

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

received MAY 21 1985

date entered

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

1. Name

historic Salisbury Historic District Extension

and/or common

2. Location

street & number two commercial buildings at 300 S. Main and 111 W. Bank and residential area
between S. Fulton and S. Main Streets N/A— not for publication

city, town Salisbury N/A 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"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple owners - see property owner's list

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Rowan County Courthouse

street & number S. Main Street

city, town Salisbury state North Carolina

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title The 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

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3. Classification: Number of Resources within Property

Contributing:	Noncontributing:	
132	21	buildings sites structures objects
<u>132</u>	<u>21</u>	TOTAL

Number of contributing resources previously listed: 1 (former Fire House,
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A 117 S. Lee

Function or Use:

Historic Functions: single dwelling
multiple dwelling
department store

Current Functions: single dwelling
multiple dwelling
department store

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7. Description:

Architectural Classification: Colonial Revival
Bungalow/Craftsman
Other: Foursquare
Other: Vernacular Victorian

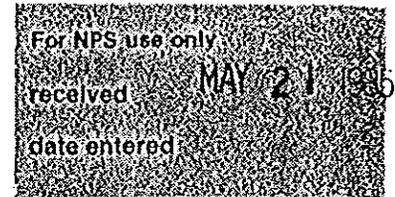
Materials: foundation: brick
walls: weatherboard
brick
roof: asphalt
other: metal
stone

NOTE: This district nomination was originally submitted for listing in 1985 and was returned to the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office for revision. The district, an extension of the 1975 Salisbury Historic District, contained three separate geographic parcels: the former Salisbury Fire House, 117 S. Lee St.; the Kress Building and Star Laundry at the west corner of Main and Bank streets; and some ten blocks of houses to the west of the original district, bounded by Monroe, Ellis, McCubbins and Church streets. The former Fire House was submitted as a separate extension and listed on January 6, 1988. This resubmission now contains the residential area and the Kress Building and Star Laundry area. The three areas are labelled as follows on the district map:

Extension 1: former Salisbury Fire House
Extension 2: Kress Building and Star Laundry
Extension 3: Residential Area

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Twenty-two more dwellings were built in the area during the first decade of the twentieth century. Many of these houses were one and two-story dwellings and were characterized by a more modest exterior treatment than the houses built during the late nineteenth century. The more modest of these houses are represented by a row of simple one-story weatherboarded frame rental and owner occupied houses situated along the northwest side of the 700 block of S. Church Street. These modest houses feature side gable roofs, symmetrical compositions, exterior end chimneys, and porches supported by modest turned posts or tapered wooden piers. The more elaborate of these early twentieth century houses, best represented by the Gallimore-Campbell-Deaton House (No. 334) at 707 S. Fulton Street, feature elaborate exterior detailing which rivals the elaborate late nineteenth century houses built a few years before. The Gallimore-Campbell-Deaton House features a side gable roof with cornice returns, a symmetrical composition and molded pendant brackets. Its doors and windows feature arched lintels with bosses and its pedimented porch features square posts, molded brackets, and a turned balustrade.

An even larger number of dwellings were built in the area during the second decade of the twentieth century. These dwellings included a number of bungalows composed of various combinations of brick, stone and frame construction with steep side gable roofs which extended to form porches supported by various types of posts and piers. Also included in the houses built during this period were a number of modest, as well as more elaborate, four-squares with rectangular shapes, symmetrical compositions, and hipped roofs. The bungalows of this period are best represented by the Busby-Lampron House (No. 282) at 200 W. Thomas Street. This large story-and-one-half stone bungalow features a steeply sloped side gable roof with exposed purlins and a large shed dormer. The gable ends and dormer are sheathed in weatherboards covered in stucco. The porch has exposed rafters and is supported by heavy, square, wooden posts on stone bases. The interior of the house reflects the influence of the craftsman style and features a simple brick mantel with light shelf, oak trim and ceiling beams, oak pocket doors, and leaded glass windows. The C. H. Kluttz House (No. 273) located at 213 W. Thomas Street best represents the four-square houses built in the area during the second decade of the twentieth century. It sits on a large elevated and landscaped lot and features the rectangular shape, symmetrical composition, and hipped roof with central dormer of the typical four square. However, a strong Colonial Revival motif is provided by its wrap-around pedimented porch with fluted columns, and dentil brackets which adorn the porch and roof eaves and dormer. This motif is maintained by an elegant main entry composed of a multi-paned door, leaded glass sidelights, and a fanlight transom.

The largest number of dwellings built in the area were constructed during the period 1920-29. As in the previous decade, houses built during this period included brick, stone, and frame bungalows and four-squares, as well as Colonial Revival houses. Most typical of these houses is a row of almost identical four

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squares built in 1927 by real estate developer Walter F. McCanless along the north-east side of the 300 block of W. Marsh Street. These two-story brick four-squares feature rectangular shapes, hipped roofs covered in ceramic tile, symmetrical compositions, and porches supported by squat, wooden piers on brick bases, which stretch across their facades to form porte cocheres.

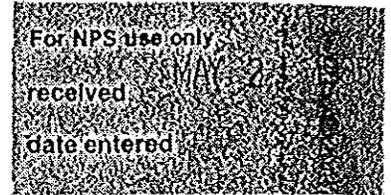
The extension area was completed by another large group of dwellings built in 1930 or later. This group of houses included a number of elaborate Colonial Revival dwellings. These houses are best represented by the Samuel T. Trexler House (No. 328) at 519 S. Fulton Street. Approached by a circular driveway and surrounded by a variety of landscaping which provides a special sense of place, the house has the symmetrical composition and steep gable roof with cornice returns so popular on Colonial Revival houses. Its Colonial Revival character is further enhanced by a heavy dentil cornice, tall, double-hung twelve-over-twelve windows, a portico supported by Tuscan columns, and by gable lunets on either side of the tall exterior chimneys. The interior is planned around a spacious foyer from which a graceful curved open-string stair rises to the second floor. The dignified elegance of the interior is completed in the living room mantel featuring paired slender columns and an Adamesque ornament.

This extension of the Salisbury Historic District also includes two downtown commercial and public buildings built during the period 1897-1925. These two buildings are

the S.H. Kress Building (No. 358) (1910) on S. Main, and the adjacent Star Laundry Building (No. 359) (ca. 1925) on W. Bank Street. These buildings demonstrate the evolution of style for downtown commercial buildings in Salisbury during the early twentieth century. These buildings should have been included in the original boundaries of the Salisbury Historic District but were inadvertently left out.

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INVENTORY LIST

Rw 271 No. 237
Gaskill-Wright-Sweeney Rental House
403 S. Church St.
Ca. 1905
Contributing

This two-story weatherboard frame house was built about 1905 by Mrs. Annie Gaskill. Although it was owned by Mrs. Gaskill, city directories show that it was occupied between 1907 and 1919 by carpenter D. R. Russell. In 1919 it was sold by Mrs. Gaskill's heirs to local mortician J. O. Wright who occupied it until 1963 when he sold it to his daughter Mrs. Paul Sweeney. Mrs. Sweeney still owns the house and uses it as rental property. Typical of large, modest frame dwellings built during the first years of the twentieth century, the house features a symmetrical composition with a projecting two-story entrance bay and a hipped and gable roof. A full facade porch supported by square posts stretches across its front and it features a typical main entry surrounded by narrow sidelights. It's only exterior decoration is provided by diamond-shaped gable vents and pedimented window caps with cut-work design. Now covered in aluminum siding, it is surrounded by attractive landscaping. It also features a rear ell and shed which are probably original.

No. 238
Lillie K. Lentz House
407 S. Church St.
1968
Fill-Noncontributing

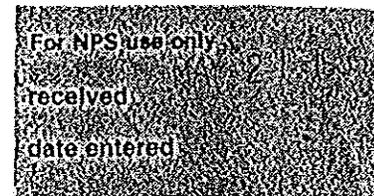
This modern one-story frame house with attached carport was built in 1968 by Mrs. Lillie K. Lentz. Mrs. Lentz still occupies the house.

No. 239
Vacant Lot
417 S. Church St.

This vacant lot was the site of a dwelling that appears on Gray's 1881 Map of Salisbury. The lot has been vacant since the 1950s.

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Rw 272

No. 240
Holmes-Smoot-Poe House
425 S. Church St.
Ca. 1880
Contributing

This typical late nineteenth century one-story weatherboarded frame house is now covered in aluminum siding. Set on a terraced lot, the house features such late nineteenth century elements as a turned post porch, a triple-A roof, a main entry with narrow sidelights and six-over-six double-hung windows. It was probably built as a rental house about 1880 by Moses L. Holmes, a prominent merchant and Salisbury mayor from 1881 to 1883. It appears on Gray's 1882 Map of Salisbury and Rowan County Deeds show that Holmes sold it to Mary K. Young for \$100 in 1886. It was later purchased by W. S. Blackmer, who sold it to local attorney W. P. Smoot in 1888. Smoot occupied the house until his death between 1910 and 1913 and the house continued to be occupied by his widow Eva Smoot until she defaulted on her mortgage in 1933. In 1938 it was purchased from the Home Owners Loan Association by W. B. Poe, who occupied the house until his death in the late 1960s. It was sold by Poe's heirs in 1968 and has been used as a rental house by several owners since the late 1960s. It was purchased by the present owner Martha K. Johnson in 1978.

No. 241
Vacant Lot
429 S. Church Street

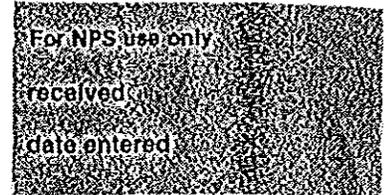
This vacant lot was once occupied by a rental house owned by Moses L. Holmes that appears on Gray's 1882 Map of Salisbury.

No. 242
Vacant Lot
129 W. Monroe Street

This vacant lot was once occupied by a house owned by Mrs. Sue Cole Smith that appears on Gray's 1882 Map of Salisbury.

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Rw 273 No. 243
Beeker-Gemayel Rental House
515 S. Church Street
Ca. 1925
Contributing

This one-story weatherboarded frame bungalow is now covered in aluminum siding. Set on a raised lot and approached by a series of concrete steps, the house has a box-like shape and a hipped roof with a gable roofed porch with solid triangular brackets and short wooden columns set on brick bases. A small weatherboard outbuilding, which was probably associated with the Sue Cole Smith house which occupied the adjacent vacant lot, sits just behind the house. The house was built as a rental house about 1925 by J. E. Beeker. Beeker sold it to A. J. Gemayel in 1927. City directories show that Gemayel used it as a rental house. Following Gemayel's death it was owned as a rental house by his widow, Honnie, who sold it to the present owner Theodore Walker in 1979.

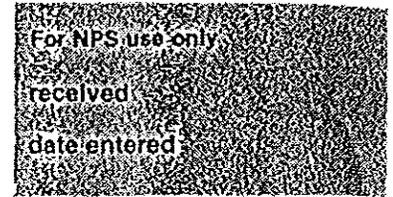
Outbuilding-Contributing

Rw 274 No. 244
Jones-Sloan House
517 S. Church Street
Ca. 1927
Contributing

The history of this small bungalow is obscure and has not been substantiated by a deed search. City directories and Sanborn maps indicate that it was built about 1927. Its first known occupant was J. R. Jones and since that time it has been occupied by a long series of different families. It is now owned and occupied by Edith and Thomas Sloan. Also, situated on a raised lot and separated from its neighbor at 515 South Church Street by a high hedge, the house features clipped gable ends, multi-paned front windows and main entry, and an arched gable roofed portico supported by pairs of slender wooden columns. The aluminum siding which now covers its original weatherboard siding was added in 1973 by the present owners.

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Rw 275 No. 245
McCubbins-Massey-James House
519 S. Church Street
1913
Contributing

This modest two-story weatherboard frame dwelling is now covered with a modern replacement frame siding. It features an L-shaped, asymmetrical composition and features rear and side sheds which appear on the 1913 Sanborn Map. It also features a hipped and gable roof and an attached wraparound porch supported by slender wooden columns. City directories and Sanborn Maps indicate that it was built in 1913 by F. N. McCubbins, owner of the Salisbury Real Estate and Insurance Company. The lot upon which the house sits had been part of McCubbin's home place which contained a now demolished house which faced S. Main Street. In 1923 F. N. McCubbins sold the house to railroad machinist C. M. Massey. Massey sold it to his daughter Elizabeth Massey in 1937. Elizabeth Massey James sold it to Jim Waggoner in 1970 and it was adapted as a rental house. It is now owned and occupied by William Clement who purchased it from Waggoner in 1980.

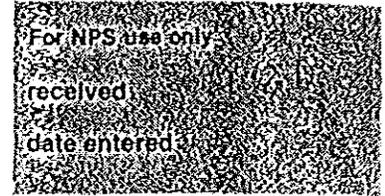
No. 246
Vacant Lot
523 S. Church Street

Rw 276 No. 247
Holder-Worsham House
529 S. Church Street
Ca. 1905
Contributing

Sitting on a lot defined by a low brick retaining wall, this typical one-story weatherboard frame turn-of-the-century dwelling has a high hipped roof with projecting front and side gables with rectangular louvered vents. It has an asymmetrical composition and a full facade porch supported by simple square posts. Its facade has been altered by the addition of a large multi-paned window. Its rear shed is probably original. The house was built about 1905 by Stonewall Holder. Holder died before 1907 and the house was occupied by his widow Alice into the mid 1920s. The history of the house from the mid 1920s into the early 1960s is cloudy, but city directories indicate that it was used as a rental house during most of that period. It was eventually purchased by Allen Arey who sold it to the present occupant Marshall Worsham in 1963.

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Rw 277 No. 248
Rainey-Worsham Rental House
603 S. Church Street
Ca. 1905
Contributing

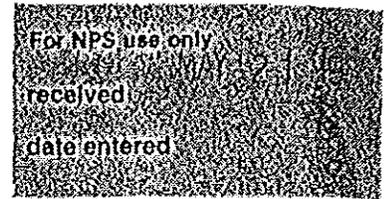
The early history of this inexpensive two-story early twentieth century house is obscure. The first owner revealed by a deed search is W. T. Rainey, Salisbury City Clerk, who owned the house in 1919. City directories and historical maps indicate that it was built about 1905 and used as a rental house. It was used by a series of owners and as a rental house before being purchased by Marshall Worsham, who occupies the adjacent house at 529 S. Church Street, in 1979. Worsham uses it as a rental house also. Originally covered in weatherboard siding, this two-story frame house is now covered in asbestos siding. It features a narrow, rectangular shape with a steep front gable roof and has a short rear ell that was probably original and appears on the 1913 Sanborn Map. It also features a pedimented porch supported by pairs and trios of square posts set on brick bases.

Rw 278 No. 249
Rainey-Proctor-Sloop House
607 S. Church Street
1913
Contributing

This interesting story-and-one-half brick bungalow was built in 1913 by W. T. Rainey, Salisbury City Clerk. Rainey sold it in 1914 to J. W. Proctor. Proctor was employed by the U.S. Postal Service and also served as President of the Iris Theatre and as director of the Salisbury Concert Band. Proctor resold the house to W. T. Rainey in 1919 and Rainey sold it in the same year to John A. Sloop. Sloop occupied the house through the 1920s and continued to own it as a rental house until his death in 1956. It remained in the Sloop family until it was purchased by the current occupant, Leon Barkley in 1979. Surrounded by a white picket fence which marks its special sense of place, the house features a steep clipped front gable metal roof with a large brick dormer protruding to one side. Other typical bungalow elements featured on the house include extended rafter ends and windows with divided upper sash. A flat roofed porch supported by brick posts extends across the facade and an original shed section extends from the rear.

