalow features the steep gable end roof with large shed roof dormer and exposed rafter ends, and heavy tapered porch piers of many of the district's expansive bungalows.

Rw 120
101

121. D. W. Goodson House
923 N. Main Street
Ca. 1915
Contributing

Influenced by the Colonial Revival, this expansive two-story weatherboard four-square features the high hip roof, asymmetrical facade and columned porch that characterize so many of the district's less elaborate Colonial Revival dwellings. It was built about 1915 by D. W. Goodson and occupied by him into the 1940s.

Rw 121
57

122. I. N. Ayres House
915 N. Main Street
Ca. 1926
Contributing

This two-story weatherboarded four-square was constructed about 1926 by I. N. Ayres, who died within a few years of its construction. Following his death, it was occupied for many years by his widow. It is characterized by a high hip roof with exposed rafter ends and a hip roof

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porch supported by large tapered bungalow piers, which defines its symmetrical facade.

- Rw ~~122~~
201
123. Witherspoon-Goodson House
907 N. Main Street
Ca. 1917
Contributing

Built ca.1917 by A. M. Witherspoon, this one-story weatherboarded frame bungalow was purchased in 1937 by White Goodson, son of D. W. Goodson, who occupied 923 N. Main. Mr. Goodson, a former railroad employee, still occupies the home. Although built several years after the district's earliest bungalows, it features a similar combination of late Victorian, Colonial Revival, and Bungalow styling that characterizes those structures. It is strongly bungalow in form with its steep gable roof interrupted by a shallow dormer and accentuated by exposed purlins, but its symmetrical facades feature Victorian leaded glass windows and tall, slender columns derived from the Colonial Revival.

- Rw ~~123~~
118
124. Holshouser-Beaver House
905 N. Main Street
Ca. 1912
Pivotal

L. T. Holshouser, prominent Salisbury jeweler, built this Spanish Mission style dwelling, an almost identical twin of the dwelling built by his business partner, C. K. Howan, at 803 N. Main Street, about 1912. Holshouser occupied it until the late 1920s. It was then occupied by Southern Railway civil engineer, J. F. Beaver, who died in the 1930's leaving the house to his widow. Perhaps built from the "Alhambra" plan published in the Sears, Roebuck and Company home catalogue, it is characterized by an unadorned simplicity popular in large Spanish Mission suburban dwellings. It features the same high hip roof as the other nearby four-squares, but its central louvered dormer is framed by a curvilinear gable so characteristic of the Spanish Mission style. Its symmetrical stuccoed concrete facade is defined by a wrap-around stucco-covered concrete porch featuring heavy concrete pilars, rounded concrete brackets, and the characteristic curvilinear gable above the entrance.

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- Rw ~~124~~
163
125. McCall-Blount House
903 N. Main Street
Ca. 1901
Contributing

One of the earliest dwellings in the district, this two-story triple A frame house is characterized by a Victorian-Colonial Revival motif popular at the turn of the century in Salisbury. Although it was probably built ca. 1901 and appears on Miller's 1902 Map of Salisbury, city directories don't reveal its occupant until 1920. The 1920 directory shows that it was occupied by O. A. McCall, an employee of the Southern Power Company. By 1928, directories reveal that it was occupied by H. A. Blount, a traveling salesman who remained there into the 1930s. During the 1930s and 1940s, it appears to have been rented to a series of tenants. Its original late Victorian character is clearly evident by its steep side gable roof interrupted by a front gable above the projecting two-story entrance bay. However, a strong Colonial Revival motif was added by the installation of pedimented caps above all windows and vents, and the addition of a pedimented porch supported by tall, slender columns.

- Rw ~~125~~
84
126. Davis-Daniel House
901 N. Main Street
Ca. 1909
Contributing

This expansive two-story weatherboarded frame dwelling was probably built ca. 1909 for O. D. Davis, a local watchmaker. City directories reveal that by 1920 it was occupied by W. A. Daniel, a Southern Railway employee, who lived here until his death in the late 1920s. Following her husband's death, Mrs. Daniel lived here; operating a boarding home into the 1940s. Its original late Victorian character is demonstrated in its high hip roof interrupted by projecting front and side gables and its asymmetrical composition. Its original wrap-around porch, probably featuring turned posts and sawn ornament, was removed during the 1920s and replaced with the present bungalow porch featuring a brick wall and heavy wooden piers set on brick bases with rustic stone caps.

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Rw 126
201

127. Sweet-Fisher House
821 N. Main Street
Ca. 1901
Contributing

This handsomely restored weatherboarded frame cottage demonstrates the interaction of the district's late Victorian and Colonial Revival character on the same structure. Probably built about 1901 by Southern Railway electrician, W. S. Sweet, city directories indicate that it was later occupied for several decades by C. E. Fisher, a clerk for the railroad. Typical of the late Victorian style, it is characterized by steep side and front gables with returns as well as a handsome porch with modest turned posts and a spindle gallery. A Colonial Revival character is provided by the classical balustrade and pedimented caps with a swag design which adorn the windows and gable vents in its main section and rear ell. The interesting combination of Victorian and Colonial Revival detailing often seen in the porches of some of the district's earliest dwellings can also be seen in what remains of the rear porch. Its Victorian character is carried out on the interior by symmetrically molded door and window surrounds with round corner blocks.

Rw 127
143

128. Porter-Robinson House
819 N. Main Street
Ca. 1909
Contributing

This late Victorian working class weatherboarded frame cottage was built about 1909 and first occupied by local clerk, H. T. Porter. By 1920, City Directories show that it was occupied by J. F. Robinson, a Southern Railway machinist, who occupied it into the 1940s. It is characterized by the extremely high hip roof with projecting front and side gables and asymmetrical composition which typifies the Victorian cottages in the Northern section of the district. Its Victorian character is further demonstrated by a tall interior chimney with decorated cap usually reserved for more elaborate dwellings. Although strongly Victorian in character, a slight Colonial Revival motif is provided by pedimented gable vents and simple square posts which support a now screened porch.

