

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

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

1. Name

historic Spencer Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number See verbal boundary description not for publication

city, town Spencer vicinity of

state North Carolina code 37 county Rowan code 150

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

4. Owner of Property

name MULTIPLE OWNERSHIP

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Rowan County Courthouse

street & number North Main Street

city, town Salisbury state North Carolina

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

The Architecture of Rowan County: A Catalogue and History of Surviving Late
title 18th, 19th and early 20th Century Structures 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

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Located along the Southern Railroad's north-south main line tracks, the town of Spencer is located directly west of the old Spencer Shops site on gently rolling terrain just north of the town of Salisbury. The business district is situated opposite the shop site, with the residential areas to the north, west, and south of the commercial core. Plat maps prepared in 1897, just a year after Spencer was founded, display the town's layout as it appears today; a north-south gridiron plotted from First Street to Spring Hill and Salisbury to Whitehead Avenues. Although Spencer was not a company town, in that the Southern Railway did not build and own it, the influence of one Southern official (and Spencer's principal land owner), A. B. Andrews, Jr., is evidenced in the former park block directly across from the shop's office, and in the blocks and lots donated for educational and religious purposes. The unbroken cadence of front facades along the streets of the town is a direct result of frontage restrictions specified in Andrews' deeds; additional covenants insured quality housing by setting minimal construction costs of \$400. Modest as well as substantial dwellings lining the narrow tree-shaded streets define the dominant character of the district.

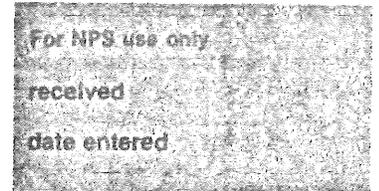
The Spencer Historic District contains 322 buildings, a majority of which are residential properties. Although most of the dwellings were intended for single-family occupancy, several were originally used as boarding houses for the railroad workers. All of the dwellings in the district retain their residential usage; a few have been divided into two or more apartments. The buildings in the district are generally well-preserved and are in good or excellent condition. Nearly all of the dwellings, as well as the commercial buildings, are occupied. Primarily of frame construction and exterior finish, the houses vary from one to one-and-one-half to two stories. Of the 352 properties in the district, 30 are vacant lots or park areas; of the 322 buildings in the district, 282 (81%) contribute to the architectural qualities of the district, and of these, 20 buildings (6%) are pivotal to the character of the district. Of the 40 buildings (12%) which do not make a positive contribution to the special qualities of the district, only 13 (4%) are intrusive. Of these 13, two are recently built one-story commercial structures, six are brick ranch style dwellings built between 1950 and 1965, three are duplexes or apartment buildings constructed along similar designs, and two are ecclesiastical structures.

Construction in Spencer began around a park block (which until 1926 remained unlandscaped woodland with footpaths) on Salisbury Avenue between Fourth and Fifth Streets set aside as open space. The park block remained until 1963, when it was developed as a shopping center. Commercial establishments chose sites on Salisbury flanking this park, while residential construction primarily took place on surrounding streets. By 1900 the 625 citizens were housed in 112 dwellings within a few blocks from the park. During the next five years, homes, shops, churches and a school were needed for the 1,200 additional residents and these were erected again in areas directly radiating from the original residences and commercial structures. By 1908, the Newton Heights (to the north) and the Whitehead (to the west) additions were being developed and settled. The increase in population in the years 1910 to 1920 (1,915 to 2,510 citizens) resulted in residential and commercial construction taking place to the south toward the town of Salisbury.

Land was purchased in February of 1896 to both establish a repair facility for the Southern Railway and support the town which was to grow with it. By October of that

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year, Spencer Shops opened to service six to eight engines a month and to render major and minor repairs to hundreds of wooden cars. Expansion of the shops facilities transpired in 1904, 1910, 1913, and 1924 resulting in the largest repair installation on the Southern system. By 1932, the shops were servicing 75 engines and 50 cars a day in addition to turning out one completely rebuilt engine. Shop workers were, of necessity, the most highly skilled craftsmen (machinists, carpenters, painters, draftsmen) in their industry and were paid accordingly; the engineers and crews who conveyed the trains to and from Spencer were also very well paid.