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Rw 279 No. 250
 Glen H. Fleming House
 615 S. Church Street
 1940
 contributing

This two-story brick Colonial Revival house was built in 1940 by Glen H. Fleming owner of the Fleming Candy Company. Fleming occupied the house until his death in the 1970s and it was occupied by his widow Pearl until 1978. In 1978 Pearl Fleming sold it to the current occupant Theodore McKay. Typical of modest Colonial Revival domestic architecture it features a symmetrical composition balanced by one-story wings at each side. It also features a shallow gable end roof with arched attic vents. An interesting visual effect is created by the use of stone window sills and lintels and a gable roofed stone portico and steps which contrast the dark red brick of the exterior walls. The house sits on a flat lot surrounded by several trees and an extremely large two-story attached modern brick garage building occupies most of the rear of the lot.

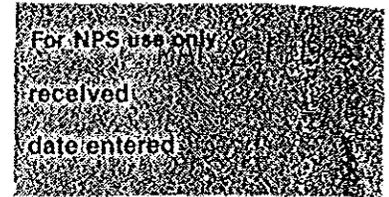
Garage-Noncontributing

Rw 280 No. 251
 McCanless-Busby-Thompson House
 128 W. Thomas Street
 1922
 contributing

This expansive two-story Colonial Revival house occupies a large corner lot and was built in 1922 by Charles McCanless, son of Napoleon Bonaparte McCanless. At the time he built the house McCanless was an accountant for the Newton Mill Company. By 1929 the house had been purchased by attorney J. C. Busby. Following Busby's death in the 1930s his widow Florence occupied the house into the 1940s before selling it to Emmet Thompson who occupied it into the 1960s. The house is now owned by John Cheek who purchased it in 1982. Like many of the Colonial Revival houses in this part of the district, the house features a symmetrical appearance balanced by a one-story wing to one side and a porte-cochere on the other. The facade features an elegant main entry simulating a large Palladian device with an arched portico with heavy dentil moldings set in a projecting two-story entrance bay. An exciting visual effect is created on the facade by the combination of different brick patterns. A standing soldier course and a diamond - shaped motif runs across the top of the first floor windows, while a corbelled V-shaped design decorates the projecting entrance bay, and a standing soldier course runs below the second floor windows. This exciting visual interest is continued by the high hipped roof, covered by green ceramic tile, which extends out over the

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exterior walls. The interior of the house maintains the exciting combination of elegant detail that characterizes the exterior. Entry to the house is gained through a vestibule which opens into a large foyer with a massive fireplace surrounded by a mantle with elegant molding and a shelf with heavy molded brackets.

Rw 281 No. 252
Henderson-Brown-Lanier Rental House
116 W. Thomas Street
1923
Contributing

The history of this two-story brick four square is unclear and it has not been confirmed by a deed search. City directories indicate that it was built in 1923. The constant change of occupants during the 1920s and the identification, in city directories, of occupants from the 1930s as renters, indicates that the house may have been built as a rental house. Its first known occupant was Dr. A. Henderson, who occupied it in 1924. From the late 1920s through the 1940s it was occupied by a series of renters before being purchased and occupied by Ivey S. Brown in the 1950s. It is now owned by Bruce Lanier who owns a nearby automobile dealership and uses the house as rental property. It is a typical brick four square with a symmetrical composition and a high hipped roof. A porch supported by tapered, wooden bungalow piers on brick bases stretches across the facade to form a porte cochere. A two-story frame shed, an original feature of the the house, extends from the rear.

Rw 282 No. 253
Mattox-Kirkman-Lanier Rental House
110 W. Thomas Street
1925
Contributing

This two-story brick four square was built in 1925 and is almost identical in appearance to the adjacent house at 116 W. Thomas, except that it has a one-story rear frame shed. It too may have originally been built as a rental house. City directories revealed that it was first occupied by Joseph Mattox. During the 1930s it was owned and occupied by C. V. Kirkman. According to city directories it was rented to a variety of occupants from the 1940s through the 1960s. It is also now used as rental property by Bruce Lanier.

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Rw 283 No. 254
McCanless-Spangler-Lanier Rental House
630 S. Main Street
1919
contributing

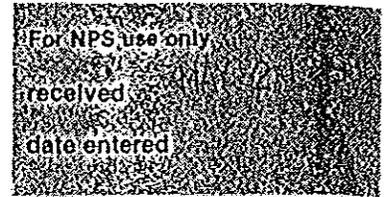
This expansive two-story stucco over concrete four square is one of the last of the large houses owned by prominent Salisbury citizens which once lined this section of South Main Street. The house was built in 1919 by Walter F. McCanless (1887-1958) a son of prosperous businessman Napoleon Bonaparte McCanless, whose house still stands on the opposite side of South Main Street. McCanless was a prominent Salisbury industrialist and entrepreneur who was involved in the establishment of several textile mills in Rowan County. For a more detailed account of McCanless's life see Davyd Hood's The Architecture of Rowan County. McCanless occupied the house until 1929 when he built a larger and more elaborate house. During the 1930s the house was purchased by J. M. Glover, a prosperous merchant, who sold it to L. S. Spangler in 1946. Spangler's widow Bessie sold the house to Bruce Lanier in 1960. Lanier, who owns a nearby automobile dealership, divided the house into several apartments. It features the typical rectangular box-like shape and high hipped roof with shed dormers of many Salisbury four squares. However, it also features a two-story hipped roof rear section and a projecting two-story hipped roof dormer bay on one side, which provides an asymmetrical appearance. A wraparound porch supported by squat, tapered wooden piers on brick bases with stuccoed concrete walls and a concrete tile floor extends to form a porte cochere. An interesting visual appearance is created by the lattice mullioned upper sash windows and the red ceramic tile roof which contrast with the house's light blue color and contrasting dark blue trim. Because of its adaptation to rental use, much of the interior has been altered. However, the foyer still contains an interesting built-in window seat flanked by built-in shelves.

Rw 284 No. 255
Huffman-Yancy House
115 W. Thomas Street
1922
Contributing

This typical one-and-one-half story weatherboarded frame bungalow was built by E. W. G. Huffman in 1922. It was sold in 1923 to Elizabeth Yancy. Yancy and her husband R. O. Yancy, manager of Franklin China Company, occupied the house through the 1940s and then used it as a rental house. Following R. O. Yancy's death, Elizabeth Yancy sold the house in 1976 to the present owner Bruce Lanier, who uses it as a rental house. Typical of

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frame bungalows built during the 1920s, the house features a steep side gable roof with large gabled dormers and extended rafter ends, which extends to form a porch supported by typical tapered, wooden piers on brick bases.

Rw 285 No. 256
Busby-Miller House
121 W. Thomas Street
1922
Contributing

This typical one-story brick veneer and stone bungalow was built in 1922 by attorney J. C. Busby, who purchased the house at 128 W. Thomas from Walter McCanless a few years later. Busby sold the house to U. Miller a local clerk in 1925. Miller continued to occupy the house until his death in the 1960s and it is still owned by his son U. Ray Miller, Jr. It features a side gable roof with extended rafter ends and an engaged screen porch with a broad front gable roof, a stone wall, and large tapered stone piers. Sanborn maps show that it was originally a brick veneer dwelling, but it is now covered in brick-patterned asphalt siding. A two-story frame garage with hipped roof occupies the rear of the lot.

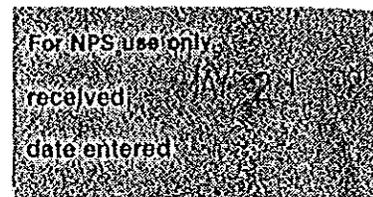
Garage-Contributing

Rw 286 No. 257
W. L. Walton House
127 W. Thomas Street
1928
Contributing

This two-story brick four square sits on a slightly elevated lot and is surrounded by various small shrubs. It features the typical symmetrical composition and hipped roof of the four square and has an entry composed of a multi-paned door and narrow sidelights found on many salisbury four squares built during the 1920s. A one story brick porch with stone trim and a broad front gable supported by brick piers runs across the facade and wraps around one side to form a porte-cochere. A small original one-story frame shed extends from the rear of the house. It was built in 1928 by W. L. Walton, owner of Walton Electric Company and is still owned by his widow Gertrude Walton.

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No. 258
Walton Apartments
129 W. Thomas Street
1940
Contributing

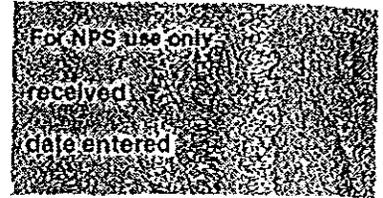
This two-story brick apartment house was built in 1940 by W. L. Walton, who operated the Walton Electric Co. and occupied the adjacent house at 127 W. Thomas St. Walton built the building on the site of a brick house built about 1915 by contractor J. C. Coggin. The building was known as the Walton Apartments and was owned by Walton until his death in 1973. Walton's widow Gertrude sold the building to Alexander Properties in 1974 and it was purchased by the current owner John A. Talbert in 1977. The apartment building sits on a slightly elevated lot and has a long rectangular shape with a portico supported by simple square posts. Standing soldier courses run along the top of the foundation and above each window opening.

Rw 287 No. 259
Coggin-Walton Apartment House
715 S. Church St.
Ca. 1915, 1940
Contributing

This two-story brick dwelling was built about 1915 by local contractor J. C. Coggin and originally occupied the present site of the adjacent Walton Apartments at 129 W. Thomas St. It was moved to its present location in 1940 when W. L. Walton built the apartment building. It was owned by Walton until his death in 1973 and used as an apartment house. It features a symmetrical composition with an extremely high hipped metal roof and projecting two-story gabled side bays. The front elevation contains a double entry with oval paned doors surrounded by wide sidelights and transom framed by a portico with paneled frieze supported by slender wooden columns. This portico, which according to local tradition replaces an original wraparound porch, is crowned by a projecting three-sided bay with dentil molding.

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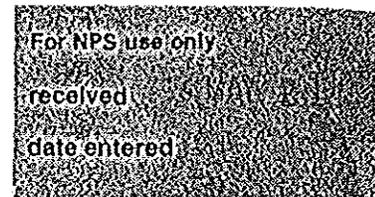
13

Rw 288 No. 260
Barringer-Bostian-Mills House
717 S. Church St.
1892
contributing

This two-story frame house is one of the oldest dwellings in this part of the district. It was built as a one-story frame house by R. M. Barringer in 1892. Barringer sold the house in 1894 to prosperous grocer R. Lee Wright, who also owned houses in the Brooklyn-South Square and North Long Street - Park Avenue Historic Districts. Although R. M. Barringer sold the house, Rowan County deeds reveal that he occupied the house until 1898 when R. Lee Wright sold it to J. M. Bostian. It is not known if Bostian occupied the house or used it as rental property, but it does appear on Miller's 1902 Map of Salisbury. The remaining history of the house is somewhat obscure. City directories indicate that by 1910 it was occupied by Vance Mills and that from 1910 into the 1950s it was occupied by Mills, his widow, and various Mills family members. It is likely that it was purchased before 1910 by Vance Mills and passed through the family into the 1950s. It was purchased by the current occupant Robbie Lee McBride in 1975. Sanborn Maps indicate that the second-story was added by Vance Mills during the period 1913-1922. Although much of the interior has been altered, two modest mantels and a stair with a heavy turned newel still survive.

Rw 289 No. 261
Bostian-Rodgers-Saffrit Rental House
721 S. Church St.
Ca. 1900
Contributing

This typical one-story weatherboarded frame turn-of-the-century house has a gable end roof with cornice returns, a symmetrical facade defined by a porch with plain square posts and a vase-shaped balustrade, and a rear shed which is probably original. A weatherboarded frame outbuilding probably built about the same time as the house occupies the rear of the lot. The early history of the house is cloudy, but it appears to have been built about 1900. It appears on Miller's 1902 Map of Salisbury and early city directories show that between 1917 and 1923 it was occupied by J. M. Bostian who owned the adjacent house at 717 S. Church St. In 1941 it was sold by W. L. Walton, who built the nearby Walton Apartments to J. B. Rodgers. City directories show that Rodgers had occupied the house since the 1930s. Rodgers occupied the house until his death and his widow Mary sold the house to the current owner Frances Saffrit in 1967. It is now used as a rental house.

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Rw 290

No. 262

Walter W. Miller House

727 S. Church St.

Ca. 1900

Contributing

Almost hidden from the street by trees, this two-story weatherboarded frame house, now covered in brick-patterned asphalt siding, is situated on a slightly elevated lot defined by a retaining wall of pink granite. Typical of modest dwellings built in Salisbury about the turn-of-the-century, it has an asymmetrical, L-shaped composition. It features a steep gable roof, a turned post porch with turned balustrade and decorative brackets, and a main entry with narrow sidelights. It was probably built about 1900 and appears on Miller's 1902 Map of Salisbury as the house of Walter Miller. City directories show that Miller, a railroad carpenter, occupied the house until his death in the 1940s. Following his death Miller's widow Margaret continued to occupy it into the 1950s after which time it was used as a rental house. It is now owned by the Atlantic Acceptance Corporation and used as a rental house.

No. 263

Knox-Chaney-Cranford House

731 S. Church St.

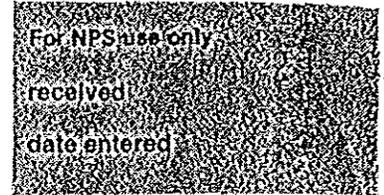
Ca. 1900

Fill-Noncontributing

The significance of this one-story weatherboarded frame bungalow has been reduced by an unsympathetic remodeling. It features a box-like shape with a high hipped roof with shallow dormers and is surrounded by various shrubs. However, its original weatherboards are now covered in asbestos siding, its original porch has been removed, and its main entry has been surrounded by an inappropriate modern colonial frame. It was probably built about 1900 and appears on Miller's 1902 map as the house of J. M. Knox. City directories show that during the period 1910 - 1950 it was owned and occupied by A. J. Chaney, a textile weaver for the Salisbury Mill. Chaney's widow occupied it into the 1950s. It is now owned and occupied by C. Wells Cranford.

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No. 264
Mattie M. Stutts House
7 35 S. Church St.
1950
Fill - Noncontributing

This modern frame bungalow is now covered in aluminum siding. It has a gable end roof and gabled porch supported by paired square posts. It was built by the current occupant Mrs. Mattie M. Stutts in 1950. Two frame outbuildings which predate the house and a greenhouse occupy the rear of the lot.

2 ~~Outbuildings-Noncontributing~~
Greenhouse- Noncontributing

Rw 291

No. 265
Thomas-Armstrong-Lentz House
738 S. Church St.
Ca. 1900, 1920
Contributing

This small weatherboarded frame dwelling is now covered in asbestos siding. It was built about 1900 and appears on Miller's 1902 map as a rental house owned by Julia Thomas. City directories show that it was occupied by mill worker J. D. Armstrong during the period 1913-1930. During the 1930s it was purchased by L. C. Lentz who occupied it until his death in the 1950s. It is still occupied by Lentz's widow Carrie. Typical of many small turn-of-the-century rental houses this house features an unadorned gable roofed asymmetrical composition. The present porch, featuring squat, tapered, wooden piers on brick bases, was probably added during the 1920s. The rear shed and frame outbuilding are probably original and appear on the 1913 Sanborn Map.

Outbuilding-Contributing

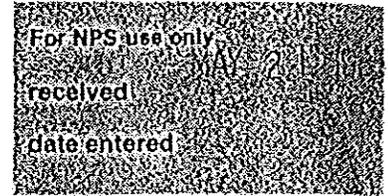
Rw 292

No. 266
Calloway-Clark Rental House
734 S. Church St.
Ca. 1900
Contributing

This typical one-story weatherboarded frame turn-of-the-century house is now covered in asbestos siding. It has a gable-end roof and a turned post porch and is surrounded by various shrubs. It's rear ell is probably original and appears on the 1913 Sanborn Map. It was probably built about 1900 and appears on Miller's 1902 Map of Salisbury. City directories show that from 1907 into the 1920s it was occupied by carpenter William Calloway

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and his widow Alice. Directories also show that it has been used as a rental house since the 1920s. It is now used as a rental house by the current owner David Clark.