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- Rw ~~128~~
 142
129. Long-Sweet House
 815 N. Main Street
 Ca. 1909
 Contributing

Characterized by both late Victorian and Colonial Revival details, this large two-story weatherboarded frame dwelling was built ca.1909 by Southern Railway employee, J. R. Long. By 1920 it was occupied by W. S. Sweet, chief electrician for Southern Railway. Now covered in aluminum siding, it is characterized by the same high hip roof with projecting gables that typify the district's other Victorian dwellings. The interaction of late Victorian and Colonial Revival character is also revealed in the treatment of its porch where the roof, perhaps originally supported by robust turned posts, is now supported by tall columns.

130. Vacant Lot
 813 N. Main Street

131. Vacant Lot
 809 N. Main Street

Now vacant, this lot was the site of one of the district's earlier dwellings built by R. G. Kizer, superintendent of Public Instruction, ca.1905.

- Rw ~~129~~
 120
132. C. K. Howan House
 803 N. Main Street
 Ca. 1912
 Pivotal

Set on a terraced lawn overlooking N. Main Street and surrounded by a trimmed hedge and landscaped yard, this concrete dwelling is an almost identical twin to the Spanish Mission home built by L. T. Holshouser at 905 N. Main Street. It was built by C. K. Howan, part owner with Holshouser of Holshouser and Howan, a prominent local jewelry store. It, too, may have been influenced by the Spanish Mission "Alhambra" plan published in the Sears home catalogue. Like its twin at 905 N. Main Street, it is characterized by an unadorned simplicity and features a high hip roof with

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curvilinear gable adorning its dormer. However, its symmetrical facade features projecting first-floor bays at each side not found on the Holshouser House. Defining the facade is the same concrete and stucco porch with curvilinear gable found on the Holshouser house.

- Rw 130-
144
133. James Lyons House
801 N. Main Street
Ca. 1912
Contributing

This Dutch Colonial Revival weatherboarded frame dwelling was built about 1912 by James Lyons, a Southern Railway machinist, who occupied it until the 1940s. It features the gambrel roof characteristic of the Dutch Colonial style, but its lattice-mullioned windows, projecting front bay, and asymmetrical composition are derived from the late Victorian. A third stylistic motif is provided by the tall tapered bungalow piers on brick bases which support its roof. It, too, occupies an elevated lot trimmed with an attractive hedge and cinder block retaining wall.

- Rw 131
146
134. R. L. Mahaley Rental House
729-31 N. Main Street
Ca. 1912
Contributing

Representing the district's Colonial Revival character at its most elaborate level, this elegant weatherboarded frame duplex was probably built as a rental house by prominent local businessman and civic leader, R. L. Mahaley, who lived across the street at 800 N. Main Street. It was occupied for several years by J. D. Carrol, a Southern Railway machinist. More than any other structure in the district, it demonstrates the symmetrical and formal nature of the Colonial Revival style which reacted against the more exuberant nature of the late Victorian. Its steeply sloped hipped roof, still retaining its original cresting, is interrupted by a band of dormers which communicate a sense of symmetry to the main facade. There, its formalism is reinforced by a recessed second story bay containing an elegant pair of arched windows framed by bold decorative brackets; as well as by a symmetrical first story facade with shallow

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projecting bays at each end separated by a gracefully curved railing. The facade is defined by a porch supported by tall classical columns. This formal character is maintained on the interior by a bold chain rail and handsome mantels with tall classical columns and broad heavy shelves.

Rw 132
74

135. Sallie Busby House
727 N. Main Street
Ca. 1909
Contributing

This modest two-story weatherboarded frame late Victorian dwelling was constructed about 1909 by Mr. Busby and occupied by his widow and family into the 1940s. It is characterized by a high hip roof with a projecting front gable and an asymmetrical facade which was probably originally defined by a turned post porch.

136. Vacant Lot
717-21 N. Main Street

Now vacant, this lot was the site of one of the district's earlier Victorian homes.

137. Miller-Garrett House
715 N. Main Street
Ca. 1905
Fill

Originally built about 1905 by E. H. Miller, who served as Salisbury's Registrar of Deeds, this late Victorian working class weatherboarded frame cottage was later occupied for several decades by Southern Railway pipe fitter, W. H. Garrett. Although it still features its original high hip roof with projecting front gable, it has been altered by the addition of asbestos siding and the removal of its original porch.

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138. Vacant Lot
709 N. Main Street

This now vacant lot previously was the site of a ca. 1912 dwelling occupied by local contractor, C. P. Foster.

Rw 133
75

139. Capel-Smith House
705 N. Main Street
Ca. 1912
Contributing

F. R. Capel, a Southern Railway pipe fitter, built this weatherboarded frame house about 1912 and it was later occupied from the late 1920s into the 1940s by G. M. Smith. Very similar in appearance to the dwelling at 801 N. Main Street, it features a gambrel roof, inspired by the Dutch Colonial, at the front, sides, and rear. It is also characterized by a projecting three-sided front bay and an asymmetrical facade which indicates the influence of the late Victorian style. Its original porch, perhaps featuring tall tapered bungalow piers, has been removed in favor of a decorative iron railing and trim.

Rw 134
62

140. C. M. Barger House
703 N. Main Street
Ca. 1915
Pivotal

Very similar to the dwelling located at 1701 N. Main Street, this elaborate weatherboarded frame bungalow reveals the influence of late Victorian and Colonial Revival domestic architecture as well as the Bungalow style. It was built about 1915 by C. M. Barger, bookkeeper of the Nussman Lumber Company, and occupied by Barger and later his widow into the 1940's. The influence of the Bungalow style can be seen in its steep side gable roof with exposed purlins and a large central shed roof dormer. A Victorian character is added by lattice-mullioned windows and a shallow projecting bay on one side, while the Colonial Revival influence is provided by the grouping of slim colonets on brick bases with stone caps, which support the porch roof.

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Rw 135
66

141. W. A. Blackwell House
127 E. Henderson Street
Ca. 1912
Pivotal

Built ca.1912 by Southern Railway employee, W. A. Blackwell, who occupied it for several decades, this one-story weatherboarded frame triple A dwelling provides an excellent example of the interaction of late Victorian and Colonial Revival domestic architecture on the same structure. Its Victorian character is demonstrated by steep roof gables, asymmetrical composition, and wrap-around porch with handsome turned posts. A distinct Colonial Revival motif is added, however, through the development of a classical porch gallery and balustrade, which has been removed, and pedimented gable vents with a swag-like design. Although built a few years after those structures, it provides an exciting introduction to an entire row of elaborate cottages which demonstrate the interaction of the late Victorian and Colonial Revival styles during the first few years of the twentieth century.