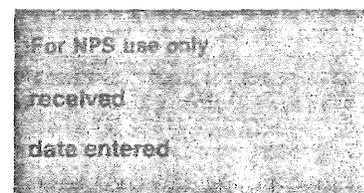
...the mechanics of shops developed a national reputation for the unfailing skill and speed of their workmanship. To minimize the turnover of its skilled employees, the company sold homes and house lots at a low profit and contributed annually toward the operation of the towns churches and YMCA.

The general architectural character of Spencer was determined by the following factors: the town was settled predominantly by men of one employer, the Southern Railroad; railroaders earned above-average wages at that time; most middle-and-upper-middle class citizens lived in single family housing; these classes were affected by the social and economic trends of the period; and there was a diversity of architectural styles during the years 1896 to 1930. As a result, the residential areas of Spencer are characterized by an absence of high-style design, and the houses are predominantly substantial, relatively unembellished early twentieth-century designs, including Queen Anne cottages, L-plans, one- and two-story triple-A's, bungalows, and foursquares with elements of the Italianate, Eastlake, and Colonial Revival idioms. Later houses finished in brick veneer are primarily designs of the 1930's and 1940's including bungalows and English Cottage styles.

The absence of high-style architecture, duplexes or other multi-family housing, and inexpensive tract housing are all attributable to the middle-class economy of Spencer. While style was important to the residents, affordability was the dominant consideration. This resulted in a reliance on builder-designer structures. The next four sections will consider how the aforementioned factors manifested themselves in the commercial, religious, educational and civic, and residential architecture of Spencer.

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COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

The rapid development of Spencer Shops during the five years following 1896 necessitated corresponding growth for the town's retail trade. Many county businessmen saw the opportunity a new community offered them and were quick to erect modest, false-front frame buildings along Spencer's Salisbury Avenue. In the course of the years 1902-1928, twenty-seven brick buildings (replacing the original frame structures) were erected to serve as many as fifty businesses and professional services in the Central Business District. Sited on the blocks flanking the city park, these structures were prominent reflections of the new town's prosperity and the architectural trends of the era. Most North Carolina towns had previously experienced the Golden Age of the elaborate and eclectic Italianate and Queen Anne pressed and cast metal storefronts and by the turn of the century were in the transition to the more subdued forms of the Classical Revivals. As in association with any transition, elements of both periods were frequently combined in the composition of one storefront. Renovations through the years persisted along restrained lines and principally affected storefronts; thus many well-preserved examples of original elements can be viewed today at the second and third stories.

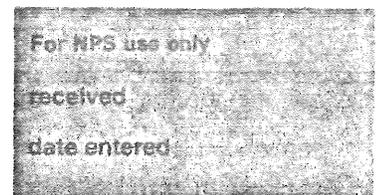
Two of the earliest surviving brick structures in the Central Business District are the former Cooke's Drug Store (109 Fifth Street) and the Julian Building (310-314 South Salisbury Avenue) both reportedly built in 1902.⁹⁰ Each of the two-story buildings is highlighted by variations of corbeled cornices with recessed panels; these were stylistic elements typically found on turn of the century commercial buildings. While the ground level of the Julian Building has been updated by the addition of showroom windows, the Cooke Building remains virtually intact.

During the time that the nation was experiencing the era of her first, large-scale commercial buildings made possible by new steel-framing methods and Salisbury was resplendent with her multi-styled, ornate commercial facades, Spencer obtained what was to be her most lavish storefront. Built in 1903 for the cost of \$20,000,⁹¹ which reflected the expanding affluence of Spencer's business community, the three-story Wachovia-First National Bank Building proudly showcased classical detailing at the corner of Fifth Street and South Salisbury Avenue. Stone keystones and springers enriched round-arch openings. Pilasters, which terminated in foliated capitals, divided the upper bays; a classical frieze was enriched with detailing of egg and dart molding and dentils. Throughout the years the ground-floor space was shared by several banks, the Spencer Supply Company, the Rowan Drug Store, the post office and various other merchants; the upper stories housed professional offices and meeting rooms for fraternal organizations.