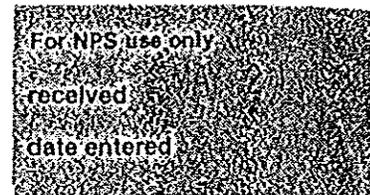
Rw 293 No. 267
Morgan-Hislop-Hartsell House
730 S. Church St.
1900
Contributing

Set on a slightly raised lot outlined by a low stone wall, this typical two-story turn-of-the-century dwelling has a symmetrical composition, a triple-A roof, a full-facade porch with tall tapered and fluted posts, and a projecting two-story entrance bay. Its rear shed and ell were probably original while a frame outbuilding and garage have extended rafter ends and appear to have been built about 1920. It was built as a rental house about 1900 by W. G. Morgan. In 1910, the house was purchased by E. M. Hislop, a spinning foreman at the Salisbury Mill. Hislop occupied the house until his death in the 1920s and the house remained in the Hislop family until 1931 when it was sold to William Hartsell. It remained in the Hartsell family until William Hartsell's heirs sold it to the current occupant Eddie Brown in 1980.

Rw 294 No. 268
George A. Hodge House
726 S. Church St.
1945
Fili-Noncontributing

This two-story weatherboard frame inexpensive Colonial Revival House was built in 1945 on the site of a previous dwelling by George A. Hodge and is still owned and occupied by his widow Ethel. Typical of Colonial Revival domestic architecture it has a gable-end roof and a symmetrical composition with a screened sleeping porch to one side. An arched gable roofed portico supported by slender columns frames the main entry. An original two-story ell with its own two-story shed extends from the rear of the house. A two-story frame rental house occupies the rear of the lot which is separated from the adjacent lot by a high hedge.

Rental House-Noncontributing

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No. 269
Ledwell-Lowder House
714 Church St.
Ca. 1905
Fill Noncontributing

The significance of this modest one-story frame house has been reduced by the addition of aluminum siding and the removal of its original porch. The house consists of two gable-end sections joined by a short passageway. A small shed extends from the rear section. It was probably built about 1905 and, according to city directories, was occupied from 1907-1930 by painter I. G. Ledwell. During the 1930s it was purchased by Richard E. Lowder and is still owned and occupied by Lowder's heirs.

Rw 295 No. 270
Downum-Ledwell-Kesler House
712 S. Church St.
1928
Contributing

This one-story frame bungalow sits on a slightly elevated lot and is surrounded by small shrubs. It features a square box-like shape with a hipped roof with exposed rafters which extends to form a porch supported by tapered, wooden piers on brick bases. It also has a one-story rear ell with a screen porch that was probably added after the original construction of the house. It was built by J. S. Downum about 1928 and during the 1930s was purchased by I. G. Ledwell, who built the adjacent house at 714 S. Church St. During the 1940s it was purchased by the present occupant O. T. Kesler.

Rw 296 No. 271
McKenzie-Ledwell-Clark House
708 Church St.
1903
Contributing

This typical one-story weatherboarded frame early twentieth century dwelling was built in 1903 by J. B. McKenzie. McKenzie sold it to painter I. G. Ledwell who owned and occupied the nearby house at 714 S. Church St. City directories show that Ledwell used it as a rental house until 1938 when he sold it to railroad machinist R. N. Clark, who had rented it since the 1920s. It remained in the Clark family until 1981 when it was purchased as a rental house by the current owner Hal Furr. Set on a slightly raised lot like many of the district's early twentieth century

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dwellings, the house is also surrounded by a variety of shrubs. It features a gable-end roof, a turned post porch, and rear ells, one of which has a small rear shed. These rear sections were probably original and appear on the 1913 Sanborn Map. A small frame garage built about 1920 occupies the rear of the lot.

Garage-Contributing

Rw 297

No. 272
C. I. Jones House
205 W. Thomas St.
1916
Contributing

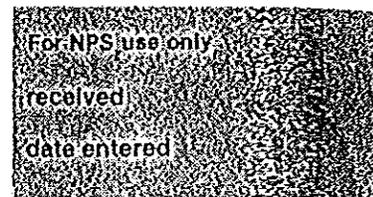
This large two-story weatherboarded frame four-square was built in 1916 by prosperous cotton broker C. I. Jones. Jones occupied the house until his death in the 1950s and his widow Mary sold it to Mary L. Vanwagenen in 1956. It was purchased by W. E. Johnson in 1965 and sold to the current occupant Charles Shepard in 1973. It occupies a large corner lot defined by a concrete retaining wall and a high hedge. It features the typical rectangular shape and high hipped roof with central dormer and exposed rafters of the four square. It also has a full-facade porch supported by slender columns and a main entry with paneled sidelights and a sunburst transom which provide a Colonial Revival motif. A frame garage built at the same time as the house sits just behind it and is approached by a narrow drive from S. Church St.

Garage-Contributing

Rw 298

No. 273
C. H. Kluttz House
213 W. Thomas St.
1916
contributing

This elaborate two-story frame Colonial Revival house was built in 1916 by prosperous farmer C. H. Kluttz. Kluttz, who later managed the Home Ice and Fuel Co., occupied the house until his death during the 1940s. It continued to be occupied by Kluttz's widow Daisy into the 1950s and was purchased by the current owner Hal Eugene Furr during the 1970s. It sits on a large elevated and landscaped lot and features the rectangular shape with hipped roof and large dormer of the typical four square. However, a strong Colonial Revival motif is provided by its symmetrical composition, wraparound pedimented porch with fluted columns, and dentil brackets which adorn the porch and roof eaves and dormer. This Colonial Revival motif is also maintained by an elegant main entry composed of a multi-paned door, leaded glass sidelights, and a fanlight fansom.

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Rw 299 No. 274
Sowers-Cress-Lewis House
215 W. Thomas St.
1919
Contributing

This two-story weatherboarded frame four square was built in 1919 by C. H. Kluttz, who occupied the adjacent house at 213 W. Thomas St., for his widowed sister Mrs. Minnie Sowers. Mrs. Sowers occupied the house into the 1940s before selling it to J. Demonte Cress. Cress occupied the house until his death in the 1960s and his widow Margaret sold the house to the current occupant Frank G. Lewis in 1966. Like most of the houses along the south side of the 200 block of W. Thomas St., this dwelling occupies an elevated lot. It has the typical box-like shape of the four square and features the typical hipped roof with projecting dormers and extended rafter ends. Its flat roofed porch with extended rafter ends is supported by pairs and trios of tapered posts set on brick bases and its main entry is surrounded by narrow sidelights and a multi-paned transom. Its one-story rear shed and frame garage were probably original and appear on the 1922 Sanborn Map. Like many bungalows and four squares built after World War I in Salisbury, the interior of the house contains a modest brick mantel with a flat face and heavy shelf and an open string stair with a square fluted newel.

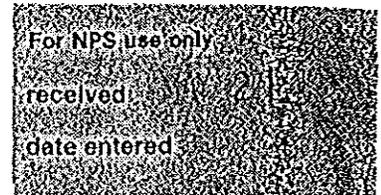
Garage-Contributing

Rw 300 No. 275
J. W. Zimmerman House
221 W. Thomas St.
1916
Contributing

This two-story brick veneer and wooden shingled four square was built in 1916 by successful dentist J. W. Zimmerman. Zimmerman occupied the house until his death in the 1940s and his widow Ollie occupied it until her death in the 1960s. The Zimmerman family sold the house to Spencer M. Lyerly in 1968 and Lyerly sold it to Gene S. Flynn in 1969. It was purchased from Flynn by the current occupant Michael J. Fuller in 1974. Like the other four squares along this side of W. Thomas St. it features a rectangular shape and a hipped roof with a central dormer and extended rafter ends. However, unlike the other nearby dwellings this house possesses an interesting combination of materials. The first floor and the side sleeping porch are built of common bond brick. The front porch and the arched and parapeted portico are also constructed of brick. This brick first level combines with a second-story sheathed with square sided wooden

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shingles. It's one-story rear shed and frame garage were original and appear on the 1922 Sanborn Map. The interior of the house features a closed stair and a living room mantel composed of simple square posts and a heavy shelf with dentil molding.

Garage-Contributing

Rw 301 No. 276
Cicero W. Smith House
225 W. Thomas St.
1922
Contributing

This two-story weatherboarded frame Dutch Colonial Revival dwelling was built in 1922 by conductor Cicero W. Smith. Smith occupied the house until his death in the 1960s and it was sold by Smith's heirs to the current occupant Homer S. Hurley in 1973. It features the steeply sloped gambrel roof with large front and rear shed dormers popular on Dutch Colonial Revival dwellings. It also features a first-floor sleeping porch with a flat roof defined by a squared-in-section balustrade with short square posts and supported by a single slender column. The Colonial Revival motif is continued by an arched hood supported by triangular brackets above the main entry. The rear shed and two-car frame garage are probably original and appear on the 1922 Sanborn Map.

Garage-Contributing

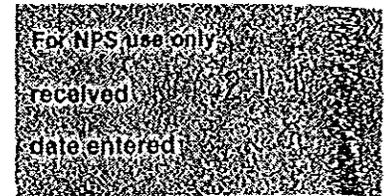
Rw 302 No. 277
Miller Family House
229 W. Thomas St.
1925
Contributing

This one-story weatherboarded frame bungalow was constructed in 1925 by R. B. Miller. Miller occupied the house until the 1930s when it was purchased by his son R. B. Miller, Jr. R. B. Miller, Jr. occupied the house until his death and it is still occupied by his widow Mrs. R. B. Miller, Jr. A typical frame bungalow, the house features a steep gable-end roof with exposed purlins. It also features an attached porch with a broad front gable with exposed purlins and a shingled face supported by pairs and trios of short posts set on stone bases. The house also features a shallow projecting three-sided bay. A rear section also features a broad gable roof with exposed purlins and a shingled face. A frame garage with hipped roof and extended rafter ends is probably original and occupies the rear of the lot.

Garage-Contributing

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Rw 303 No. 278
Dr. Irving E. Shaffer House
230 W. Thomas St.
1925
Contributing

Surrounded by a variety of small shrubs which mark its sense of place, this expansive story-and-one-half weatherboarded frame bungalow features a steep gable-end roof with large dormer and exposed solid purlins, which extends to form a porch supported by ornamental iron posts, which replace its original wooden pliers. It also features windows with divided upper sash and a main entry with a multi-paned door surrounded by narrow side-lights found on many Salisbury bungalows. A two-story frame garage with a high hipped roof is probably original and sits just behind the house. The house was built in 1925 by Dr. Irving E. Shaffer who occupied the house into the 1950s. It still remains in the Shaffer family and is occupied by Shaffer's daughter-in-law Jane Honeycutt Shaffer.
Garage-Contributing

Rw 304 No. 279
T. A. Snyder House
218 W. Thomas St.
Ca. 1931
contributing

This two-story brick Georgian Revival dwelling was built about 1931 by T. A. Snyder, president of the local Coca-Cola Bottling Company. It was occupied by Snyder until his death and later by his widow Blanche. Following the death of Blanche Snyder in the late 1960s, the house was sold by the Snyder family to Joe A. Jackson in 1973. Jackson sold the house to the current occupant J. Wade Watkins in 1981. Almost hidden from the street by a row of trees and situated on a lot given a special sense of place by a variety of small shrubs and a white picket fence, this house features the formal symmetry of the Georgian Revival style. It also features a hipped roof covered in green ceramic tile, a pedimented portico supported by fluted Corinthian columns which frames a main entry with side-lights and a fanlight transom, and a porte cochere supported by heavy brick piers. The roof eaves are also adorned with heavy dentil molding. A one-story rear section which forms a garage is probably original and extends from the rear of the house. The interior of the house maintains the elegant motif of the exterior through a combination of elegant mantels with slender paired columns and heavy shelves with Adamesque designs, a round ceiling medallion, and intricate crown molding.

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Rw 305 No. 280
Samuel M. Purcell House
214 W. Thomas St.
1916
Contributing

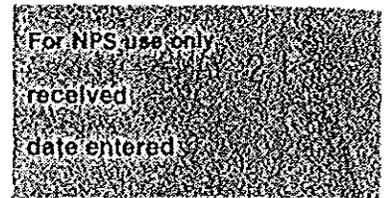
This two-story brick dwelling was built in 1916 by prosperous druggist Samuel M. Purcell. Purcell occupied the house until his death in the 1950s and it is still occupied by his widow Marion Purcell. Also hidden from the street by trees, this dwelling features the asymmetrical composition of late nineteenth and early twentieth century domestic architecture, which contrasts with the more symmetrical composition of most of the houses along the 200 block of W. Thomas St. It features a hipped roof with a projecting front gable as well as a projecting two-story side bay topped by a projecting roof gable. It also features stone window sills and lintels and a porch supported by tapered and fluted wooden piers. A two-story frame section with a small shed is probably original and appears on the 1922 Sanborn Map. The rear of the lot is filled with a variety of small shrubs and a one-story brick garage with segmentally arched windows and a hipped roof is located just behind the house.

Garage-Contributing

Rw 306 No. 281
J. M. McCanless House
206 W. Thomas St.
1918
Contributing

This two-story brick Colonial Revival house was built in 1918 by J. M. McCanless, one of the sons of prominent businessman Napoleon Bonaparte McCanless. J. M. McCanless operated a successful automobile dealership and occupied the house until his death in the 1940s. Following McCanless's death the house was occupied by his widow Beatrice and later by his granddaughter Mary C. McCanless Dawson, who occupied the house until her death in 1984. The house has the typical rectangular shape and hipped roof and symmetrical composition of the four square. The presence of stone window sills and lintels and brick quoining at the corners provides visual interest. The front porch is supported by pairs of slender columns on brick bases. The one-story rear section features the same brick quoining as the house and is original. The two-story brick rear section was added after the house was built and does not appear on the 1922 Sanborn Map. A two-story brick garage featuring the same quoining, hipped roof, and stone sills and lintels as the house sits just behind the house.

Garage-Contributing

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Rw 307 No. 282
Busby-Lampron House
200 W. Thomas St.
1919
contributing

This large story-and-one-half stone bungalow was built in 1919 by W. T. Busby, cashier of the Peoples National Bank. Busby occupied the house into the 1930s. By 1923 Busby was vice-president and secretary-treasurer of Newton Mill Co., the Middleburg Mill Co., and the Caro Metal Culvert Co. City directories show that he also served as president of the General Insurance and Loan Co. During the 1930s Busby sold the house to William Archer, local superintendent of the Yadkin Railroad and the High Point, Randleman, and Asheboro Railroad. In 1943 the house was purchased by S. G. Hasty, the superintendent of Salisbury schools. Hasty occupied it until his death in the early 1950s. Hasty's widow Mary sold the house to Octavius C. Godfrey in 1952 and Godfrey sold it to Anthony and Carolyn Lampron in 1962. It is still owned and occupied by Carolyn Lampron. It features the steeply sloped gable-end roof with exposed purlins and large shed dormer of other Salisbury bungalows. An attached porch with exposed rafters is supported by heavy square posts on stone bases which match the first-floor stone covering. The gable ends and the roof dormer are sheathed in weatherboards covered in stucco. An attractive brick fence defines the rear of the house's corner lot and an original one-story frame garage sits at the rear of the lot. The interior of the house reflects the influence of the Craftsman style and features a simple brick mantel with light shelf, oak trim and ceiling beams, oak pocket doors which separate the living and dining rooms, and leaded glass windows.

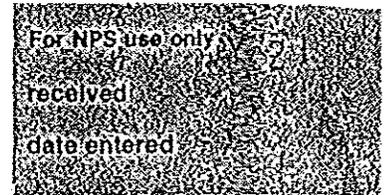
Garage-Contributing

Rw 308 No. 283
Weant-Graham-Weant House
612 S. Church St.
1915
Contributing

This typical early twentieth century one-story weatherboarded frame dwelling features an asymmetrical composition with front and side gables. Its porch, now screened, is supported by plain square posts. The lot upon which the house sits is now enclosed by a chain-link fence. The history of the house is obscure and could not be documented through a deed search. It was probably built in 1915 and according to city directories was occupied by plumber G. E. Weant in 1916. During the early 1920s it was occupied by insurance agent William Graham. By 1929 it had been occupied by boiler-maker W. W. Weant. During the 1930s city directories reveal that it was

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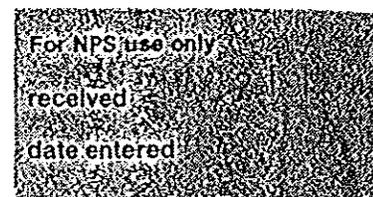
rented to a variety of occupants. During the period 1940-1980 it passed through a series of owners before being purchased by the current owner James Logan in 1981.