Rw 136-
147

142. Mahaley-Lentz House
125 E. Henderson Street
Ca. 1905
Pivotal

The first of three almost identical late Victorian weatherboarded frame cottages, built about 1905 and strongly influenced by the Colonial Revival, it was first occupied by local businessman and civic leader, R. L. Mahaley, before he built his nearby elaborate Colonial Revival home at 800 N. Main Street. By 1920 it was occupied by Southern Railway employee, H. C. Lentz, who lived there until the late 1920s. During the late 1920s and early 1930s, it was occupied by L. A. Mahaley, son of R. L. Mahaley, who served as Secretary of the Diamond Cotton Mill. Its basic Victorian character is clearly demonstrated by the high hip roof and projecting front and side gables, decorated with rich sawn ornament similar to the C. M. Henderlite House at 1010 N. Main Street. However, a very strong Colonial Revival motif is carried out by pediment gable vents and window caps with a swag design, and through the development of the porch which features tall classical columns and classical balustrade and gallery.

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Rw ~~137~~
106

143. Hanes-Clark-Rufty House
123 E. Henderson Street
Ca. 1905
Pivotal

An almost identical twin to its neighbor, its two front gables are interrupted by a small pedimented dormer, and it lacks the pedimented vents and window caps and classical gallery of the Mahaley-Lentz House. Built ca.1905 at the same time as its immediate neighbors, it was originally occupied by E. D. Hanes, a Southern Railway machinist. By 1920, it was occupied by W. A. Clark, also a Southern Railway employee. During the late 1920s it was also occupied by M. L. Rufty, manager of the Yadkin Hotel Barber Shop. The constant change of occupancy may indicate that it was a rental home.

Rw ~~138~~
196

144. Small-Rose House
115 E. Henderson Street
Ca. 1905
Pivotal

An identical twin of its neighbors to the east, it was first occupied by Southern Railway conductor, J. M. Small, and later by C. D. Rose, Secretary-Treasurer of the Salisbury Post newspaper.

145. Vacant Lot
112-22 E. Henderson Street

146. Brown-Brock House
126 E. Henderson Street
Ca. 1912
Fill

This large weatherboarded frame bungalow was built about 1912 and occupied into the 1940s by J. M. Brown, a Southern Railway conductor, and into the 1950s by his widow, Rea Brown. Now covered in brick-pattern asphalt siding, it features the steep gables roof with shingled ends, exposed purlins and large central dormer that characterize most of the district's large bungalows. Its significance has been reduced by removal of the porch and by the addition of

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unsympathetic rear sections, which were added by J. H. Brock when he owned the house during the late 1960s and 1970s.

147. Rufty-Lentz-Shields House
128 E. Henderson Street
Ca. 1915
Fill

Built about 1915 by L. P. Rufty, a Southern Railway conductor, this late Victorian weatherboarded frame cottage was later occupied by railroad firemen, K. L. Lentz and J. T. Shields. Covered in asbestos siding it still retains its original high hip roof with projecting front and side gables but the original turned post porch which once defined its asymmetrical facade has been replaced.

Rw 129
112

148. Henderlite-Robinson House
812 N. Lee Street
Ca. 1923
Contributing

City directories indicate that this weatherboarded frame bungalow was first occupied by J. B. Henderlite, a son of C. M. Henderlite who built the elaborate home at 1010 N. Main Street. By the late 1920s it was occupied by J. H. Robinson, a Southern Railway yard conductor. Very similar in appearance to bungalows built along N. Main Street from Sears catalogue plans, it, too, could have been built from a catalogue plan or ordered directly from the company and assembled on the site. It is characterized by the typical steep gable roof with exposed purlins and large central dormer, which extends to form a porch supported by interesting arches and heavy, short piers on brick bases.

149. Miller-Henderlite House
816-18 N. Lee Street
Ca. 1950
Fill

A rental frame house built about 1950 and owned by Elmer Miller and later by J. M. Henderlite.

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Rw ~~140~~
109
150. J. B. Henderlite House
820 N. Lee Street
Ca. 1926
Contributing

Built about 1926, this small brick bungalow was constructed by J. B. Henderlite who moved from 812 N. Lee Street. Resting on a flemish bond foundation topped by a standing soldier course, it demonstrates the influence of the Arts and Crafts Movement on the Bungalow style. It is characterized by a gable end roof accentuated by exposed rafter ends and shingle siding from which broad, low-pitched front gables, also featuring exposed rafters, interrupt on one side. Extremely tall and heavy tapered piers support the roof to form a wrap-around porch. Henderlite continued to occupy the house until his death during the 1950s. His widow, Lena Henderlite, occupied it after his death into the 1970s.

Rw ~~141~~
137
151. H. W. Lee House
Ca. 1923
Contributing

Built about 1923 and occupied into the 1950s by H. W. Lee, a Southern Railway conductor, this frame bungalow is typical of many in the district. It features the typical steep roof with protruding dormer and arched porch supported by heavy brick piers instead of tapered wooden piers as on most of the nearby bungalows.

Rw ~~142~~
176
152. Parker-Gallimore House
125 E. Steel Street
Ca. 1923
Contributing

K. D. Parker, a railroad employee, built this frame bungalow about 1923 and it was later occupied by O. C. Gallimore, a Salisbury policeman. Now covered in asbestos siding, it is characterized by a square shape with recessed entry topped by hip roof with small hipped roof dormer.

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Rw ~~143~~
206

153. Whirlow-Davis-Yates-Hoffner House
117 E. Steel Street
Ca. 1908
Contributing

Built ca.1908 and characterized by a high hip roof and projecting front and rear gables, this modest weatherboarded frame Victorian cottage has been covered in asbestos siding and has had its original porch removed. It has been occupied by a long series of different renters and may have been built as a rental house. City directories show that it was occupied by R. C. Whirlow, a carpenter, in 1920; by M. L. Yates, a railroad machinist in 1925; and by city employee, G. W. Hoffner in 1928. Investigation failed to determine the date on which the asbestos siding was added.