In 1908, Mr. D.L. Arey contracted with C.R. Probst (both of Salisbury) to erect a portion of the one hundred block of Fifth Street at an investment of nearly \$17,000.⁹² The Arey Building (125-127 Fifth

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Street), two storefronts with a central entrance to the upper story design, retains original classical features of corbeled cornice, stone lintels with keystones, and rusticated-stone pilasters which separate the ground-floor bays. Occupied until the 1920's by the Rowan Drug Store, 121 Fifth Street possesses stone-linteled windows which flank a central, round-arched opening set with keystone, voussoirs, and springers. Following the prevalent trend of the time for classically-styled commercial buildings, Dr. J.G. Busby erected his clinic at 113-115 Fifth Street in 1914.⁹³ Fashioned in a popular, non-academic mode of Renaissance Revival, it is organized into three horizontal sections, each of which is articulated differently as characteristic of the style. Limestone outlines both the shaped parapet and tall, narrow, second-story windows, while grillework enhances five, square, attic-style windows; the storefront has been altered several times.

Many other brick one-and-two-story commercial structures were erected during the early decades and varied only in their cornices (ranging from plain to fanciful) and in the decorative brickwork which formed the window hoods. By the late 1920's, the last of the unpretentious Central Business District buildings were erected. The sleek, stylized Art Deco vogue of the 1920's to 1940's was virtually non-existent in commercial design in Spencer due to a general slow down in the economy which necessitated a reduction in construction.

The "metal-screen" phase which was ubiquitous in other cities in the 1960's was not economically feasible (attributable to the closing of the shops) for older buildings in Spencer leaving most of the original second-story and cornice ornamentation intact. The majority of street-level storefronts have undergone various alterations ranging from pleasant Victorian-inspired, cast metal pilasters (Stoudemire Furniture, 310-14 South Salisbury Avenue) through large plate glass windows held by plain metal frames to entire bays being irretrievably altered. In 1963, the Central Business District witnessed the destruction of the park and the creation of the Park Plaza Shopping Center in a mode characterized by low, broad expanses of brick, metal and plate glass. During the 1970's it was deemed necessary to condemn and destroy the deteriorating Wachovia-First National Bank building and the two hundred block of Fifth Street. In contrast to many cities where new shopping malls have located and drawn trade from the city center to suburban areas, Spencer's shopping center in the heart of the Central Business District has secured an eighty to eighty-five percent (ground floor) occupancy for the older retail establishments.

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CHURCH ARCHITECTURE

The erection of church buildings in Spencer was given impetus by A.B. Andrews Jr. who donated land and \$500 toward construction of the sanctuaries. It was specified in the deeds that the lots were to be used for the sole purpose of religion and that a building costing not less than \$2,000 and approved by Andrews' architect was to be constructed within a year or the land would revert to Andrews.⁹⁴ Seven congregations formed and built their early churches in simplified versions of either the Gothic or Queen Anne idioms. Spencer's congregations chose modest forms of the mediievally inspired Gothic mode which could include elements of crenelated towers and parapets, lancet-arched windows, buttresses, sharply pitched gables, and the less common Tudor arch. The Queen Anne style was more eclectic attributable to its asymmetrical form and to the amalgamation of a wide variety of ornamentation including a variety of window forms, sawn and turned work, multi gables, brackets and shingles. Two congregations presently use sanctuaries inspired by classical forms which became a popular trend after World War I. Form and detailing of the sanctuaries were chosen for their historical significance, balance and simplicity rather than for an ostentatious show of the prosperity of the period.

In 1900, the First Baptist Church congregation, under the leadership of Rev. C.G. Wells, erected a frame, Queen Anne-styled sanctuary on the corner of Fifth Street and Rowan Avenue, their current site. The original asymmetrical plan created by cross gables was extensively remodeled in 1914.⁹⁵ Windows and transoms containing borders of square stained lights, wheel and Palladian windows, and paired louvers with bracketed hoods were emblematic of Queen Anne styling. There are no readily-available photographs to document the styling of the former frame sanctuaries of the German Reformed (1907-1918), Saint Josephs Episcopal (1904-32), or Roman Catholic churches; however, it is assumed that they followed the town's preference for either Queen Anne or Gothic Revival idioms.