Rw 309 No. 284
Bostian-Guption House
610 S. Church St.
Ca. 1905
Contributing

This one-and-one-half story frame bungalow, now covered in aluminum siding was built about 1905 by J. M. Bostian. Bostian, a bill collector for the N.C. Public Service Co., occupied the house until about 1915. From 1916 to 1922 it was occupied by a series of renters until 1923 when it was purchased by traveling salesman J. M. Guption. Guption occupied the house into the late 1940s and then used it as a rental house. It remained in the Guption family until 1971 when it was sold by Guption's heirs. It was purchased by the current occupant Charles Smith in 1981. It features the typical steep gable-end roof with protruding dormer, which extends to form a porch supported by slender, tapered piers. The porch roof has been extended to form a modern carport and aluminum siding was added during the time the house was owned by the Guption family.

Rw 310 No. 285
Pinkston-Peeler Rental House
606 Church St.
1928
Contributing

This story-and-one-half brick bungalow was built in 1928 as a rental house by O. R. Pinkston. Pinkston sold the house in 1944 to J. M. Peeler who continued to use it as a rental house. It passed through a series of owners who also used it as a rental house before being purchased by the current owner Nash Isenhower in 1978. It is still used as a rental house. A typical bungalow, it also features a steep side gable roof with protruding dormer which extends to form a porch supported by tapered wooden piers and brick bases. Its gable ends are covered in asphalt siding.

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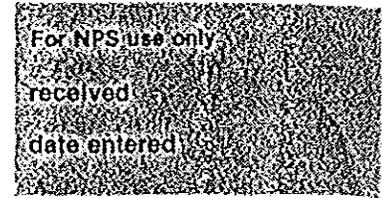
Rw 311 No. 286
Heilig-Hodge-Johnson House
600 S. Church St.
18 95, 1919
contributing

Partially hidden from the street by large trees, this two-story weatherboarded frame late Victorian dwelling is characterized by an asymmetrical composition and rich gable ornament. It features double front gables with rich sawn decoration, decorative brackets, and louvered vents. Its one-over-one double hung windows feature heavy shelf-like lintels found on several late Victorian dwellings in the Brooklyn-South Square and North Long Street - Park Avenue Historic Districts. Its front porch probably dates from about 1919 and is supported by tall, tapered, wooden piers set on brick bases. Its one-story rear sections appear to be original and appear on the 1922 Sanborn Map, the first map to show the dwelling. This late Victorian character is continued on the interior where symmetrically molded door and window surrounds, paneled wainscoting, and the arched entrances with decorative brackets combine with several handsome mantels to produce an eclectic interior. The living room mantels feature tall columns and heavy shelves, while a dining room mantel features lighter, turned decoration and a heavy shelf. The oldest dwelling in this part of the district, the house has an interesting history that is difficult to trace. The house was probably built about 1895 by Paul N. Heilig in the 500 block of S. Fulton St. and appears on Miller's 1902 Map of Salisbury as the estate of Heilig's widow Amelia. According to local tradition it was moved by the Heilig family to its present location prior to 1920. This local tradition is supported by a deed search. Rowan County Deeds reveal that H. G. Heilig, a son of Paul Heilig sold the house and a lot upon which it now sits to J. H. Hodge in 1919. Hodge, a showman and circus barker who was affiliated with various traveling fairs and carnivals, occupied the house during the mid-1920s and then used it as a rental house until he sold it in 1943. The house passed through a series of owners until it was purchased by the current occupant Joe B. Johnson in 1952.

Rw 312 No. 287
Hodge-Horton House
209 W. Marsh St.
Ca. 1930
Contributing

This two-and-one-half story weatherboarded frame house, now covered in aluminum siding, was built about 1930 by J. H. Hodge, who owned the adjacent house at 600 S. Church St. Hodge used it as a rental house until he

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sold it to J. N. Haden in the late 1940s. Haden then sold it to the current occupant S. J. Horton in 1948. Situated on a narrow lot, it features a long, narrow shape with a front gambrel roof. Its front porch features a flared roof supported by tall, tapered, wooden piers on brick bases, and is topped by a second floor portico. Its two-story rear section is probably original and appears on the 1935 Sanborn Map.

Rw 313 No. 288
Earnhardt Apartments
217 W. Marsh St.
Ca. 1940
Contributing

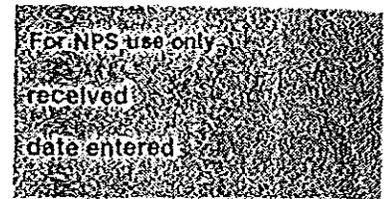
This two-story brick apartment building was built by C. W. Earnhardt in 1940 and remains in the Earnhardt family. It features a symmetrical composition, a high hipped roof with dormer, and a porch topped by an iron railing supported by slender columns.

Rw 314 No. 289
Coggin Family House
219 W. Marsh St.
1927
Contributing

This story-and-one-half weatherboarded frame bungalow was built in 1927 by local contractor J. C. Coggin. After Coggin's death it was occupied by his son Charles L. Coggin, a local attorney and superior court judge. The house remains in the family and is occupied by J. C. Coggin's granddaughter Anne Coggin. Now covered in aluminum siding, this small frame bungalow features clipped front and rear gables with exposed purlins. An engaged porch, now screened, is supported by slender wooden columns and also features heavy exposed purlins.

Rw 315 No. 290
Charlesworth-Wyatt House
227 W. Marsh St.
1925
Contributing

This one-and-one-half story brick bungalow was built in 1925 by railroad machinist C. S. Charlesworth. Charlesworth sold the house to railroad employee C. L. Wyatt in 1934. Wyatt occupied the house until his

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death in 1971 and his widow Margaret occupied it until 1975 when she sold it to H. C. Daniel. Daniel sold it to the current occupant Grace Beard in 1978. It features broad front offset gables covered in wooden shingles and a porch supported by short, fluted, wooden columns on brick bases.

Rw 316 No. 291
Elliot-Ousley-Preble House
229 W. Marsh St.
Ca. 1930
Contributing

The early history of this one-story brick bungalow is obscure. It was probably built about 1930 by J. A. Elliot, who is shown by city directories to have been its first occupant. By the 1940s, it had been purchased and occupied by H. L. Ousley, who occupied it into the 1960s before selling it to Valeeta Preble, the current owner. It features two broad offset front gables covered in asphalt siding and an enclosed porch supported by brick posts. A typical frame garage sits just behind the house and was probably built at the same time.

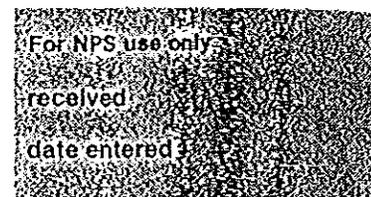
Garage-Contributing

Rw 317 No. 292
Ney Lynch House
228 W. Marsh St.
1935
Contributing

This story-and-one-half brick veneer dwelling was built in 1935 by railroad machinist Ney Lynch. Lynch occupied the house until his death in the 1960s and his widow Lenora still occupies the house. It features a symmetrical composition consisting of a central screened porch flanked by gabled wings. It also features a high hipped roof with two gable roofed dormers. The one-story rear shed appears to have been added after the original construction of the house.

Rw 318 No. 293
Yoe-Brown-Oakes House
224 W. Marsh St.
Ca. 1937
Contributing

This one-story brick veneer house was built about 1937 by local architect T. H. Yoe. During the 1940s the house was purchased by Leo A. Brown, manager of the Salisbury Advance Store. Brown occupied the house into the

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1960s before selling it to the current owner Flossie Oakes. It features a symmetrical facade with a steep gable-end roof, and an enclosed glass sleeping porch on one side. It also features a pedimented entry with greek key molding. The one story rear section was added after the original construction of the house.

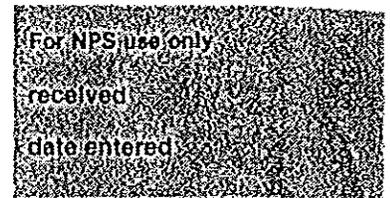
Rw 319

No. 294
Gallagher-Maupin-Earle House
216 W. Marsh St.
1928
Contributing

The early history of this one-story weatherboarded frame house is obscure. City directories reveal that it was built in 1928 and first occupied by bookkeeper J. E. Gallagher. Directories also reveal that during the 1930s and early 1940s it was occupied by a series of renters. Its first reference in Rowan County Deeds shows that in 1945 it was sold by Grace C. Maupin to E. C. Earle, owner of a successful office supply store. City directories show that E. C. Earle rented the house to his son Gordon Earle who purchased it in 1950. Gordon Earle sold it to W. A. Streiff in 1974 and it was purchased by the current occupant Robert White in 1978. Now covered in asbestos siding, the house features a side gable roof with exposed purlins and a front gable porch with exposed purlins and a louvered vent supported by tall, fluted columns. A modern Colonial Revival motif is provided by an entry with dentil molding and narrow sidelights. One-story side and rear additions do not appear on the 1935 Sanborn Map and according to local tradition were added after the construction of the house.

No. 295
Saunders Apartments
204 W. Marsh
Ca. 1965
Intrusion -Noncontributing

This one-story brick veneer apartment building was built about 1965 on the site of a late Victorian dwelling built by the Heilig family.

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Rw 320 No. 296
Felts-Dzelzitis House
522 S. Church St.
Ca. 1912
Contributing

This typical early twentieth century two-story weatherboarded frame house was built about 1912 by woodworker J. W. Felts. Felts occupied the house until 1920 and for the next several decades it was occupied by a series of renters. During the 1950s it was purchased by Harry Griggs who occupied it until 1961 when he sold it to the current occupant Karliss Dzelzitis. Typical of modest dwellings built in Salisbury during the first years of the twentieth century, the house features a symmetrical, triple-A roof, and gabled porch. Its one-story rear ell is probably original and appears on the 1913 Sanborn Map.

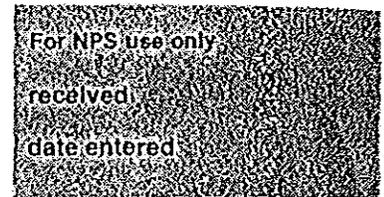
Rw 321 No. 297
Edwards-Shufford House
520 S. Church St.
1916
Contributing

This typical two-story weatherboarded frame four square features a symmetrical box-like shape, a high hipped roof, and a porch supported by tall, tapered, wooden piers. Set on a slightly elevated lot, the house is framed by small shrubs and trees. Its one-story rear section is original and a simple gable roofed frame garage sits just behind the house. It was built in 1916 by G. V. Edwards, a gas fitter for the North Carolina Public Service Co. Edwards occupied the house into the 1920s when he sold it to J. S. Shufford. Shufford occupied the house until his death in the 1960s and his widow Edith occupied it until 1968 when she sold it to the present occupant Daniel Wright.

Garage-Contributing

No. 298
Fred A. Ayash
514 S. Church St.
1950
Fill-Noncontributing

This modern one-story brick veneer house with a side gable roof and a gabled porch hood was built in 1950 by Fred A. Ayash. It is still occupied by his widow Jana Ayash.

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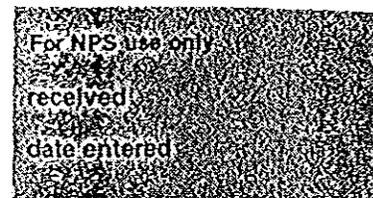
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Rw 322 No. 299
Ray-Kanoy Rental House
506 S. Church St.
Ca. 1905
Contributing

The early history of this one-story weatherboarded frame house is obscure and has not been resolved by a deed search. It was probably built about 1905 by the Heilig family who owned much of the area bounded by the current streets of South Church, W. Marsh, W. Monroe, and S. Jackson. Rowan County Deeds reveal that J. D. Heilig sold a parcel of land in the vicinity of the house to W. L. Ray in 1921, however no dwelling is mentioned in the deed. Other deeds, however, show that W. L. Ray sold the house to his daughter and son-in-law Ruth and J. W. Lentz in 1926. Ray maintained a life estate in the house and at his death the house passed to Lentz, who sold it to the current owner Hubert Kanoy in 1957. It is used as a rental house. The house consists of an original side gabled section with a projecting shed roof porch with a small decorative front gable, tapered wooden piers on brick bases and a vase-shaped balustrade. The hipped and gabled roof rear section appears to incorporate an original ell and a more modern addition with a small shed entry bay at one side.

Rw 323 No. 300
Charles S. Heilig House
513 S. Jackson St.
1937
Contributing

This expansive two-story brick veneer dwelling was built by Charles S. Heilig in 1937. Heilig assumed the operation of the Taylor Mattress Co. in 1929 after the death of his father J. D. Heilig, who had operated the company since 1916. In 1930 Charles Heilig was joined in the operation of the company by his brother James D. Heilig. They acquired ownership of the company from their mother in 1940. Heilig died in 1982 and the house is now occupied by his widow. Built on a large corner lot and separated from the street by a row of trees, the house features a symmetrical three bay facade composed of french doors on either side of the main entry. The side gable roof extends to form a second-floor balcony supported by extremely large triangular brackets, which stretches across the entire facade. An original three-story brick ell extends to the rear of the house and contains a garage on the bottom level.

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Rw 324 No. 301
Albert R. Monroe House
519 S. Jackson St.
Ca. 1937
Contributing

This one-story weatherboarded frame house was built about 1937 by Albert R. Monroe, Advertising Manager for the Salisbury Evening Post. The house is still owned and occupied by Albert Monroe. The house sits on a landscaped lot which slopes from front to rear and has several large trees. It features an asymmetrical composition with front and side gables and an engaged porch with an arched gallery supported by square posts. The sloping lot allowed for the creation of a basement garage at the rear of the house.

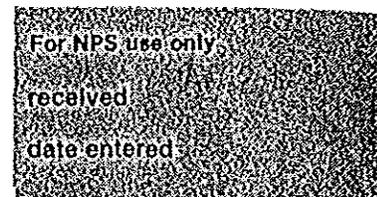
Rw 325 No. 302
Wright-Snyder House
230 W. Marsh St.
1927
Contributing

This attractive one-story brick English cottage is almost hidden from the street by a variety of trees and shrubs. It was built by local mortician J. L. Wright in 1927. Following Wright's death the house was occupied by his widow Ila and it passed from Mrs. Wright to her daughter and son-in-law Elizabeth and William Snyder, the current occupants. It is characterized by an asymmetrical composition featuring bands of leaded glass windows which provide an elegant appearance. The influence of the English cottage is seen in the steep flared gable which tops a recessed entry flanked by heavy columns, and in the louvered eyelid dormers which protrude from the hipped roof. Great visual interest is provided by the combination of multi-colored brick, concrete window sills, and by the horizontal brick courses with concrete key-stones which run above the windows. The handsomely landscaped rear lot contains a one-story brick garage built of the same multi-colored brick as the house.

Garage-Contributing

Rw 326 No. 303
Glover-Sned House
300 March St.
1926
Contributing

This expansive two-story brick four square was built in 1926 by F. M. Glover, owner of a local shoe store and a son of J. W. Glover a prosperous

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merchant who built houses in the Brooklyn-South Square Historic District. It features the typical symmetrical shape and hipped roof of the four square. A formal motif is provided by the heavy dentil molding along the eaves and the lighter molding on the pedimented porch supported by fluted wooden columns which frames a main entry with narrow sidelights. It is constructed of dark red brick with deeply naked joints and features a standing soldier course on the main facade which separates the first and second floors. The one-story rear wing, sleeping porch, and porte cochere are original, as is the one-story brick garage situated just behind the house. F. M. Glover, builder of the house, occupied it until his death in the 1940s and his widow Lottie Glover occupied it into the 1950s when she sold it to W. H. Sned. Sned's widow Cornelia still occupies the house.