Rw ~~144~~
133

154. King-Raley-Poole House
115 E. Steel Street
Ca. 1908
Contributing

Similar to its neighbor at 117 E. Steel Street, it retains its original weatherboard siding and features the high hipped and gabled roof so typical of the district's late Victorian cottages. An attached porch is supported by simple square posts, perhaps influenced by the Colonial Revival character of the district. It, too, was built ca. 1908 and may also have been used as a rental house. It was occupied by Edward King, a Southern Railway machinist in 1910 and by another railroad employee, M. D. Hahn, in 1920. By 1925, it was occupied by railroad worker T. D. Raley and by 1930, Calvin Poole, a meat cutter, resided there.

Rw ~~145~~
191

155. Rossel-Fink-Holshouser House
111 E. Steel Street
Ca. 1901
Contributing

This small, late Victorian weatherboarded frame cottage was constructed about 1901 and was occupied by a series of different families, perhaps as a rental house. City directories show that by 1910 it was occupied by O. L. Russel and by Southern Railway employee, R. H. Fink, in 1920. During

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the mid-1920s it was vacant, but by 1928 was occupied by M. L. Holshouser, a salesman for the American Oil Company. Attractively renovated, the ell-shaped structure features steep gables, a tall interior chimney with decorative cap, and four-over-four windows. It is characterized by a lack of exterior ornamentation except for the handsome porch with robust turned posts, bold decorative brackets and a classical balustrade, which may have been added during the renovation process.

Rw ~~146.~~
88

156. J. R. Elium House
112 E. Steel Street
Ca. 1930
Contributing

Sitting on an elevated lot overlooking E. Steel Street, this brick dwelling exhibits the influence of the Arts and Crafts Movement on the Bungalow style. It is characterized by hipped roofs with exposed rafters which cover the main section and the porch, which is supported by tall tapered piers set on brick bases with stone caps. It was built about 1930 and occupied for many years by J. R. Elium. A separate frame bungalow with the same hipped roof, exposed rafters and an arched trellis around the doorway was built just behind the main house and serves as a rental unit.

157. Ralph Patterson House
116 E. Steel Street
Ca. 1950
Intrusion

This frame dwelling, possessing a modern character and appearance, was constructed about 1950. It is not known who built it, but city directories show that it was rented to a series of occupants after its construction.

Rw ~~147.~~
193

158. Scales-Grubb House
126 E. Steel Street
Ca. 1893
Pivotal

The oldest structure in the district, this two-story

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weatherboarded frame late Victorian dwelling was built by a descendant of John Steele on a portion of his large plantation. It was built for Mary Steele Scales (1840-1919) and her second husband, N. E. Scales (1833-1921). Mary Steele was a granddaughter of John Steele (1764-1815) who established a large plantation north of Salisbury and built his house, Lombardy, just a short distance to the east. Mary Steele married N. E. Scales in 1861. Little information about Scales has been found, but local tradition states that he was related to the socially and politically prominent Scales family that moved from Rockingham County to Greensboro. The land upon which the house is located was purchased for the Scales' by Theophilus Parker, Mary S. Scales' half-brother, from Mary S. Henderson in July of 1893 for \$250.00. The deed specifically authorized Parker, Mary Scales' trustee, to mortgage the land, "...for the purpose of erecting a dwelling thereon for said Mary S. Scales". By September, 1893 the house had evidently been built because Parker and Mary Scales mortgaged the property to satisfy a \$1,000.00 debt to the Perpetual Building and Loan Association. The mortgage stipulated that the buildings on the property must be insured for \$900.00. Local tradition claims that the house originally faced N. Lee Street, which served as an extension of N. Main Street, when the house was built in 1893. It is not known when it was moved to its orientation facing E. Steele Street. The Scales continued to occupy the house until 1917 when they traded it for a nearby lot on N. Main Street and an additional \$400.00 in "boot money" to Southern Railway, Harland Francis Grubb. Grubb deeded the lot to his son, Horace Grubb, in 1943 and Horace occupied the house during the late 1940s. It was deeded to John M. Cheek who occupied it during the period 1960-82, before he sold it to the present owners, Bennie and Loyd Crayton in 1982. Its late Victorian character is emphasized by its asymmetrical composition, its steeply pitched gables and wrap-around porch with handsome turned posts and pierced brackets. A Colonial Revival motif often found on Salisbury dwellings is provided by pedimented windows and vent caps.

Rw 148
173

159. P. S. Page House
904 Scales Street
Ca. 1930
Contributing

Influenced by the Colonial Revival style, this bungalow

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is constructed of light colored brick, not found elsewhere in the district, and features an elegant portico composed of pedimented roof and tall, slender columns set on brick bases with stone caps. Its clipped end gables are covered with shingle siding which provides an interesting visual contrast to its light brick and brown trim. City directories reveal that it was built about 1930 by P. S. Page, Vice-President and General Manager of the Star Laundry. Page died during the 1930s and it was occupied by his widow into the 1950s.

Rw 149
162

160. A. S. Morgan House
916 Scales Street
Ca. 1930
Contributing

This typical weatherboarded frame bungalow with its steep gable end roof with projecting central dormer, which extends to form a porch supported by tapered wooden piers, was constructed about 1930 by A. S. Morgan and occupied by him for many years.

Rw 180
98

161. H. L. Fisher House
920 Scales Street
Ca. 1930
Contributing

Built about 1930 by H. L. Fisher and still occupied by Mrs. H. L. Fisher, this small brick bungalow is characterized by an interesting roof line created by the intersection of a steep side gable and two broad, front clipped gables covered in shingle siding, one of which forms a porch supported by tall brick columns.

Rw 181
148

162. Charles Marmora House
922 Scales Street
Ca. 1930
Contributing

Similar in appearance to its neighbor at 920 Scales Street, this brick bungalow is also characterized by an interesting roof line created by the intersection of broad front and side gables covered with asphalt shingle siding.

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A porch is formed by short brick posts which serve as a balustrade and heavy brick columns which support a broad side gable roof. It was constructed about 1930 and occupied for several years by Southern Railway employee, Charles Marmora.

163. John Leach House
121 E. Miller Street
Ca. 1940
Intrusion

A modern frame house built by John Leach that detracts from the character and appearance of this section of the district.