In need of larger quarters, the Central Methodist Church erected a Gothic-inspired brick building in 1903 at the site of the congregation's present sanctuary. Containing a sanctuary and two Sunday-school rooms, the L-plan structure was executed in a standard popular mode with representative Gothic detailing of lancet-arched windows and a two-stage, crenelated bell tower and entryway which was built into the recess of the plan. It served until 1914 when it was found to be structurally unsafe and was torn down.⁹⁶

The oldest surviving sanctuary in Spencer is that of the Presbyterian Church. Although the cornerstone was laid in 1903, it was several years before construction was completed.⁹⁷ The brick building, laid up in one-to-five common bond, consists of a gable-roofed nave with a two-stage tower set in the intersection of the gables. Two lancet-arched openings at the first stage of the tower lead to the two, recessed entries; the crenelated parapet of the belfry originally contained pinnacles and was capped by a bellcast roof. Each gable is lit by a three-part, stained glass window with intersecting tracery set under a Tudor arch. Tall,

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narrow, rectangular windows further enrich the cross gables and carry the lancet form in the pattern of the stained glass.

505 Carolina Avenue was the site of the sole, stone sanctuary in Spencer, that of the Calvary Lutheran Church (1915). Built of rubble stone laid in random courses, the building consisted of a projecting, square, three-stage, crenelated bell tower built into the front gabled nave. This building served the congregation until it was replaced in recent years.

After the Central Methodist Church was condemned (1914), the congregation began construction of a new sanctuary, but, completion was delayed until 1921. Formed along a plan reminiscent of Greek temple-fronted buildings, it is nevertheless a mixture of stylistic elements. Resting on a raised basement of rock-faced, coursed ashlar, the brick structure is decoratively laid up in Flemish bond; glazed headers accentuate the pattern. A tetrastyle, engaged, pedimented portico has smooth-finished Doric columns and a full entablature. Pilastered side and rear elevations hold tall, narrow, flashed-and-stained-glass windows. A large, octagonal-based dome rests atop the cross gables; the base form carries to the walls of the nave.

Soon after the First Baptist Church burned in 1926, the congregation built a neoclassical sanctuary remarkably similar to the Stallings Memorial Baptist Church in Salisbury. Rev. J.N. Stallings, a missionary of the Baptist State Convention, was the first pastor called to serve the Spencer church (1898).⁹⁸ The Spencer church is fronted by a two-story, pedimented, projecting pavilion flanked by entry stairs. Six fluted Doric columns support an unadorned entablature; wide eaves are ornamented with mutule-like blocks. Paired, stained-glass, cross windows containing memorial inscriptions and paired, round-arched windows complete the front facade.

EDUCATIONAL AND CIVIC BUILDINGS

Spencer's builders chose the restrained Classical Revival styles to be the dominant mode for the town's few civic and educational structures. The styling of the three prominent educational buildings was indicative of a national taste for classically-styled educational buildings in the early decades of the century through the 1940's. As in residential design, there were many pattern books available which aided the local designer-builder.

The first building in Spencer erected for the sole purpose of education was of frame construction and held three classrooms plus a small auditorium.⁹⁹ Built on a lot (north side of the 300 block of Fourth Street) donated by the Southern Railway, it was shortlived (1901-circa 1906) as the town's rapid growth in those years quickly created a need for more classroom space. While classes were held in nearby houses, a two-story, three-bay brick building retaining a truncated hip roof was erected in its place. The building held a centrally-located, slightly-projecting pavilion topped by a curvilinear gable inspired by adaptations of Dutch

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architecture.

Spencer Shops expanded again in 1910 and the town's growing population necessitated the construction of an additional educational building by 1913. Similar in form to the adjacent building, this two-story, truncated-roofed structure retains a slightly projecting center bay. A change in building patterns in the intervening years is evidenced in the straight-headed windows which are grouped by threes. This banding of windows not only provided more natural light for the classrooms, but also allowed for better air circulation when open.

A disastrous fire consumed the first brick school building in 1925. Replacing it was another symmetrical, two-story brick structure employing the elements of projecting end bays, stone string courses and shaped parapet trim. Used as a single educational unit, the buildings contained thirty classrooms, two libraries, a one thousand seat auditorium, cafeteria, gymnasium and workshops.¹⁰⁰In 1935, Spencer's schools were placed under the county school system; the high school moved to its present building in 1958 on Whitehead Avenue; and a new elementary school was constructed near it in 1974. Spencer Library now occupies the building built in 1913; the 1926 structure was razed in 1978.