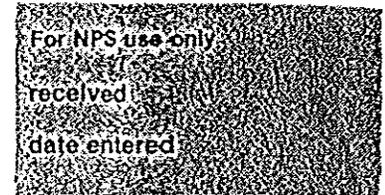
Garage-Contributing

Rw 327 No. 304
Webb-Julian House
306 W. Marsh St.
1927
Contributing

This two-story brick four square was built in 1927 by J. W. Webb. Webb occupied the house into the 1930s before selling it to Mrs. Lucille T. Julian. Much of the recent history of the house is obscure, but deeds do show that it was purchased by the current owner Ross Penley in 1980. It features the rectangular shaped and hipped roof with a central dormer of the typical four square. Its front porch is supported by tapered wooden piers on brick bases and extends to form a porte cochere. The two-story hipped roof rear section is probably original and appears on the 1935 Sanborn Map.

Rw 328 No. 305
Harper-Sheehan House
310 W. Marsh St.
1927
Contributing

Similar to its neighbor at 306 W. Marsh St., this two-story brick four square has a rectangular shape, a hipped roof with central dormer, and a porch supported by tapered wooden piers on a brick wall. An individual identity is provided by the green ceramic tile which covers the roof. The house was built in 1927 by M. E. Harper, manager of a local auto dealership. During the 1930s it was owned by M. R. Brockman and during the 1940s it was purchased by J. A. Sheehan, manager of the Ramey-Miller Motor Co. It is still owned and occupied by Sheehan's widow Katherine.

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Rw 329 No. 306
 Sowers-Sapp House
 314 W. Marsh St.
 1937
 Contributing

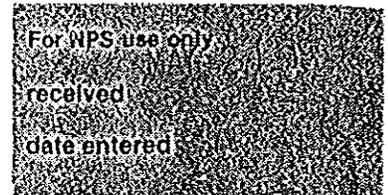
This two-story frame dwelling was built in 1937 by Phillip K. Sowers, a local dairyman. During the 1940s it was purchased by O. C. Sapp, vice-president of the Ramey-Miller Motor Co. The house is still owned and occupied by Sapp's widow. Set on a slightly elevated lot and surrounded by small trees and shrubs, the house has been covered in aluminum siding. It features a symmetrical facade, a gable-end roof, and a main entry framed by smooth pilasters and a triangular pediment with dentil molding. A small open porch at one side is supported by slender wooden columns. The one-story gabled roof section that extends to the rear of the house is a more recent addition.

Rw 330 No. 307
 Heilig-Dees House
 529 S. Fulton St.
 Ca. 1905
 Contributing

One of the finest late Victorian houses in this part of the district, this two-and-one-half-story stucco over frame dwelling was built about 1905 by Herman G. Heilig. City directories show that the house was also occupied by Heilig's brother, attorney John G. Heilig. In 1917 Herman Heilig deeded the house to his daughter Marian Heilig Dees and her husband J. R. Dees, operator of a local shoe store. During the 1940s the house was purchased by Edward S. Bebe and by the 1950s it had been divided into several apartments. It is still used as rental property and is owned by a local corporation. Occupying a large corner lot and separated from the street by a low hedge and large trees, the house is characterized by the asymmetrical composition and massing so popular in late Victorian architecture. It features a high hipped roof with projecting front and side gables with decorative brackets and a three-story corner tower. Its wraparound porch, set on a stone foundation features a pedimented entry supported by trios of wooden Tuscan columns and large square wooden posts and a turned balustrade. Because of its adaptation as apartments most of its original interior has been destroyed. Only portions of the original symmetrically molded door and window surrounds with round corner blocks remain in a few of the five apartments.

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Rw 331 No. 308
Samuel T. Trexler House
519 S. Fulton St.
Ca. 1936
Contributing

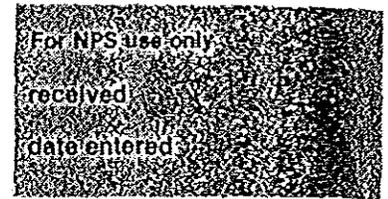
Prosperous businessman Samuel T. Trexler built this dignified two-story brick Colonial Revival house about 1936. At the time he built the house Trexler was a director of the Salisbury Cotton Mill. Trexler occupied the house until his death in the late 1950s and his widow Mattie lived in the house until her death in 1977. The house was sold out of the Trexler family in 1979 when it was purchased by the current owner Ned Storey. Approached by a circular driveway and surrounded by a variety of landscaping which provides a special sense of place, the house has the symmetrical composition and steep gable roof with cornice returns so popular on Colonial Revival houses. Its Colonial Revival character is further enhanced by a heavy dentil cornice, tall, double hung twelve-over-twelve windows, a portico supported by Tuscan columns, and by gable lunettes on either side of the tall exterior end chimneys. The interior is laid out around a spacious foyer from which a graceful curved open-string stair rises to the second floor. The dignified elegance of the interior is characterized by the living room mantel featuring pairs of slender columns and Adamesque ornament.

Rw 332 No. 309
Kesler-Fisher House
520 S. Fulton St.
Ca. 1925
Contributing

This two-story brick four square was influenced by the Georgian Revival style. Also approached by a later circular driveway and surrounded by a variety of landscaping, the house is characterized by a symmetrical composition, balanced by a sleeping porch on one side and a porte cochere on the other side. The house also features a high hipped roof with extended eaves decorated with large wooden brackets, which also line the eaves of the sleeping porch and porte cochere. A Georgian Revival motif is provided by the main entry composed of narrow sidelights and a fanlight fansom of leaded glass framed by a pedimented portico with decorative brackets supported by trios of slender, fluted wooden columns. The interior of the house is given an open and spacious effect by the bands of tall multi-paned windows which run across the facade and the use of several sets of french doors which allow rooms to be opened into adjoining rooms. A classical interior motif is provided by the mantel with fluted columns,

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dentil molding and a tiled surround. The house was built about 1925 by prosperous merchant T. M. Kesler who sold it to successful banker J. L. Fisher in 1931. Fisher, who served as mayor of Salisbury from 1927 to 1931 moved from a house on Park Avenue in the North Long Street - Park Avenue Historic District. The house passed from Fisher's widow Nolah to her daughters in 1971 and is now owned and occupied by George F. Kluttz, a grandson of J. L. Fisher.

Rw 333 No. 310
Dr. F. B. Spencer House
528 S. Fulton St.
Ca. 1926
Contributing.

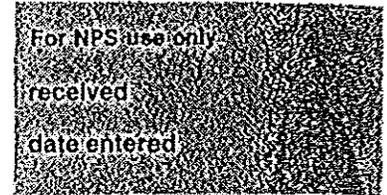
This elegant brick veneer four square was built about 1926 for prominent Salisbury physician F. B. Spencer. It is still owned in 1985 by Spencer's son Allen, also a prominent local physician. The house is one of sixteen structures in Rowan County designed by prominent Charlotte architect Louis H. Asbury. Asbury (1877-1975) was born in Charlotte and was graduated from Trinity College in Durham in 1900. Following his graduation, Asbury studied architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and eventually joined the New York architectural firm of Rossiter and Wright. He later became associated with the prominent Boston firm of Cram, Goodhue and Ferguson. Asbury moved his architectural practice to Charlotte in 1908 where he continued to practice until his retirement in 1957. During the first part of the twentieth century, Asbury became one of the most prominent architects in Piedmont North Carolina and achieved a wide reputation for his churches, residences, and schools.

The house features a symmetrical composition balanced by one-story wings at each side. Two first-floor french doors with fanlight transoms flank a monumental portico with a hipped roof covered in concave ceramic tile supported by trios of wooden columns which frames a main entry surrounded by leaded glass. The same pyramidal hipped roof with ceramic tile also covers the main rectangular section of the house as well as the two one-story wings. A two-car garage with the same tiled roof sits just behind the house.

Garage-Contributing

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No. 311
Donald E. Nussman House
415 W. Marsh St.
1948
Fill -Noncontributing

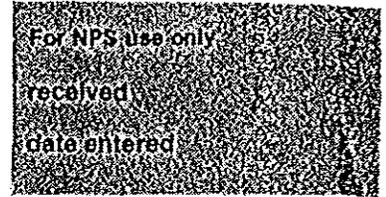
This rambling one-story gable roofed brick house was built in 1948 by Donald E. Nussman, vice-president and later president of Goodman Lumber Co. It is still owned by Nussman. Although it is more modern than most dwellings in the district, its size, style, and set back allow it to be classified as fill.

Rw 334 No. 312
E. A. Goodman House
602 S. Fulton St.
1936
Contributing

E. A. Goodman, president of Goodman Lumber Co. and the Home Building and Loan Association, built this impressive two-story brick Colonial Revival dwelling in 1936. After Goodman's death in 1978 the house passed to his widow Frances and then to his daughter Sara and her husband Don Nussman, who built the adjacent house at 415 W. Marsh St. Nussman sold it to the current owner Vincent Watkins in 1978. Sheltered from the street by trees and shrubs, the house possesses a symmetrical composition with side gable roof, interrupted by gabled dormers, and a porch supported by trios of ionic columns which frames a main entry surrounded by sidelights and a fanlight transom. An original one-story brick ell and two-story brick garage extend to the rear of the house along the Marsh St. side of the lot which is defined by a low stone wall. When they built the house the Goodman's planned to occupy the bottom floor and rent the upper floor. Therefore, the house was designed around a curious plan featuring a narrow hallway running across the house in which the stairs rise from a side entrance. This plan provided a private entrance to the upper floor when the lower floor was partitioned. The living room and dining room feature oak ceiling beams and the living room contains an elegant mantel with fluted pilasters, dentil molding, and Adamesque ornament. A downstairs bedroom mantel features a flat face of glazed brick and a heavy wooden shelf and was designed with a built-in fan to force heated air into the room.

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Rw 335 No. 313
E. H. Harrison House
608 S. Fulton St.
Ca. 1905
Contributing

This one-and-one-half story brick and frame dwelling was built about 1905 by E. H. Harrison, part owner of the McCubbins and Harrison Co. Harrison occupied the house into 1930s. Between the late 1930s and 1972 it was used by various owners as a residence and as rental property. It was purchased by the current occupant Donald E. Sunding in 1972. Almost completely hidden from the street by trees, various shrubs and a low hedge, the house has a brick first floor topped by a steep front gable, now covered in aluminum siding, which covers the original weatherboard frame siding. Tall, narrow, gabled dormers erupt from the roof at the rear and sides and a porch supported by tall, slender wooden columns stretches across the facade. Modern frame garage and storage buildings sit just behind the house.

Garage-Noncontributing

Storage Building-Noncontributing

Rw 336 No. 314
Harry-Weant House
618 S. Fulton St.
1928
Contributing

A. W. Harry, manager of the local Belk-Harry Department Store, built the two-story brick four square in 1928 on the site of an earlier frame house. Harry occupied the house until his death in 1945 and it was occupied by his widow Roberta until her death in 1954. After Roberta Harry's death it passed to her only surviving heir Louis Harry Coch who sold the house to Fannie Kelly Kesler Weant in 1955. It passed through the Weant family to the current occupant George Weant, Jr. in 1977. -Set off from the street by a low hedge and surrounded by small shrubs, the house possesses a symmetrical composition featuring a high hipped roof with gabled dormer and decorative brackets along the extended eaves. A portico supported by tapered wooden columns frames a main entry with narrow side-lights. The one-story rear frame section was original.

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Rw 337 No. 315
Neeley-Goodman House
622 S. Fulton St.
Ca. 1900
Contributing

This modest two-story weatherboarded frame house, now covered in asbestos siding, was built as a rental house by M. A. Neeley about 1900 and appears on Miller's 1902 Map of Salisbury. The house was bequeathed by M. A. Neeley to Minnie C. Stimson who sold it to R. V. Goodman in 1945. It has remained in the Goodman family and is now owned by Thomas R. Goodman. Typical of modest turn-of-the-century construction, the house features an asymmetrical composition with steep front, side, and rear gables with cornice returns. It's original porch has been altered and is now supported by modern iron posts. The two-story rear ell is probably original and appears on the 1913 Sanborn Map, while the two-story rear shed was probably added at a later date and does not appear on the 1922 Sanborn Map.

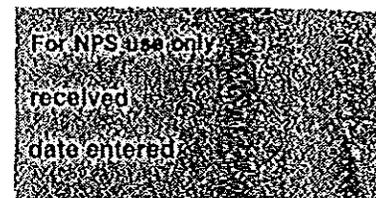
Shed-Noncontributing

Rw 338 No. 316
Watson-Andrews House
628 S. Fulton St.
Ca. 1895
Contributing

Now under rehabilitation by the current owner/occupant Malcolm Parada, this two-story late Victorian weatherboarded dwelling is one of the oldest houses in this section of the district. It was built about 1895 by local banker W. G. Watson. Following Watson's death about 1910 the house was occupied by his widow Amanda. After Amanda Watson's death, prior to 1920, the house passed to her daughter Eleanor Watson Andrews who had married T. Wingate Andrews, the first principal at Boyden High School and later superintendent of Salisbury schools. Eleanor Andrews occupied the house until her death in 1951 and the house was bequeathed to her daughter Virginia Smoot who occupied the house until 1967 when she sold it to Victor Yost who adapted it for rental use. It was purchased by the Historic Salisbury Foundation from Yost's widow Eva and sold to the current owner in 1981. It is characterized by the asymmetrical L-shaped composition typical of late Victorian dwellings. The house's Victorian character is further emphasized by the steep gable roof decorated with pendant brackets and louvered diamond-shaped vents, and its wraparound porch with turned posts and balustrade. Three gable roofed ells as well as a two-car garage extend from the rear of the house. Sanborn Maps indicate that one of the ells was original, while the other sections have been added by subsequent

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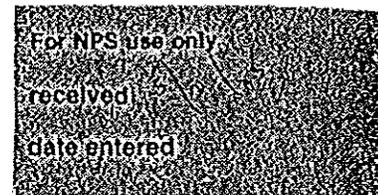
owners. Although the house has been beautifully rehabilitated by the owner, much of the interior was destroyed during the period when the house was adapted into several apartments. Still remaining, however, are a handsome stair with large turned newel and balustrade and two varieties of mantels. Some of the mantels feature heavy shelves and posts with a diamond shaped motif, while others feature heavy molded brackets and light turned decoration.

Rw 339 No. 317
H. W. Palmer House
427 W. Thomas St.
1922
Contributing

This story-and-one-half stucco over frame bungalow sits on a terraced lot. It features a steep, clipped side gable roof with long front and rear shed dormers and a porch supported by tall, tapered wooden piers set on brick bases. Its one-story rear shed is original. It was built in 1922 by railroad baggage master H. W. Palmer. Palmer occupied the house into the 1950s and it passed through a series of owners before being purchased by the current occupant John Blakney in 1977.

Rw 340 No. 318
Hodgin-Kelly House
421 W. Thomas St.
1922
Contributing

This typical one-and-one-half-story weatherboarded frame bungalow features a steep side gable roof with shingled ends and exposed purlins and a broad front gable porch with a shingled face supported by heavy, tapered wooden piers. The house sits on an elevated lot with an original frame garage and a stuccoed outbuilding at the rear. Its early history has not been uncovered through a deed search. Although its original owner cannot be accurately identified, city directories show that it was built in 1922 and first occupied by Western Union lineman C. D. Hodgin. Hodgin occupied the house through the 1920s and it was occupied by a series of renters until purchased by the current occupant James E. Kelly in 1971.