Rw ~~152~~
124
164. C. M. Ingold House
117 E. Miller Street
Ca. 1926
Contributing

Built during the late 1920s and occupied for many years by C. M. Ingold, a Southern Railway employee, this weatherboarded frame bungalow features broad front and side gables and massive brick porch columns.

Rw ~~153~~
141
165. R. E. Long House
115 E. Miller Street
Ca. 1930
Contributing

This typical weatherboarded frame bungalow was built about 1930 by railroad worker, R. E. Long, and occupied by him for several decades. Set on a slightly raised lot and surrounded by attractive plantings, it is characterized by a steep end gable roof, as well as a broad front gable with exposed purlins and decorative siding which forms a porch supported by tall wooden piers.

Rw ~~154~~
152
166. Marsh-Smith House
113 E. Miller Street
Ca. 1926
Contributing

Originally built as a rental house by Aileen Marsh,

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daughter of C. M. Henderlite, who also built and lived in the adjacent dwelling at 931 N. Main Street, it is a modest brick bungalow with a gable end roof interrupted by a broad front gable, which forms a porch supported by short wooden piers on tall brick posts. Its interesting interior features plain door surrounds which form crosses at the corners and elegant interior windows which once framed French doors. Following its construction in 1926, it was occupied during the late 1920s and early 1930s by G. E. Linn, organist at the Capital Theatre. It is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Billie Smith. Mrs. Smith is the granddaughter of C. M. Henderlite.

Rw ~~155~~
114

167. Henry-Rhodes House
114 E. Miller Street
Ca. 1926
Contributing

This typical brick bungalow has broad front, side and rear gables decorated with shingle siding, louvered vents and heavy brick porch post. It was built about 1926 by T. F. Henry, a railroad engineman, who occupied it into the 1930s. It was then owned and occupied by T. H. Rhodes, a salesman for the Gate City Life Insurance Company into the 1950s, after which it was rented to a series of occupants.

Rw ~~176~~
178

168. Patterson-Vance-Chandler House
116 E. Miller Street
Ca. 1930
Contributing

Built about 1930 and according to city directories was first occupied by Ralph Patterson, this typical brick bungalow features a steep end gable roof interrupted by a broad front gable with decorative siding and a triple window, which extends to form a porch supported by slender tapered piers. The influence of the Colonial Revival style can be seen in the triple window set in the front gable, while the influence of the Craftsman Movement is evident in the exposed rafters which accentuate the roof line. Following Patterson's occupancy it was occupied by a series of renters; except for the late 1940s when it was owned and occupied by D. R. Vance and the early 1960s by Robert C. Chandler.

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Rw 157
67

169. J. E. Blalock House
120 E. Miller Street
Ca. 1930
Pivotal

One of the best preserved and most elegant of the district's weatherboarded frame bungalows, it sits on an attractively landscaped lot and presents a strong Colonial Revival appearance. It was built ca.1930 and occupied into the 1940s by J. E. Blalock, a salesman for the Salisbury Motor Company. It is characterized by the broad front and side gables with heavy exposed brackets so typical of the district's bungalows, but is provided a distinctive Colonial Revival appearance by tall slender columns and a slightly arched gallery which supports the gabled porch roof. A rear section, added soon after its construction and running parallel to Scales Street, greatly expands its size and provides another focus which is developed through attractive landscaping and an iron railing. Its contrasting pink and green color scheme give it a warm and inviting appearance and adds to its overall visual effect.

Rw 158
107

170. Harper-Lentz House
1012-14 Scales Street
Ca. 1935
Contributing

This unusual brick duplex was built about 1935 and occupied by R. A. Lentz and L. W. Harper. It is characterized by a steep hipped roof interrupted by a projecting elliptical dormer, which separates the hipped roofs of each unit's porch, which are supported by tall brick posts.

Rw 159
161

171. W. L. Moore House
1018 Scales Street
Ca. 1935
Contributing

Elevated on a terraced lot overlooking Scales Street, this expansive weatherboarded frame bungalow is characterized by a large gable roofed dormer, which extends to form a porch, now screened, supported by heavy brick piers. It was built by W. L. Moore, a railroad employee, about 1935.

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Rw ~~160~~
184

172. Reginald E. Ramsey House
115 E. Henderlite Street
Ca. 1925
Contributing

Also situated on a terraced lot, this expansive weatherboarded frame bungalow emphasizes the influence of Prairie style on the bungalow. It is characterized by an almost horizontal emphasis featuring extremely broad and low-pitched gables with exposed rafters at front, sides and rear. The effect caused by the intersection of these broad gables is especially interesting at the front where short tapered piers on brick bases support a porch. It was constructed about 1925 by local realtor, Reginald Ramsey, who occupied it for several years. Ramsey was a principal in the real estate firm of McCubbins and Ramsey, and later served as Mayor of Salisbury from 1935 to 1939.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates c. 1896-1935 Builder/Architect Various unknown builders

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Stimulated by the development of Southern Railroad Company's nearby Spencer Shops, as well as by the early twentieth century growth and prosperity of the city of Salisbury, North Main Street developed into an attractive residential area during the period 1900-1935. During this period residential avenues developed along South Main Street and East and West Innes Streets, Salisbury's other major traffic arteries. Only North Main Street, however, retains much of its original appearance, providing an excellent picture of the process of residential development which altered the appearance of small towns and large cities across the state and nation during the first three decades of the twentieth century. The district's homes were occupied by an interesting mix of skilled railroad workers, middle level managers, and prosperous businessmen and civil leaders. Some of the area's more prominent residents were C.M. Henderlite, railroad superintendent, builder of Southern Railway's Spencer Shops, and Salisbury Mayor; R.L. Mahaley, successful Salisbury businessman and city alderman; and J.R. Crawford, Manager of the Salisbury Postal, Cable, and Telegraph Co. The district contains no one central architectural theme, but contains a number of representatives of late Victorian, Colonial Revival and Bungalow domestic styles. Consequently, it provides an excellent picture of the interplay of the three major domestic styles which formed the face of residential areas across North Carolina during the early years of the twentieth century.