Spencer's Town Hall had a less than auspicious beginning by moving from a number of locations in the Central Business District to a livery stable at the corner of Fourth Street and Yadkin Avenue. The year 1937 witnessed the first building designed solely for municipal services. Using W.P.A. funds and materials salvaged from the livery stable, the 40 feet by 80 feet, one-story-with-basement, brick building retained a stucco finish which was sparsely detailed with only a molded, metal cornice. Two, large, round-arched openings defined the Fire Department and City Hall areas; the interior contained office space, a large courtroom, two cells and space for the fire equipment.¹⁰²John Upton executed the design for later major renovations of brick facing and large plate glass windows.

Built on Southern Railway property through joint funding by the railroad and town, the Y.M.C.A. sat proudly for sixty-five years (1905-70) on the corner of Sixth Street and South Salisbury Avenue serving both as dormitory space for the railroaders and as a community meeting and recreational area.¹⁰³The design for the building was executed by Frank P. Milburn (1868-1926), a leading southern architect at the turn of the century. After studying architecture in Louisville, Kentucky and designing with his father, Thomas T. Milburn, he moved to Winston, North Carolina in 1893. Before moving to Washington, D.C. in 1902 to become the architect for the Southern Railway Company, he designed North Carolina's Forsyth County Courthouse, Winston's Wachovia Bank Building and the Mecklenburg County Courthouse. Other North Carolina buildings designed by Milburn include five for the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; four impressive designs in Salisbury are the Southern Railway Depot, the Rowan County Courthouse, the Grubb-Wallace Building and the Empire Hotel.¹⁰⁴

An imposing, two-story brick building, the Spencer Y.M.C.A. was executed with classical, symmetric proportions and detailing. The gable

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roofline was broken by flanking hip roofs covering projecting end bays; a hip-roof dormer and brackets in the wide eaveline heralded bungalow styling. A balustraded balcony was centrally located above the veranda which was supported, in turn, by Ionic columns. The building was demolished in 1970 and was replaced by the modern brick structure currently on the site.

RESIDENTIAL ARCHITECTURE

A rapid influx of personnel to build and man the Southern's shop site in Spencer necessitated prompt construction of residences to house the men, their families and tradespeople. Residential construction took place at a frenetic pace and just ten years after its inception, the core of Spencer's residential area was well established. The building materials, the modest size, and the design of the oldest frame houses indicates that quick and economical construction occurred.

During the years 1907 to 1913, expansion at the shops produced another surge in population growth for Spencer and corresponding economic growths that produced higher incomes in the community. Evidence is found in the expansion of the residential areas and the appearance of larger, more stylish houses, particularly along North and South Salisbury avenues. While the earliest homes were built following traditional building patterns, the newer residences took on the characteristics of plans found in the many pattern books and magazines of the period. The freedom to select and combine plans resulted in a combination of styles which accorded Spencer its character. Building in the area of the survey continued along more reserved lines through the 1930's at which time new neighborhoods developed beyond the study district.

The prominent architectural styles of the older neighborhoods of Spencer were the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and bungalow modes, all of which were popular national trends of the period 1896 to 1930. It is often difficult to categorize a house in Spencer as belonging to one particular style. The short time frame of Spencer's growth, the immense popularity of the three idioms, the freedom to combine pattern book designs, and widespread remodeling left many houses with elements of two or three styles.

1897-1906

Of the approximately 275 residential structures inventoried, fifty-two percent are economical and modest forms which were hastily erected during Spencer's initial phase of growth. These forms were familiar to the earliest residents and builders as they existed all across North Carolina at the turn of the century. [Any type of construction can be accelerated when a builder is familiar with the techniques of the framing method.] Spencer's most prevalent plans included one-and-two-story, single-pile dwellings expanded with rear wings and heated by exterior-or-interior-end chimneys; double-pile, one-story houses with two interior chimneys rising from hip or pyramidal rooflines; and

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one-and-two-story L-plan residences shaped by projecting bays.

Readily available molded, turned and sawn work decorative elements enabled the builders to create variations on the standard forms as they applied details inspired by the Victorian styles then popular, primarily the Italianate and Queen Anne idioms. The majority of the single-pile houses in Spencer retain a centrally-placed third gable typical of cottages promoted in mid-19th century pattern books. Two of the first houses of this type to be built in Spencer were the houses situated at 402 and 408 South Yadkin Avenue.