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Rw 341 No. 319
Bean-Ellington House
700 S. Fulton St.
1916
Contributing

This two-story weatherboarded frame house was built in 1916 by W. R. Bean, a local real estate broker and a son of M. L. Bean a prosperous distiller. Rowan County deeds provide little information about the remaining history of the house. However, city directories indicate that the house was occupied by I. S. Brown, vice-president of the Salisbury Motor Co. and S. F. Harris, president of the Caro Beverage Co., during the 1920s. From the 1930s into the 1950s the house was owned and occupied by local dentist R. H. Ellington. It is now owned and occupied by Mrs. Louise Raver, a daughter of R. H. Ellington. It features an asymmetrical composition with broad front and rear gables with exposed rafters, and tall, narrow windows with lattice mullioned upper sash on the front elevation. A porch with a broad gable similar to the roof and supported by pairs of slender columns stretches across the facade. An original one-story section extends from the rear of the house and an original frame garage sits just behind the house.

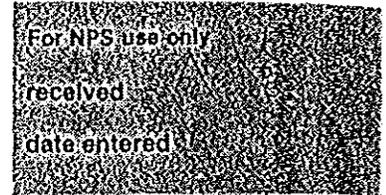
Garage-Contributing

Rw 342 No. 320
Simpson-Foushee House
706 S. Fulton St.
1916
Contributing

This two-story weatherboarded frame house is almost completely hidden from the street by large trees. It was built in 1916 by H. T. Simpson, president of the Simpson-Peacock Co., a wholesale grocery firm. It was occupied by Simpson into the 1950s when it was purchased by insurance agent H. S. Foushee. The house passed to Foushee's widow Nellie following his death and her heirs sold it to the current occupant Charlie Walters in 1981. Typical of many large but modest houses built in Salisbury during the second decade of the twentieth century, the house possesses an asymmetrical composition with a hipped roof and projecting front gable. A hipped roof porch supported by tall, slender wooden columns stretches across the facade and a three-sided gable roofed two-story bay projects from one side. A two-story rear section is original and appears on the 1922 Sanborn Map.

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Rw 343

No. 321

John Van Hanford House

712 S. Fulton St.

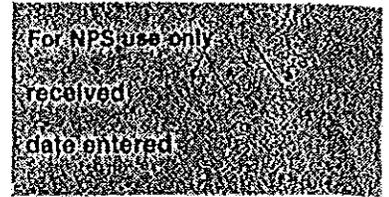
1937

Contributing

William H. Peeps, a prominent Charlotte architect designed this two-and-a-half story Tudor Revival House for John Van Hanford. Constructed in 1937 by the Hugh B. Pinkston Co., the house is still occupied by Mrs. Hanford. John Van Hanford (1893-1978) moved to Salisbury from Carbondale, Illinois with his father John Wilbur Hanford who established the Salisbury Greenhouses. John Van Hanford entered the family greenhouse business and, after his father's death, assumed operation of firm, renamed J. Van Hanford, Florist. The builder's son John Van Hanford, Jr. later entered the firm as did his grandson. The firm today operates under the name Hanford's. John Van Hanford's daughter May Elizabeth was born in 1936 and grew up in the house. She was educated at Duke and Harvard Universities and at Harvard Law School. Elizabeth Hanford served in a variety of governmental positions and married United States Senator Robert Dole of Kansas in 1975. In 1980 Mrs. Dole was appointed as President Reagan's assistant for public liaison. She was the first woman named to a position in the Reagan administration. Mrs. Dole continued her rise in governmental affairs and was sworn into office as Secretary of the Department of Transportation in 1983. The use of a variety of material and the asymmetrical combination of different architectural elements creates a structure with a high degree of visual interest. Two gabled two-story bays project from the front of the house and are highlighted by an imaginative combination of stone, brick, stucco, and half-timbering. Stone is used in a decorative rather than a structural manner. The chimney features randomly inlaid stonework reaching halfway up its stack and the main entrance, framed by diamond pane side lights and transom, is set in a molded stone surround. The elegant interior features a graceful curved stair with turned balustrade which rises from the foyer and tudor arches which open to rooms on either side of the foyer. The living room contains an especially elaborate mantel with a heavy shelf, dentil molding, fluted pilasters, and a large mirrored over-mantel which extends the entire height of the wall.

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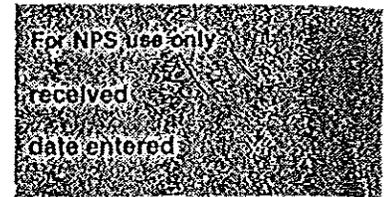
Rw 344 No. 322
Hunter-Purvis House
716 S. Fulton St.
1917
Contributing

A combination of local tradition, information from Rowan County Deeds, and city directories indicates that this one-and-one-half-story weather-boarded frame bungalow was completed in 1917. It was built by J. C. Hunter and used as a rental house until 1918 when Hunter sold the house to Belle Hicks Purvis. Local tradition states that the mother of Belle Hicks Purvis actually purchased the house as a wedding present for her daughter and son-in-law, local dentist S. P. Purvis. Purvis occupied the house until his death in the 1940s and his widow Belle occupied it until her death in the 1970s. In 1974 the Purvis family sold it to Jay F. Hooper who sold it to the current owner, Harold D. Saffrit in 1978. Similar to other Salisbury bungalows built just after World War I, the house features a steeply sloped side gable roof, with projecting dormers at the front and rear. The roof extends to form a porch featuring elongated Tudor arches supported by tapered brick piers. Although a 1926 fire and later remodelings have altered the original interior, an interesting living room mantel with a brick face and a heavy wooden shelf with decorative brackets still survive in the house.

Rw 345 No. 323
Bean-Cathey-Gillam Rental House
722 S. Fulton St.
Ca. 1905
Contributing

Local tradition states that J. P. Cathey, part owner of the Cathey Buggy Company, incorporated portions of an outbuilding associated with the M. L. Bean estate when he built this house. Information from local deeds, city directories, and Sanborn Maps, however, indicate that the house was built about 1905 as a rental house by Mary Bean, widow of M. L. Bean, a prosperous distiller whose estate occupied most of the west side of the 700 block of S. Fulton St. Mary Bean's heirs sold the house to J. P. Cathey in 1914 and Cathey occupied the house until his death. In the early 1950s, Cathey's widow Coral occupied the house and deeded it to her son R. A. Cathey in 1952. The present owner Russell Gillam purchased the house from Cathey as a rental house in 1967. Hidden from the street by trees and overgrown shrubs, the house consists of a rectangular shaped main section with a hipped roof and full-facade porch supported by tall, wooden columns. The first floor facade has been altered by the creation of two front

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entrances when the house was divided into apartments during the late 1960s. The one-story rear section appears to have been added by 1913 when it appears on Sanborn maps.

Rw 346 No. 324
Palmer-Reisner House
730 S. Fulton St.
1918
Contributing

This typical one-story weatherboarded frame bungalow was built in 1918 by W. L. Palmer, manager of the Salisbury Motor Car Company. Palmer occupied the house during the 1920s before it was purchased by C. F. Reisner, owner of the Salisbury Hardware Co. in the 1930s. Following Reisner's death during the 1940s the house was occupied by his widow Maude and his son C. F. Reisner, Jr. who sold the house to O. B. Gynn in 1971. The house is still occupied by Gynn's widow Iris. The house has a box-like rectangular shape with a broad front gable porch supported by tapered wooden piers on stone bases. A small shed addition has been added to the rear of the house to create a carport.

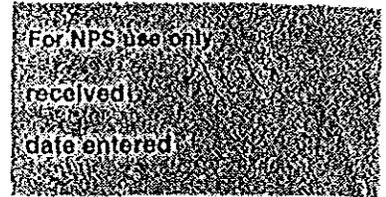
No. 325
Vacant Lot
800 S. Fulton St.

Rw 347 No. 326
McKenzie-Neel-Goodman Rental House
804 S. Fulton St.
Ca. 1905
Contributing

This expansive two-story weatherboarded frame house is now covered in asbestos siding. It features an asymmetrical composition with a hipped roof, an L-shaped porch with wooden columns, and tall double hung windows. The two-story rear section features smaller, square windows and appears to have been added between 1922 and 1935. The house was built by J. H. McKenzie, owner of the Rowan Hardware Co. about 1905. McKenzie sold the house to Dr. J. M. Neel in 1920 and Neel occupied it until his death in 1950. Neel's heirs sold the house to E. A. Goodman in 1951 and Goodman divided the house into several apartments. Following Goodman's death in 1978 his heirs sold it in 1981 to the current owner who uses it as a rental house.

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Rw 348 No. 327
 Collett-Goodman Rental House
 810 S. Fulton St.
 1917
 Contributing

Webster Collett, vice-president of the Graff-Davis-Collett Building Supply Co., built this story-and-one-half dwelling in 1917. Collett occupied the house into the 1930s and it passed through several owners before being purchased by E. A. Goodman, a prosperous lumber dealer, as a rental house in 1949. Goodman's heirs sold the house to the current owner in 1981. It is still used as a rental house. It has a very high hipped roof with protruding front and rear dormers and steep side and rear gables. A gabled porch with brick posts on brick bases wraps around the front elevation and the double entry was probably added during the late 1940s as the house was adapted for rental apartments. The rear sections feature an interesting shed device which projects from the side of the house and is supported by a row of oversized triangular brackets.

No. 328
Floyd Apartments
803-805 S. Fulton St.
Ca. 1948
Fill-Noncontributing

This two-story brick veneer apartment house was built about 1948 by the current owner Joe V. Floyd on the site of an earlier frame dwelling built about 1913. The T-shaped house features steep gable ends with diamond-shaped louvered vents and asphalt siding and a symmetrical six bay facade. A one-story frame shed stretches across the rear of the house and cinderblock garage and paved parking lot take up the rest of the house's lot.

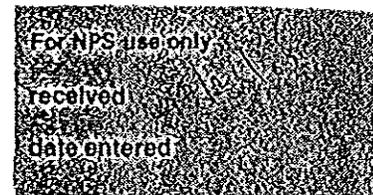
Garage-Noncontributing

Rw 349 No. 329
 Watson-McKenzie House
 801 S. Fulton
 1912
 Contributing

Contractor W. D. Watson built this two-story weatherboarded frame house in 1912. It is characterized by an asymmetrical composition with front, side, and rear gables with cornice returns and round star-shaped vents. It also has a pedimented wraparound porch supported by tall columns, which is now enclosed on one side. The one-story gabled rear

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section is original and appears on the 1913 Sanborn Map. The house was built by Watson who occupied it until 1917 and it was occupied by several families, perhaps as renters, during the 1920s before being purchased in the late 1920s by J. H. McKenzie, a local hardware merchant, who built the house at 804 S. Fulton St. The house is still owned by McKenzie's daughter.

Rw 350 No. 330
Rouser Villa Apartments
731 S. Fulton St.
Ca. 1936
Contributing

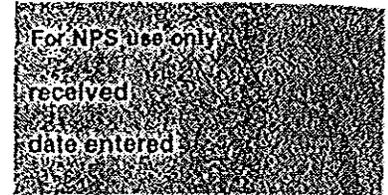
Built by H. A. Rouser about 1936, this two-story brick veneer apartment building remained in the Rouser family until it was purchased by the current owner in 1977. The building is set back from the street and surrounded by small shrubs. Influenced by the Colonial Revival style it features a side gable roof, corner quoining, and a main entry framed by fluted pilasters and a broken pediment. The symmetrical five bay facade is divided into equal sections by frame pilasters which extend the full height of the house.

Rw 351 No. 331
McCubbins-Rouser House
727 S. Fulton St.
1870, 1920
Contributing

Prominent Salisbury business and civic leader James Samuel McCubbins (1822-1899) built this impressive two-story frame dwelling in 1879. McCubbins moved to Salisbury prior to the Civil War and established himself as a respected and prosperous merchant and civic leader. McCubbins was involved in a wide variety of mercantile, financial, industrial, and agricultural activities in Salisbury and Rowan County. For a more detailed account of McCubbins's life see Davyd Hood's The Architecture of Rowan County. McCubbins built the house in 1879 after he moved back to Salisbury from his Mill Bridge farm and occupied it until his death in 1899. Following McCubbin's death the house passed to his widow Mary Elizabeth and was sold to Annie E. Gaskill, the widow of McCubbins's business associate J. D. Gaskill in 1905. The following year the house was sold to L. L. Gaskill who rented it to a series of occupants before selling it to J. H. Wooley, a local cotton merchant, about 1910. Wooley occupied the house until 1917 when he sold it to Harold Allen Rouser and his wife Mary Edna

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McCubbins (1803-1952), the daughter of the builder's nephew and namesake James Samuel McCubbins, Jr. (1849-1924). The house remained in the Rouser family until purchased by the current owner and converted into apartments in the 1960s. The handsome two-story Italiante dwelling features a gable end roof with a steep front gable decorated with bargeboards featuring bosses and other moldings. The expansive Colonial Revival porch with dentil molding and groups of Tuscan columns, as well as the present main entry and the elegant foyer with tall columns, dentil, and scroll-like molding was added by Harold Rouser in an early 1920s remodeling.

No. 332

Rouser Apartments

723 S. Fulton St.

Ca. 1950

Fill - Noncontributing

This two-story brick apartment building was built about 1950 by the Rouser family and still remains in the family. Because of its age, style, set back, and orientation on its lot it is classified as fill.

Rw 352

No. 333

J. D. Lawrence House

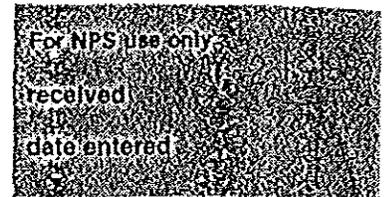
719 S. Fulton St.

Ca. 1905

Contributing

This two-story frame house was built about 1905 by J. D. Lawrence, part owner of the Julian-Lawrence Grocery Co. Lawrence occupied the house until his death in 1929 and the house passed to his daughter Grace who sold it in the 1950s. It passed through a series of owners before being purchased by the current occupant in 1976. Typical of many large yet modest dwellings built in Salisbury during the first decade of the twentieth century, the house is characterized by an asymmetrical composition featuring a hipped roof with projecting a wraparound porch supported by slender wooden columns. Now covered in asbestos siding a one-story gable end weatherboarded section, originally used as a kitchen is attached. This section may not have been originally attached to the house, but is shown on Sanborn Maps to have been attached by 1913. A one-story frame garage dating from about 1920 occupies the rear of the lot.

Garage-Contributing

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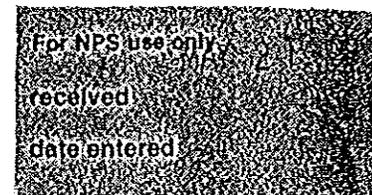
Rw 353 No. 334
Gallimore-Campbell-Deaton House
707 S. Fulton St.
1901
Contributing

One of the more enthusiastically decorated of the district's late Victorian houses, this two-story weatherboarded frame dwelling features a symmetrical composition topped by a side gable roof with cornice returns, diamond-shaped louvered vents, and molded pendant brackets. Its doors and windows feature arched lintels with bosses and its pedimented porch features square posts, molded brackets, and a turned balustrade. The lot upon which the house was built was purchased by O. S. Gallimore in 1890, but this house was probably not built until 1901 when Gallimore first mortgaged the property. Gallimore defaulted on his mortgage in 1906 and the house was purchased by prosperous merchant W. L. Campbell, co-owner of the Brittan & Campbell Co., a local dry goods business. Campbell occupied the house until 1918 when he sold it to J. C. Deaton, Rowan County Register of Deeds. Deaton also defaulted on his mortgage in 1933 and the house was repossessed by Wachovia Bank. Since the 1930s the house passed through several owners, most of whom used it as a rental house. It was purchased by the current occupant in 1981. Its rear section appears to have been added after the house was built, but does appear on the 1913 Sanborn Map, the first map on which the house is shown.