Criteria Assessment:

- A. Associated with the growth and development of the city of Salisbury during the first three decades of the twentieth and with the development of residential avenues along North and South Main Streets and East and West Innes Streets, Salisbury's major traffic arteries.
- B. Associated with lives of some of twentieth century Salisbury's most prominent business and civic leaders, such as C.M. Henderlite, R.L. Mahley, and J.R. Crawford.
- C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of domestic late Victorian, Colonial Revival, and Bungalow architecture.

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Stimulated by the development of nearby Spencer Shops, as well as by the early twentieth century growth and prosperity of the city of Salisbury, the present 600-1700 blocks of North Main Street developed into an attractive residential area during the period 1896-1930. During this thirty year period Salisbury expanded from a "walking city" of 6,000 inhabitants into a suburban community with a population of over 20,000. Of the attractive residential avenues which developed along Main and Innes Streets during the first part of this century, only North Main Street retains much of its original appearance. It, therefore, provides an excellent picture of the process of residential development which altered the appearance of small towns and large cities across the state and nation during the first three decades of the twentieth century.

In 1896 Salisbury had a population of less than 6,000 people and was primarily a "walking city" in which most citizens lived clustered around the downtown area within easy walking distance of churches, schools, stores, and places of work. However, in the last few years of the nineteenth century several forces combined to encourage the development of attractive residential suburbs such as North Main Street. One of the most important of these forces was the development of Southern Railway's repair and maintenance facility at Spencer. The facility, named Spencer Shops in honor of Samuel Spencer, President of Southern Railway, was established in 1896 and over the next thirty years experienced a number of expansions, eventually becoming the largest repair and maintenance facility in the railroad system. The development of this railroad facility brought large numbers of new workers into the Salisbury area, infused large amount of money into the city's economy, and provided the city with a major stimulus for growth.

The development of residential neighborhoods which took place during the early twentieth century was also encouraged by Salisbury's development into a small manufacturing town. Because of its excellent rail facilities and a good supply of cheap labor from the surrounding rural area, Salisbury experienced a rapid expansion of its industrial base during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

As a result of these stimuli, Salisbury's population increased at a rapid rate during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Between 1880 and 1900 the city's population increased from 2,723 to 6,277². According to a Chamber of Commerce report, Salisbury's population doubled during the brief period 1897-1902.³ This influx of new residents required the construction of new homes and encouraged the development of residential suburbs.

New developments in transportation technology also played an important role in encouraging the growth of residential suburbs beyond the center of Salisbury. During the late 1880s and 1890s horse-drawn and electrically powered street railways were established in cities across the country. During the 1890's horse-drawn street railway systems were established in Charlotte, Raleigh, and Greensboro.⁴ Salisbury's first street railway line was completed from downtown

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Salisbury along North Main Street to Spencer in 1904. The success of this venture encouraged the construction of other street railway lines in other sections of the city such as Fulton Heights and S. Main Street.⁵ The development of street railway service opened up large amounts of suburban land to middle and working class citizens, who previously could not afford to live beyond easy walking distance to school, church, stores, and places of work.

Of the variety of forces that encouraged the development of residential suburbs, none was more important to the development of the neighborhood that sprang up along North Main Street than was the establishment and expansion of Spencer Shops. The establishment of the facility probably brought about the initial extension of North Main Street. The 1896 Sanborn map shows that the street had not yet been extended.⁶ However, Rowan County deeds reveal that by June, 1897, when C.M. Henderlite purchased his lot near the intersection of North Main and Miller Streets, it had been extended. It is likely that the initial construction activity at Spencer Shops in the spring and fall of 1898⁸ brought about the extension of North Main Street.

Early maps, current tax maps, and local deeds reveal that much of the land through which North Main Street was⁹ extended belonged to John Steele Henderson and other Henderson family members. Henderson, a prominent local attorney, former U.S. Congressman, and large landowner, was an active real estate promoter in turn-of-the-century Salisbury. He was instrumental in inducing Southern¹⁰ Railway Co. to locate its new repair shops just north of downtown Salisbury. He also initiated the development of nearby East Spencer, originally called Southern City.¹¹ Henderson was an officer of the Central Land Co., which as early as¹² 1890 purchased and subdivided 226 acres of land southeast of North Main Street. The minutes of Salisbury's Board of Aldermen also show that Henderson was one of the organizers of the Salisbury Street Railway Co., which in¹³ 1899 sought permission to construct a railway track along North Main Street. Local deeds and early plat maps show that Henderson took an active role in the development of North Main Street. Two surviving maps reveal that he surveyed and sold areas¹⁴ now comprising the 700-800 blocks and the 1400-1700 blocks of North Main Street. Local deeds also show that Henderson sold other sections of land to prosperous N. Main Street residents such as J.R. Crawford, who in turn subdivided their parcels and sold individual lots.¹⁵ Consequently, the early development of the area proceeded in a rather haphazard manner under the direction of a number of smaller investors, as well as one large principal.

The development of the North Main Street area during the period 1897-1930 can be divided into distinct periods, each affected by a variety of different forces. The initial period of development took place during the decade 1897-1910 and was encouraged by several factors. Southern Railway expanded its repair facility at Spencer in 1905 and established its massive transfer sheds for directing its freight traffic in 1907.¹⁶ These expansions brought in new

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workers who wished to settle near their place of employment. Many of these workers settled in the town of Spencer, which grew up around the shops, and its population increased dramatically from 625 in 1900 to 1800 in 1905.¹⁷ City directories however, show that many of these workers chose to reside along North Main Street. The city of Salisbury was also experiencing an increase in population and a corresponding increase in house building activity during the development of the North Main Street area between 1900 and 1910. According to Sanborn Insurance maps, the population of the city and its surrounding residential areas rose from 8,000 in 1902 to 15,000 in 1907.¹⁸ These figures probably include Salisbury, adjacent residential areas and Spencer. The Salisbury Chamber of Commerce claimed in a 1902 publication that during the period 1900-1902 new houses were built at an average rate of one a week.¹⁹ The city's financial report, published in 1907, stated that between December, 1905²⁰ and February, 1907, 145 new houses were constructed at a cost of \$236,845.²⁰