Some builders elaborated this form with a narrow, two-story center projection topped by a steeply-pitched gable. A proliferation of this mode occurs in the 500 and 600 blocks of Fourth Street with the most notable being the J.C. Pennington House (circa 1901-06, 511 Fourth Street). Italianate decorative elements of paired, pendant drop cornice brackets; tall, narrow windows; and a double-leaf entry enhance the house. Another charming example of this elaborated mode is the Wiseman House (1908, 119 Sixth Street) containing porch elements of the Eastlake Victorian style. Typical Eastlake components include posts which resemble table legs, knobs, spindles and curved brackets.

The one-story, single-pile plan was selected for the majority of Spencer's first dwellings in the 400 to 600 blocks of South Yadkin, Carolina and Rowan avenues. The most elaborate, 408 South Yadkin (mentioned earlier) carries a Queen Anne inspired full-facade porch containing a spindled frieze, turned posts and balusters, and curvilinear brackets. A shouldered architrave reminiscent of the Italianate style trims the double-door entry.

One of the oldest one-story, double-pile plans was built for John Hatley in 1901 at 609 Fourth Street. Originally it had a full compliment of stylish detail, but only vestiges of bargeboards, collar beam and kingpost gable ornament, and porch detailing of Tuscan columns and turned balusters are all that remain of the original fabric.

1907-1915

By 1907 the town of Spencer was thriving as evidenced in the existence of two banks, three real estate agents, two lawyers, two contractors and over a dozen commercial enterprises in the eleven year old town. With the expansion of the shops in 1910 and 1913 came further increases in Spencer's population. Heightened activity at the shops resulted in higher wages for its workers ensuing in economic benefits for the merchants and the town. This rise in family incomes enabled many residents to build more elaborate homes (approximately nineteen percent of the inventoried properties) primarily to the north along Salisbury Avenue in Newton Heights, south on Salisbury Avenue in an area known as Elizabeth Heights (the original Elizabeth Henderson property) and to the west in the Whitehead Addition. These homes of Spencer's more prosperous citizens incorporated elements of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles.

The Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876 showcased British

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versions of Queen Anne styling which was praised by The American Builder Magazine for both its suitability to the United States and its potential for maximum decorative embellishment. By the late 1890's the idiom was exceedingly popular and well established in North Carolina. The exuberance of Queen Anne design, color and ornamentation as seen across the country was tempered in Spencer as in many small towns. The basic elements of asymmetrical plans; irregular rooflines often including towers;bays; a profusion of porches; asymmetrical placement of a variety of window designs; and a great deal of sawn, turned, and molded ornamentation were present.

The finest example of the Queen Anne idiom as it appeared in Spencer is the Morrison House (215 North Salisbury Avenue; ca.1910) which is picturesque in its wooded setting along North Salisbury Avenue. C. H. Morrison, proprietor of Morrison's Grocery, selected restrained detailing for the irregular plan of this residence. A two-story corner-bay extends to a third stage of the roofline to form a tower capped by a bell-cast roof; pressed-glass and bracketed windows further reflect Queen Anne styling.

Engineers and crewmen home-based in Greenville, South Carolina and Monroe, Virginia needed overnight lodging in the "turn-around" town of Spencer. Many of the Queen Anne style residences were built large enough to accommodate boarders; one such was the Chapman House which dominates the streetscape at 500 South Carolina Avenue. The mass of the asymmetrical residence is accentuated by one of the few brick facades in old Spencer. Set with its broad facade to Fifth Street, the most impressive characteristic of the house is the large, three-stage, corner tower. The Ritchie-Kerr House (418 South Yadkin Avenue; built ca.1907) is a two-story, single-pile house extended by one-and-two-story ells. A two-story bay with cut-away corners occupies the south section of the three-bay facade. Built between 1910 and 1913 along a two-story, L-plan with side hall, the Pickler House at 511 South Carolina Avenue contains some of the most unusual applied detailing found in Spencer. Elaborate sawn bargeboards draw the eye to the gable's distinctive attic vents with tree-like cut-outs set in tall, arched openings. Several other Queen Anne style boarding houses have been destroyed.