Rw 354 No. 335
Heilig-Campbell House
701 S. Fulton St.
Ca. 1900
Contributing

The history of this two-story weatherboarded frame house is somewhat cloudy. It appears on Miller's 1902 Map of Salisbury as the property of A. Sidney Heilig (1865-1905) a prosperous lawyer whose family owned the area bounded by Marsh, Fulton, Jackson and Church Streets. Heilig may have built it about 1900. From 1907 to 1920 city directories show that it was occupied by a variety of families, perhaps as renters. It was purchased in 1920 by merchant W. L. Campbell who moved from the adjacent house at 707 S. Fulton St. It remained in the Campbell family until purchased by the current occupant in 1973. Typical of modest early twentieth century dwellings in Salisbury it has a triple-A roof and a symmetrical composition with a two-story projecting entrance bay. It also features a pedimented porch supported by thick, tapered wooden piers on a stone wall that may have been added about 1920 when Campbell purchased the house.

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No. 336
William Campbell, Jr. House
325 W. Thomas St.
Ca. 1940
Contributing

This two-story brick veneer dwelling with front and side gables and an arched entry was built about 1940 by cotton buyer William Campbell, Jr. Campbell's father owned the adjacent house at 701 S. Fulton St. and deeded this lot to his son. Campbell's heirs sold it to the current occupant in 1973. The house is surrounded by a variety of landscaping and although it does not contribute architecturally to the district it can be classified as fill.

Rw 355 No. 337
McCanless-English House
317 W. Thomas St.
1912
Contributing

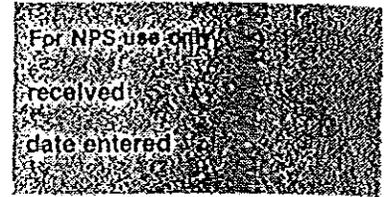
This two-story weatherboarded frame house, now covered in aluminum siding, was built in 1912 by John McCanless, a son of prominent Salisbury businessman, Napoleon Bonaparte McCanless. McCanless then sold the house in 1913 to the McCanless Real Estate Co., which had been organized by McCanless and John D. Heilig. The company sold the house in 1913 to J. R. Maynard, an owner of the Maynard Brothers Piano Co. Maynard occupied the house until 1924 when he sold it to local attorney and superior court judge T. G. Furr. Furr sold the house in 1931 to E. H. Miller and Miller sold it to James A. English in 1939. The house is still occupied by English's widow Lucille. The house is characterized by an asymmetrical composition featuring broad front, side, and rear gables with rectangular and round louvered vents and a turned post porch with light carved gallery. Two rear shed additions were added after 1922.

Rw 356 No. 338
Heilig-Dyer Rental House
313 W. Thomas St.
Ca. 1900, 1920
Contributing

This two-story frame dwelling appears on Miller's 1902 Map of Salisbury as the property of S. Heilig. It was probably built about 1900 by Sidney Heilig, a local attorney whose family owned the land along W.

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Marsh St. The house passed through a series of different owners until it was purchased as a rental house by George Moses Dyer in 1942. It remains in the Dyer family and is used as a rental house. The house consists of a two-story gable-end section sheathed in novelty siding. Although the one-story rear sections appear on the 1913 Sanborn Map, they are sheathed with more typical weatherboards, as is the gabled dormer, and were probably added after the construction of the house. The porch supported by tall, tapered wooden piers may also be an addition.

Rw 357 No. 339
George Moses Dyer House
305 W. Thomas St.
1919
Contributing:

George Moses Dyer, a railroad conductor, built this brick veneer four square in 1919 after purchasing the lot upon which it is built from the McCanless Real Estate Co. Typical of Salisbury four squares, it has a rectangular shape and symmetrical composition with a hipped roof with central dormer. The house also features slightly arched first floor windows and a porch supported by heavy, tapered wooden piers. The one-story brick veneer rear section is original, but the second-story frame shed addition was added after 1922. The house passed to George Moses Dyer, Jr., in 1951 and still remains in the family.

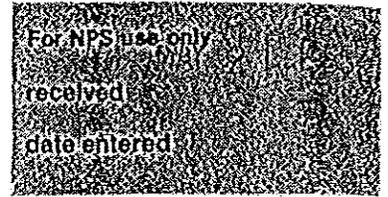
Rw 358 No. 340
Chunn-Hudson House
303 W. Thomas St.
1915
Contributing

A deed search has failed to enhance the early history of this two-story weatherboarded frame house. It was built in 1915 and first occupied by Sallie Chunn. From the 1920s into the 1950s it was owned and occupied by attorney J. G. Hudson. It was purchased by the current occupant in 1978. A hipped roof tops the rectangular shaped dwelling which features tall, multi-paned windows, and projecting front and side gabled bays. Its porch is supported by tapered wooden columns set on a wall covered in wooden shingles and its first-floor windows feature lattice-mullioned upper sash. A small frame garage also built about 1916 sits at the rear of the lot facing S. Jackson St.

Garage-Contributing

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Rw 359 No. 341
McCanless-Goodman-Yost House
300 W. Thomas St.
1927
Contributing

This brick four square is the first of a row of five almost identical houses built in 1927 by Walter F. McCanless, a son of prominent Salisbury businessman Napoleon Bonaparte McCanless. W. F. McCanless purchased the land along the north side of W. Thomas St. from the Heilig family in 1927 and built these dwellings as investment houses. He rented most of them for a few years before selling them to other investors or owner occupants. This house was sold to prosperous lumber dealer E. A. Goodman in 1934. Goodman used it as a rental house before selling it to Victor H. Yost in 1937. Yost, assistant manager and later vice-president of the Belk-Harry Store, occupied the house until his death and it is still occupied by his widow. It features the typical rectangular shape and hipped roof with central dormer so popular in the four squares in this part of the district. The roof is covered in ceramic tile and a porch supported by squat, wooden piers stretches across the facade to form a porte cochere. The two-story rear brick section is original.

Rw 360 No. 342
McCanless-Smith House
304 W. Thomas St.
1927
Contributing

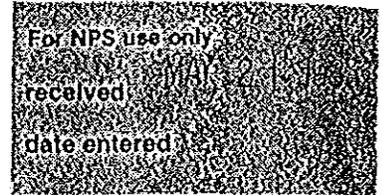
This two-story four square is almost identical to its neighbor at 300 W. Thomas St. except that it has a one-story rear section. It was also built by W. F. McCanless in 1927. It was used alternately as an owner occupied and rental house by a series of owners before being purchased by the current occupant Roy W. Smith in 1956.

Rw 361 No. 343
McCanless-Weant Rental House
314 W. Thomas St.
1927
Contributing

Another in the series of rental houses built in 1927 by W. F. McCanless, this two-story brick four square is similar in appearance to its neighbors at 300 and 304 S. Thomas St. except that it has an asphalt

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shingle roof instead of ceramic tile, and it has an original two-story frame section at the rear. McCanless rented the house until 1934 when he sold it to George Weant. The house passed from Weant to his widow Margaret and then to his son George Weant, Jr. in 1971. It then passed through several owners before being purchased by the current owner in 1980.

Rw 362 No. 344
McCanless-Gladden House
318 W. THOMAS St.
1927
Contributing

Although the early history of this two-story brick four square is obscure, its appearance, which is almost identical to its neighbors, and the knowledge that W. F. McCanless built the adjacent houses, indicates that this house also was built as an investment house by McCanless in 1927. It is identical to its neighbor at 314 W. Thomas St., except its plan is reversed. It was used as a rental house for most of its history before being purchased by the current owners Wayne and Dolores Gladden in 1971.

Rw 363 No. 345
McCanless-Stanco Realty Co. Rental House
320 W. Thomas St.
1927
Contributing

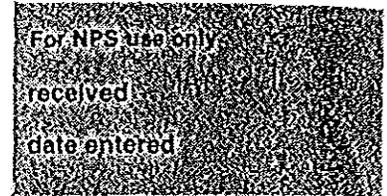
Identical to its neighbor at 318 W. Thomas St., this brick four square was also built in 1927 by W. F. McCanless. It was owned by a series of owner-occupants as well as investors before being purchased by the current owner in 1980. The longest term of ownership was that of the Stanco Realty Co. which owned the house from 1937 to 1957.

Rw 364 No. 346
Heilig-Hennessee House
324 W. Thomas St.
1927
Contributing

Mary Heilig built this two-story brick four square in 1927 and used it as a rental house before selling it to her daughter Elizabeth and her son-in-law William E. Hennessee, a commercial artist, in 1945. It remained in the Hennessee family until 1977 when it was purchased by the current owner.

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Like the other nearby four squares built by Walter F. McCanless, this house has a box-like rectangular shape and a high hipped roof. Its symmetrical composition is balanced by a porte cochere and an open porch supported by brick piers which extend from each side. The main entry, influenced by the Colonial Revival style, features narrow multi-panel sidelights and is framed by a short columned portico.

Rw 365 No. 347
Heilig-Watkins House
629 S. Fulton St.
1916
Contributing

Rowan County deeds reveal that this frame four square, now covered by aluminum siding is one of three similar rental houses built by Mary Heilig on the property of her husband J. D. Heilig. From the late 1920s into the 1950s the house was owned and occupied by salesman P. J. Watkins. A typical four square, the house has a rectangular shape topped by hipped roof with dormer, and a portico supported by slender wooden columns.

Rw 366 No. 348
Heilig Family Rental House
627 S. Fulton St.
1916
Contributing

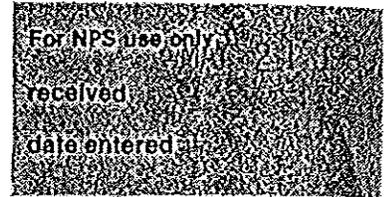
Mary Heilig also built this typical frame four square with a hipped roof in 1916 on land owned by her husband J. D. Heilig. Its porch may have originally been supported with slender columns, but now features artistic iron posts. The house passed to Mary Heilig from her husband J. D. Heilig in 1927 and she deeded it to her sons Charles and James Heilig, owners of the Taylor Mattress Co. in 1943. The house then passed through numerous owners before being purchased by the current occupant in 1974.

Rw 367 No. 349
Heilig-Swain House
623 S. Fulton St.
1916
Contributing

This frame four square differs from its immediate neighbors to the south in the extended rafters on its roof. It also has slender wooden

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porch columns. It was built in 1916 by Mary Heilig. During the period 1917 to 1923 it was occupied by Almira Goody Koontz. Since the late 1940s it has been occupied by the current owner Clay Swaim.

No. 368 No. 350
Heilig-Weant Rental House
613 S. Fulton St.
Ca. 1905
Contributing

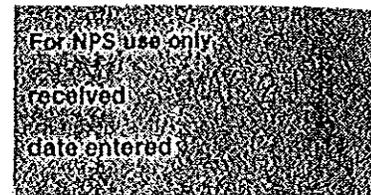
The early history of this story-and-one-half weatherboarded frame dwelling is unclear and has not been confirmed by information from deeds or city directories. It appears to have been built between 1905 and 1910 and was probably originally owned by the Heilig family who owned the land upon which the house sits. It does not appear on Miller's 1902 Map of Salisbury and does not appear on Sanborn maps until 1913. In the late 1920s it first appears in city directories which reveal that it was occupied by renters into the 1950s. Local deeds reveal that it was purchased from the Home Savings and Loan Co. by Fanny Kelly Kesler Weant in 1963. Mrs. Weant used it as a rental house and bequeathed it to George Weant III. Weant sold the house in 1976 and it was purchased by the current owner in 1979. It features an asymmetrical composition with projecting front and side gables and a high hipped roof. A turned post porch with sawn brackets stretches across the facade. The front dormer may have been added after 1922, when Sanborn maps show the house as a one-story dwelling, and a one-story rear shed has been replaced by a modern wooden deck and a raised frame ell.

Rw 369 No. 351
Heilig-Miller House
607 S. Fulton St.
Ca. 1905
Fill - Noncontributing

The basic shape and form of this one-story frame house is very similar to the adjacent house at 613 S. Fulton St. This house may originally have had a turned post porch and been identical in appearance to its neighbor. However, the removal of its porch, the addition of large multi-panel windows on the main facade, and the addition of aluminum siding has reduced its significance. It too was probably built about 1905 as a rental house by the Heilig family and in 1917 was deeded by H. G. and P. A. Heilig and J. R. and Marian Heilig Dees, all heirs of Paul N. Heilig, to Lilly Heilig. Lilly Heilig used it as a rental house until 1931 when she defaulted on her mortgage and the house was repossessed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance

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Co. The company sold the house to P. N. Peacock in 1942 and he occupied it into the 1960s. It is now owned and occupied by Henry Haywood Miller, Sr.

Rw 370 No. 352
Heilig-Raney House
603 S. Fulton St.
1928
Contributing

This two-story brick four square, influenced by the Colonial Revival style, was built in 1920 by Dr. Herman G. Heilig who built the house on the adjacent corner in 1905. The house was designed for Heilig by prominent Charlotte architect Martin E. Boyer (____-1970), who was known for his handsome Colonial Revival and Georgian Revival residences. Heilig sold the house to C. F. Raney, secretary-treasurer of the Raney-Cline Motor Co. during the 1930s. The house still remains in the Raney family. Occupying a large corner lot enhanced with a variety of landscaping, this four square is given a Colonial Revival motif by arched second-floor windows with tall shutters with half-moon designs and attic lunettes. An original brick shed extends from one side of the house and a projecting three-sided bay from the other side while a brick arcade defines the side of the dwelling. An original two-car brick garage is attached to the rear of the house.
Garage-Contributing

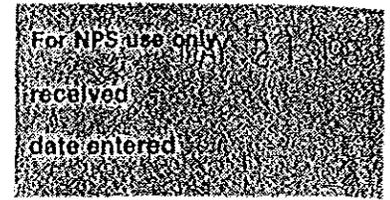
Rw 371 No. 353
Sibley-Owen House
325 W. Marsh St.
1925
Contributing

This two-story brick four square was built in 1925 by R. L. Sibley, operator of a local lumber business. It was used as a rental house during the 1930s and purchased by Arnold W. Owen, owner of the South Steel and Erection Co. It is still occupied by Owen's widow. Typical of most Salisbury four squares, the house has a rectangular shape with a hipped roof with exposed rafter ends. A small portico and open porch to one side are supported by plain square posts. The one-story rear section was added after the house was built and does not appear on the 1935 Sanborn Map. The front of the house is framed by attractive landscaping and the one-story brick garage built at the rear of the house also is surrounded by various shrubs.

Garage-Contributing

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Rw 372 No. 354
Former St. John's Lutheran Church Parsonage
309 W. Marsh St.
1931
Contributing

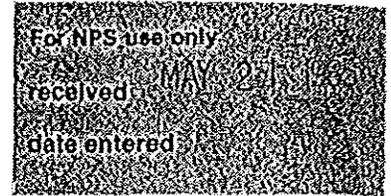
This two-story brick house features a symmetrical composition with decorative brick quoining at the corners and a side gable roof with arched, louvered vents. A porch supported by brick posts set on a brick wall stretches across its facade to form a porte cochere at one side. A one-story brick rear addition with a basement garage was added after the house was completed and does not appear on the 1935 Sanborn Map. The house was built in 1931 as the parsonage of St. John's Lutheran Church from brick donated from Isenhour's Brickyard. During the 1930s city directories show that it is occupied by Rev. M. L. Stirewalt the church's pastor. During the 1940s it was occupied by Rev. D. Pleasant Brown, and by Rev. A. Frank Egrid, pastor of the church during the 1950s. It was purchased by the current owner John G. Vander Gast in 1971.

Rw 373 No. 355
Yancy-Wentz-Edwards House
303 W. Marsh St.
1925
Contributing

This story-and-one-half brick and frame bungalow features the typical steep gable-end roof of the bungalow which extends to form a porch supported by heavy tapered piers. The roof is interrupted by a large front dormer and a smaller rear dormer. The main entry features narrow multi-paned sidelights found on many Salisbury bungalows. It was built in 1925 by R. F. Yancy, manager of the Monarch China Co. During the 1930s it was purchased by C. H. Wentz. Wentz was local manager of the Thomas and Howard Co., a director of the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce and president of the local Kiwanis Club. During the early 1940s the house was purchased by the current occupant R. G. Edwards, a local distributor for the American Oil Co.