During this initial decade of growth the North Main Street area developed into a residential avenue characterized by an interesting mix of upper middle class, middle class, and working class residents. The area's first homes were probably constructed about 1900. The 1901 Salisbury-Spencer City Directory lists nine residents along North Main Street.²¹ These first homes were occupied by working class residents, as well as by more affluent citizens such as E.C. Hines, a local druggist, and C. L. Emerson, Salisbury's first oil supplier.²² C.E. Miller's 1902 map of Salisbury shows that between 1901 and 1902 several homes were constructed in the 600-1000 blocks of North Main Street.²³ Most of these dwellings were the large and elaborate homes of upper middle class Salisbury businessmen such as A.G. Peeler, owner of the Salisbury Bakery; John R. Crawford, Manager of the Postal, Cable, and Telegraph Co. and a local real estate speculator; and C.M. Henderlite, Southern Railway superintendent, builder of Spencer Shops, and future Salisbury mayor. In 1902 the North Main Street area appeared to be developing as an upper middle class avenue much as East Innes Street and the city's other arties. The lack of surviving city directories from the period 1901-1910 make it difficult to assess the neighborhood's development. However, the 1910 Salisbury-Spencer City Directory makes it clear that during the period 1902-1910 North Main Street experienced an influx of middle and working class residents. This influx coincided with the initiation of street railway service on North Main Street in 1904, which opened the area to a wider range of middle and working class residents. Expansion of Southern Railway's facilities in Spencer in 1904 and 1907 also have contributed to this influx by bringing new middle and working class employees into the area.

An interesting pattern of development along North Main Street resulted from this first decade of growth. The 1910 city directory reveals that although fifty-three homes were located in the 600-1700 blocks, most of the larger homes were located in the first four blocks of the street, while most of the working class residents resided closer to Spencer where many of them probably worked.²⁴

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The lack of surviving city directories for the period 1910-1920 also makes the analysis of the next decade of development difficult. The 1919-1920 directory shows that between 1910 and 1920 the number of homes in the North Main Street area doubled to more than one hundred.²⁵ The dwellings built during this period include a number of middle class homes built in the central part of the district, as well as working class cottages located closer to Spencer, and upper middle class homes located closer to downtown. Some of the more affluent new home owners included R.L. Mahaley, prominent businessman and Salisbury alderman, and C.K. Howan, and L.T. Holshouser, successful Salisbury jewelers.²⁶ A comparison of the 1910 and 1920 city directories, the 1907, 1913, and 1922 Sanborn maps, as well as information from older neighborhood residents, indicates that much of the building that occurred along North Main Street in the second decade of the twentieth century may have taken place during the brief period 1911-1916. Development during this period was stimulated by Salisbury's continued economic growth. The 1913 annual report of the Salisbury Industrial Club states that twelve new businesses with a combined capital stock of \$213,500 and combined annual payrolls of over \$80,000 located in the city in 1911.²⁷ Because of this prosperity civic boosters began promoting the city with the slogan, "Salisbury's The Place To Be."²⁸ The development of North Main Street between 1911 and 1916 was again probably stimulated by expansions at Spencer Shops in 1913, which raised the population of Spencer to 2,150.²⁹

Due to the non-existence of building permits, city directories and other sources of information, it is impossible to confirm that the North Main Street area experienced a stagnant period of growth between 1917 and 1920. However, two important factors that characterized this period w/uld hav% contributed to a period of dormancy. The involvement of the United States in World War I had a negative effect on home building activity in other areas of North Carolina. A 1918 editorial in the Greensboro Daily News pointed out that the construction of new homes in that city had suffered because of the war. This editorial pointed out that labor and material, which otherwise would have been used for home building, was allocated to the war effort.³⁰ In addition the last half of the second decade of the twentieth century was characterized by a nationwide depression of the housing industry. In a 1920 article published in the Architectural Record, the Secretary of the National Housing Association claimed that the construction of new homes in all parts of the country had dropped dramatically over the previous five years. His article blamed a nationwide housing shortage of one to three million homes on rising material prices which made new homes "...beyond the purchasing power of those for whose occupancy they were intended."³¹ The article further stated that only 20,000 new homes were constructed in the entire country during 1918 and only 70,000 in 1919.³²

This brief period of stagnation was followed by a period of extensive development in the North Main Street area which occurred between 1920 and 1930. It was during this decade that the entire area along both sides of North Main

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Street was developed and streets to the east of North Main such as Miller, Lee, Scales, Steele, and Eleventh Streets were first developed. Much of this building activity came about through the development of "Steele Park", "a beautiful residential section," financed by local real estate developer F.N. McCubbins and David White, a real estate investor from Greensboro.³³ This new residential area was developed on land comprising the old John Steele Plantation, which had descended through the Steele-Henderson family until its sale to developers in 1923.³⁴ City directories show that the houses in "Steele Park" and most of the other dwellings constructed in the 1920s in the North Main Street area were small bungalows, many of which may have been constructed from plans published in Sears and Roebuck house catalogues. These catalogues gave house builders a number of different building plans from which they could choose, and also enabled them to order pre-cut and pre-fitted construction materials that enabled them to construct a new home much more cheaply than before. The popularity of these catalogues had a tremendous effect on the North Main Street area, especially between 1920 and 1930.³⁵ Although only a few individual houses are known to be catalogue homes, the repetition of basic forms and specific door and window treatments indicates that a large number of the area's bungalows were constructed from these plans. The low cost and ease with which these houses could be constructed encouraged the middle and working class family to become home owners and encouraged more affluent citizens to construct houses for rental or speculative purposes.

This increase in house building activity in the North Main Street area was again stimulated by Salisbury's continuing prosperous economy as well as by expansion of Southern Railway's facilities in Spencer. By 1929 the fifty manufacturing firms in and around Salisbury were producing over one hundred different types of products valued at over \$16 million, and the city's population increased 40% between 1910 and 1929.³⁶ Southern Railway expanded its repair facilities at Spencer again in 1924, making it the largest such facility in Southern's system,³⁷ and the community's population increased from 2,105 in 1915 to 7,000 by 1923. The tremendous amount of building activity that was taking place all over Salisbury during the 1920s is pointed out in the June, 1926 issue of The Wachovia, a regional business report published by Wachovia Bank and Trust Co. The report, which stated that Salisbury's citizens received, ". . . renewed inspiration from the great march of progress that has been underway in their city . . .", detailed the significant increase in the total amount of building permits issued in the city during the mid 1920s.³⁶ These permits totaled \$756,000 in 1923, \$990,095 in 1924, and increased to \$1,451,771 in 1923.³⁷

The area comprising the North Main Street Historic District was almost entirely developed following the intense period of development during the decade 1920-30. A small number of dwellings were constructed during the depression of the 1930s and during the late 1940s following the end of World War II.