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Rw 374 No. 356
T. C. Fisher House
301 W. Marsh St.
1925
Contributing

T. C. Fisher, part owner of Fisher-Thompson Hardware Co., built this expansive brick four square in 1925. Fisher occupied the house until his death in 1973 and the house was sold to Charles E. Snellgrove in 1974. In 1975 it was purchased by the current occupant Claude F. Burnham. Hidden from the street by a group of large trees, the house consists of a large rectangular brick section with a high hipped roof with extended eaves with decorative brackets and a porch supported by heavy brick piers. The facade is characterized by tall, narrow multi-paned windows. Original side and rear sections give the house a rambling appearance on its large, landscaped corner lot.

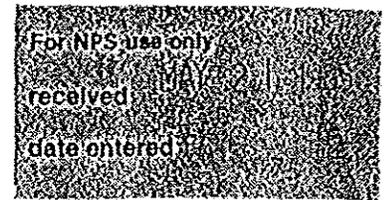
Rw 375 No. 357
Dungan-Fleming-Nicholas House
612 S. Jackson St.
1928
Contributing

This expansive two-story brick Dutch Colonial Revival house was built in 1928 by R. C. Dungan, president of the Zenith Chemical and Guano Co., as well as president of the Salisbury Country Club. During the 1940s it was purchased by D. A. Fleming and during the early 1950s it was purchased by Dan M. Nicholas, a prosperous businessman and philanthropist who provided for the development of Dan Nicholas Park in eastern Rowan County. The house is still owned and occupied by Mrs. Dan Nicholas, a prominent member of Salisbury society. The house is characterized by the symmetrical composition and gambrel roof so typical of Dutch Colonial Revival domestic architecture. Small attic lunette reinforce the Colonial Revival motif and the house is surrounded by a variety of landscaping which gives it a formal appearance. A small frame garage building built about the same time as the house occupies the rear of the lot and the one-story rear brick addition was added in 1968.

Garage-Contributing

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Rw 377 No. 358
S. H. Kress Building
300 S. Main St.
1910
Contributing

The lot upon which this two-story brick Neo-Classical commercial building was built was purchased by the S. H. Kress Co. in 1907. The building, however, was not built until 1910. The building's original drawings, now in possession of the owner, reveal that it was designed for the Kress Co. by architects Jullius Zeitner and Seymour Burrell of New York City. These drawings also show that the building had a classical columned and pedimented portico in the center of its main facade and columned, recessed porches along each side, which were removed during a 1935 remodeling and expansion. During the first twenty-five years following its completion the building housed the operations of the Kress Store on its first floor and basement level, while the second floor housed well-appointed two and three bedroom apartments and single rooms. In 1935, however, the Kress Co. expanded its merchandising operations into the basement level and remodeled the upper floor for use as storage space. It was during this remodeling process that the classical portico on the front of the building was removed and the recessed porches along each side of the building were filled in. The S. H. Kress Co. operated a store in the building into the early 1970s. Although some of the building's original classical detailing was destroyed in the 1935 remodeling, the building still retains much of its original Neo-Classical appearance. It features a modern store front which replaced the original store front which had two entrances on either side of a marble stairway, which led to the second-floor apartments. The attractive sign panel probably covers the original Luxor glass prism, which the original drawings show stretched across the facade above the store front. The upper facade, built of cream colored brick, is divided into four bays by flat brick pilasters and is crowned by a heavy wooden cornice with dentil molding and decorative brackets. Although most of the interior has been remodeled several times, the first floor still retains an interesting molded tin paneling with an unusual design.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1879 - 1940 Builder/Architect Various

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Salisbury Historic District extension contains a rich, varied architectural fabric consisting of a wide variety of building styles popular in Salisbury during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Represented in the extension area are elaborate late Victorian, bungalow and Colonial Revival dwellings, as well as more modest turn-of-the-century, bungalow, and four-square houses. Some of Salisbury's most prominent citizens of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries built houses in the area. This group of prosperous citizens included James Samuel McCubbins, Dr. Herman Heilig, W. F. McCanless, Dr. F. B. Spencer and E. A. Goodman. The area developed during the last decade of the nineteenth century and the first four decades of the twentieth century between S. Fulton Street and S. Main Street, the two major thoroughfares which extend south and west from downtown Salisbury. It is therefore an important element in the development of residential neighborhoods around downtown Salisbury during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

CRITERIA ASSESSMENT:

A. Associated with the development of the Town of Salisbury during the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Associated with the lives of some of Salisbury's most influential citizens during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, such as James Samuel McCubbins, Herman G. Heilig, and Walter F. McCanless.

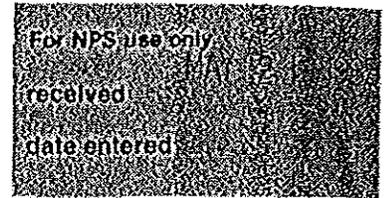
C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of late Victorian, turn-of-the-century, Colonial Revival and bungalow domestic architecture.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

The Salisbury Historic District Extension developed during the last decade of the nineteenth century and the first four decades of the twentieth century between S. Fulton Street and S. Main Street, the two major thoroughfares extending south from downtown Salisbury. During this same period the City of Salisbury experienced a tremendous period of growth and expansion and residential areas began to be developed on all sides of Salisbury's downtown commercial center. The Salisbury Historic District is an important element in this development of residential areas south and west of downtown Salisbury.

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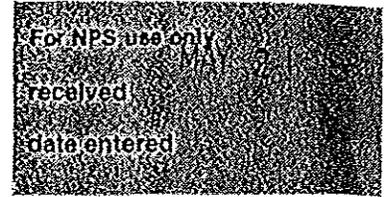
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The initial period of development in the district took place during the late nineteenth century between 1879 and 1899 and especially between the years 1895 and 1899. Although the last decade of the nineteenth century was a period of tremendous growth and development in the City of Salisbury, the initial development of the extension area was characterized by a limited period of growth in which only 7 houses were built. Some of the earliest houses were built by prominent Salisbury citizens. James Samuel McCubbins built the area's oldest dwelling on S. Fulton Street in 1879 and Paul N. Heilig built a house on S. Fulton Street about 1895, which was later moved to S. Church Street. By 1899 only 7 houses had been constructed in the area. During this same period the city of Salisbury was experiencing a period of tremendous growth and development, and other residential areas, such as the North Long Street - Park Avenue Historic District and the Brooklyn - South Square Historic District, were experiencing heavier development. Between 1880 and 1900 Salisbury's population increased from 2,723 to 6,277.¹ According to a 1902 report published by the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce, the city's population doubled during the brief period 1887-1902.

The slow rate of growth experienced by the district during the late nineteenth century was probably caused by two factors. Many Salisbury citizens may have preferred to live in other neighborhoods such as the North Long Street - Park Avenue and Brooklyn - South Square Historic Districts because those areas were closer to downtown Salisbury. A more likely reason for this slow period of development was that the two blocks in the heart of the district were owned by the Heilig family. This undeveloped land, which included the area bounded by W. Monroe Street, W. Marsh Street, S. Fulton Street and S. Church Street, remained in the Heilig family until the 1920s and retarded the development of the district.

The slow initial period of development was followed by another period of development between 1900 and 1909 in which twenty-two dwellings were constructed, bringing the total number of houses in the area to 29 by 1909. Other houses built during this period were the dwellings of prosperous business and professional men, as well as the smaller more modest owner occupied and rental houses of mill employees and other working-class citizens. Prosperous men such as Sidney Heilig, a prominent lawyer, O. S. Gallimore, J. D. Lawrence, a successful grocer, and E. H. Harrison, a local merchant, built houses along S. Fulton Street. The more modest working-class dwellings were located along S. Church Street. During the first decade of the twentieth century other Salisbury neighborhoods were experiencing significant periods of growth. According to city directories the city's population increased from 7,118 in 1901³ to 16,000 in 1908.⁴ The city's chamber of commerce in its 1902 report stated that during the period 1900-1902 new houses had been built in the city at the rate of one house per week.⁵ These figures are supported by the city's financial report of

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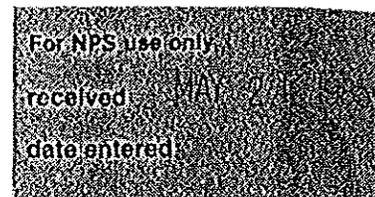
1907 which claimed that between December, 1905 and February, 1907, 145 new houses were built at a cost of \$236,845.00.

During the second decade of the twentieth century, the area experienced its largest period of development to date. Twenty-six houses, almost as many as had been built since 1879, were built during this period, bringing the total number of houses in the area to forty-five by 1919. Because the Heilig family still owned its large undeveloped tract of land between Monroe, Marsh, Fulton, and Church Streets, most of the development in the area during the second decade of the twentieth century was centered along W. Thomas and S. Fulton Streets. Most of the houses built during this period were typical bungalows and four squares built by middle-income citizens. However, houses were built in the area by such prominent citizens as Walter F. McCanless, a prosperous Salisbury industrialist and a son of prominent businessman Napoleon Bonaparte McCanless, C. H. Kluttz, a prosperous farmer, and W. T. Busby, a successful banker and businessman. 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 \$213,500.00 and combined annual payrolls of \$80,000.00 located in the city in 1913. Because of this economic prosperity, civic boosters began promoting the city with the slogan, "Salisbury's The Place To Be."

The third decade of the twentieth century was also a prosperous period for the city of Salisbury. This economic prosperity as well as the sale of the undeveloped Heilig land stimulated the area's most intense period of development. Between 1920 and 1929 thirty-six houses were built in the area bringing the total number of dwellings in the area to eighty-one by the end of the third decade of the twentieth century. New houses were built in all sections of the district during this period, but the most intense development took place on the interior of the district along W. Marsh Street and W. Thomas Street, much of which was sold out of the Heilig family in 1927, and along S. Fulton Street. As was characteristic of the previous periods of development in the district, these houses included the typical dwellings of middle-income residents as well as more elaborate houses owned by prosperous business and professional men. Some of the more prominent residents who built houses in the district during this period include T. M. Kesler, a prosperous merchant, Dr. F. B. Spencer, a prominent physician, and Walter F. McCanless, a successful industrialist who built a row of investment houses along W. Marsh Street. This intense period of development was stimulated by Salisbury's continued growth and expansion. 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

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increased 40% between 1910 and 1929.⁹ The tremendous amount of building activity taking place all over Salisbury in the 1920s is demonstrated by the steady rise in the annual figures for building permits issued during the mid-1920s. Permits totaled \$756,000.00 in 1923, \$990,095.00 in 1924 and increased to \$1,451,771.00 in 1925.¹⁰

The development of most other contemporary residential neighborhoods that developed during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was almost completed by the end of the 1920s. The limited amount of undeveloped land remaining in these neighborhoods, as well as the effects of the world-wide economic depression of the 1930s, limited development in these areas after 1930. The Salisbury Historic District Extension, however, experienced a significant period of growth after 1929 in which twenty-four dwellings were constructed. This development took place because the district still contained undeveloped land and because most of these houses were built by wealthy citizens who could afford to build houses in spite of the unstable economic situation. Most of the dwellings built after 1929 were built between 1930 and 1940 by wealthy citizens along S. Fulton Street. Houses were built during this period by E. A. Goodman, a prosperous lumber dealer, John Van Hanford, operator of a successful florist business, Glen H. Fleming, owner of a candy company, and T. A. Snyder, president of the local Coca-Cola Bottling Company. These men were leading citizens in Salisbury at this period.

When this approximately ten block extension is added to the Salisbury Historic District, the district will reach its natural borders. District residents consider Innes, Church, Ellis and McCubbins streets to be the historical borders of the residential neighborhood encompassed in the district. The heart of the extension, the four blocks between Monroe, Thomas, Fulton and Church streets, were known as "Heilig's Pasture" until the 1920s, and were considered the outskirts of town, with a handful of farm houses, outbuildings and large pastures. During the 1920s and 1930s all of the present streets were laid out, the lots subdivided, and by 1940 building in the neighborhood was basically complete. Thomas and Marsh streets were laid out in the 1920s, and the last vestige of Heilig's Pasture was developed when Jackson Street was cut through about 1935. Because of the proximity of these streets to the finest residential section of town, the Fulton, Horah and Monroe streets located in the original historic district, the new streets attracted substantial upper middle class residences. Twenty-four of the houses in the extension were built in the 1930-1940 decade, a surprising number considering the general economic depression in North Carolina following the 1929 crash, but an indication of Salisbury's unique economy. Salisbury experienced strong growth even during the Depression because of the buffering impact of the Southern Railroad's system-wide repair and maintenance shops, located two and one-half miles from town since 1896. Spencer Shops caused a doubling of Salisbury's population between 1900 and 1910, and remained

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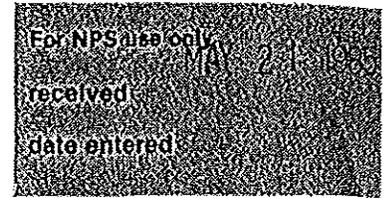
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a strong presence in Salisbury until the 1950s. The total work force usually remained between 2200 to 2500 employees. The transition from steam to diesel power between the 1930s and 1950s gradually reduced the labor force, and in 1960 the shops closed.¹¹

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NOTES

¹ Davyd 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.

² Salisbury, 1902 (Salisbury Chamber of Commerce, 1902), hereinafter referred to as Salisbury, 1902.

³ Salisbury - Spencer City Directory, 1901 (Chicago: Interstate Directory Co., 1901), p. 6.

⁴ Salisbury - Spencer City Directory, 1901 (Asheville: Piedmont Directory Co., 1908), p. 15.

⁵ Salisbury, 1902.

⁶ City of Salisbury Financial Statement, 1907 (Charlotte: Elam and Dooley Printers, 1907), p. 78.

⁷ "Salisbury's The Place", Sky Land Magazine, December, 1913, p. 337.

⁸ Ibid.

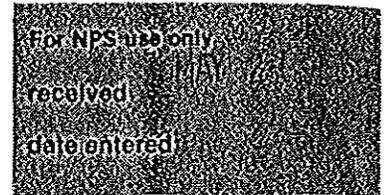
⁹ Salisbury - Spencer City Directory, 1928-29 (Asheville: Commercial Service Co., 1929), p. 9.

¹⁰ The Wachovia, XIX, No. 6 (June, 1926). Wachovia Bank and Trust Co., p. 9.

¹¹ Hood, The Architecture of Rowan County, pp. 342-344.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheets.

10. Geographical Data

Acres of nominated property approximately 132 acres (92 in original district, approx. 40 in extension)
Quadrangle name Salisbury, 1962 Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A	<u>117</u>	<u>541671510</u>	<u>394167110</u>	Extension	B	<u>117</u>	<u>541711410</u>	<u>3941711510</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing			Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>117</u>	<u>541716140</u>	<u>3941661810</u>	3	D	<u>117</u>	<u>541721310</u>	<u>394162810</u>
E	<u>117</u>	<u>5417161910</u>	<u>3941671910</u>	Extension 2	F	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
G	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		H	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Verbal boundary description and justification

See enclosed Salisbury planimetric map, with existing district boundaries and extension boundaries marked. Scale: 1" = 200 feet.

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

state	<u>N/A</u>	code	county	<u>N/A</u>	code
state		code	county		code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ray Manieri ;(revisions by M. Ruth Little, SHPO, April 1989)

organization _____ date February, 1985

street & number 5731-F Bramblegate Rd. telephone (919) 852-1858

city or town Greensboro state NC 27409

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. Pringle date April 11, 1985
William S. Pringle
May 10, 1989

title State Historic Preservation Officer

For NPS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

JUL 27 1989

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: <u>89000760</u>	Date Listed: <u>7/6/89</u>	
<u>Salisbury Historic District (BI II)</u>	<u>Rowan</u>	<u>NC</u>
<u>Property Name</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>State</u>

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Clay Schaefer
Signature of the Keeper

July 6, 1989
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

The date range in the last sentence of page 8-1 should read 1897, not 1987.

Discussed and concurred in by North Carolina SHPO on July 6, 1989.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)