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Beginning in the 1960s however, as new, more fashionable residential areas became popular with Salisbury's middle and upper middle class residents, the North Main Street area entered a period of decline. Many of the larger dwellings, originally built as single family homes were divided for apartments or rental use. Other dwellings suffered from lack of maintenance or abusive alterations and some significant dwellings were lost to demolition or deterioration. During the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s a few commercial intrusions were constructed in the area.

Today, however, the neighborhood has stabilized and is actually experiencing revitalization. The socio-economic mix is an interesting combination factory workers, businessmen, and professionals, as well as younger, more recent residents, and older residents, many who built their homes during the 1920s or are related to early neighborhood residents.

The architectural fabric, created during the process of suburbanization which took place in Salisbury between 1900 and 1930, is still largely intact providing North Main Street with a rich and varied character worthy of preservation.

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NOTES

¹1896 Salisbury Sanborn Insurance Map

²Davyd Foard Hood, The Architecture of Rowan County: A Catalogue and History of Surviving Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Early Twentieth Century Structures (Raleigh: Glover Printing Co., 1983), p. 294.

³Salisbury, 1902 (Salisbury Chamber of Commerce, 1902)
Located in North Carolina Collection, Wilson Library,
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, hereinafter cited
as, Salisbury, 1902.

⁴For a more detailed discussion of the development and
influence of street railway systems in Raleigh and Greensboro,
see Ray Manieri, "Streetcar Speculators: The Role of Street
Railway Promoters in the Development of Suburban Neighborhoods
in Raleigh and Greensboro, North Carolina, 1886-1923" (unpub-
lished masters thesis, N. C. State University at Raleigh)
located at the Greensboro Public Library.

⁵Streetcars Folder, James S. Brawley File, Clark Memorial
History Room, Salisbury Public Library.

⁶1896 Salisbury Insurance Map.

⁷Mary S. Henderson to C. M. Henderlite, June 5, 1897,
Rowan County Deeds, Office of Register of Deeds, Rowan County
Courthouse, Salisbury, Book 83, 478, hereinafter cited as
Rowan County Deeds.

⁸Marti Dreyer, "Architectural and Historical Essays Draft
for Spencer, N. C." (unpublished draft report prepared for N.
C. Division of Archives and History) hereinafter cited as
Dreyer, "Architectural and Historical Draft."

⁹Gray's New Map of Salisbury, 1882; Miller's Map of
Salisbury, 1902; and Rowan County Deeds, Book 83, 248, 478;
Book 73, 476.

¹⁰Dreyer, "Architectural and Historical Draft."

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¹¹James D. Brawley, Rowan County: A Brief History
(Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, 1977), 162.

¹²Central Land Co. Map, 1890. Located Clark Memorial
History Room, Salisbury Public Library.

¹³Minutes of the Salisbury Board of Alderman, January 4,
1899.

¹⁴Map of John S. Henderson Property, April 8, 1930 and
Map of John S. Henderson Property, no date, Rowan County
Register of Deeds.

¹⁵John S. Henderson to J.R. Crawford, Jan. 5, 1904 Book
97, 598, Rowan County Deeds.

¹⁶Dreyer, "Architectural and Historical Draft."

¹⁷Ibid.

¹⁸1902, 1907 Salisbury Sanborn Insurance Maps.

¹⁹Salisbury, 1902, 1.

²⁰City of Salisbury, Financial Statement, 1907 (Charlotte:
Elam and Dooley Printers, 1907), 78.

²¹1901 Salisbury-Spencer City Directory (Chicago:
Interstate Directory Co., 1901).

²²Ibid.

²³Miller's Map of Salisbury, 1902.

²⁴1910 Salisbury-Spencer City Directory (Asheville:
Piedmont Directory Co., 1910).

²⁵1919-1920 Salisbury-Spencer City Directory (Asheville:
Commercial Service Co., 1920). None of these missions city
directories have been located in Salisbury or in the North
Carolina collection at the University of North Carolina at
Chapel Hill. It is possible that none were published.

²⁶Ibid.

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²⁷"Salisbury's The Place", Sky Land Magazine, December, 1913, 337.

²⁸Ibid.

²⁹Dreyer, "Historical and Architectural Draft"

³⁰"As To Building Now", Greensboro Daily News, February 18, 1918, 4.

³¹The Housing Situation and the Way Out", The Architectural Record, XCVII, No. 6 (Dec. 1920), 532.

³²Ibid.

³³Steele Park Folder, James S. Brawley File, Clark Memorial History Room, Salisbury Public Library.

³⁴Ibid.

³⁵Researcher's interview with Mr. W. F. Banket, February 25, 1984; Mrs. Billie Smith, March 3, 1984; and Mr. White Goodson, March 3, 1984 (Notes on interviews in possession of researcher).

³⁶1928-29 Salisbury-Spencer City Directory (Asheville: Commercial Service Co., 1929), 9.

³⁷"Salisbury Is The Place To Be", Charlotte Observer, April 8, 1923, Section 3, 1.

³⁸The Wachovia, XIX, No. 6 (June, 1926). Wachovia Bank and Trust Co., p. 9.

³⁹Ibid.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property Approximately 70 acres

Quadrangle name Salisbury, 1962

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

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

B

1	1	7
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5	4	9	2	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	9	4	8	2	6	0
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Zone Easting Northing

C

1	1	7
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5	4	9	8	4	0
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3	9	4	8	5	4	0
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D

1	1	7
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5	4	9	9	0	0
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3	9	4	8	4	0	0
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E

1	1	7
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5	4	8	6	2	0
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3	9	4	7	3	2	0
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F

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Verbal boundary description and justification District is roughly bounded by both sides of North Main Street from Lafayette to 17th Street. See map with district outlined.

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

state N/A code county N/A code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ray Manieri

organization Urban Research Associates

date April 1984

street & number 5501-G Tomahawk Drive

telephone 852-1858

city or town Greensboro

state North Carolina 27410

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

William S. P. Jr.

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date September 20, 1984

For NPS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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