Throughout Spencer, modest cottages were erected along the lines of the popular Queen Anne style. A fine example is the Fowler House (401 South Carolina Avenue) which contains multiple shingled gables, corner brackets with drop pendants and sawn-and-turned-work detailing on the porch. Another form of cottage followed an L-plan shaped by projecting bays. A typical example is the W.S. Freeman House (503 Fifth Street) with a neatly detailed collar beam and kingpost bargeboard and a veranda containing turned, sawn, and spindle elements.

In Spencer as elsewhere the early 20th century brought a blend of the Queen Anne with the Colonial Revival style then gaining broad popularity. Many residences of circa 1910 follow the irregular plans and high rooflines of the Queen Anne manner while introducing neoclassical

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decorative elements suggestive of America's colonial heritage. The builders of the Smith-Deal House (207 North Salisbury Avenue) drew their inspiration from the Dutch and English Colonial styling when they constructed the gambrel, cross-gable roofline which resulted in an irregular plan. Additions of lunette and oval windows trimmed with keystones are classical elements. The gambrel form again appears on the cross-gable roofline of the Albright House (414 South Carolina Avenue); ornamentation includes porch elements which consist of turned balusters secured between classical-form, paneled posts and characteristic Queen Anne cutaway corners of the gambrel-roof bay.

The Colonial Revival idiom had become popular after nationalistic feelings were aroused during America's Centennial celebration in 1876; for the first time builders drew their inspiration from America's own past. Although the years 1900-05 saw the nation's new modest homes following the Colonial Revival mode, it was not until 1910 (through the 1940's) that Spencer's residents chose modest expressions of the idiom, many from pattern books and popular magazines. A symmetrically composed facade might employ any of the following general classical elements: symmetrical chimney placement; side-gable or low-hip roofs; boxed cornices; entries set under a pediment; and classically styled porch columns. With substantial two-story houses, the new symmetry was achieved often by a reinstatement of the Georgian box-like form paired with a low roofline containing one centrally located dormer. A representative example of the transition to this two-story, double-pile, three-bay plan can be seen in the Freeman House (307 South Rowan Avenue) built before 1910. It features a centrally placed roof dormer, a shingled second level which defines the stories, and an elaborate stone porch which extends to form a porte-cochere.

One of the first homes in Spencer to exclusively employ the Colonial Revival idiom was that built in 1909 by James Kennerly for the W. M. Eagle family (409 Fourth Street). An engineer for the Southern and a man of some means, Mr. Eagle supplied the capital for Mr. Kennerly to construct many other homes in town.¹⁰⁵ The substantial, two-story Eagle-Burdette House displays a symmetrically composed facade; two projecting end bays flank a recessed entry. Tuscan columns support a hip-roof veranda; a broken pediment defines the entry. The eight principal rooms of the center-hall, double-pile plan are finished with classical detailing.

One "box-like" form stands apart from the others in the inventory area, that of the Dr. Sigman House (circa 1907) at 600 Fourth Street. The two-story main block and single-story wings are encased in stucco. Low-pitched rooflines extend to form wide eaves, ribbon windows accentuate the horizontal emphasis and a walled terrace serves as a porch, all of which are elements borrowed from the Prairie style.

1916-1940

By 1920 Spencer's population had risen to 2,510 citizens¹⁰⁶ from the 1,915 recorded in the previous census. This growth was attributable to

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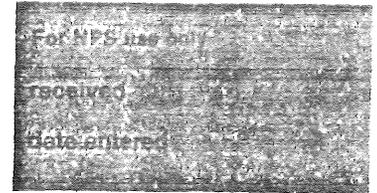
the 1913 expansion at the shops, and to the increased freight traffic on railroads after the United States entered World War I in 1917. Record levels of freight during, as well as after the war, and the need for workers to service the cars and to load the freight at the sheds generated further growth and the population of the town reached 3,128 by 1930.¹⁰⁷ The Great Depression of 1929 impaired Spencer's economy, and it was not until after the United States entered World War II that the economy took a favorable turn. During the economic upswing in the 1940's, Spencer outgrew its original boundaries.

Although Colonial Revival styling remained popular, the bungalow and later the English cottage modes (which together make up twenty-seven percent of inventoried properties) predominated in this period of Spencer's history. The typical bungalow style residence became popular in Spencer about 1915 and its non-elaborate and economical features proved suitable during the depressed conditions immediately before 1917 and during the Great Depression. Concentrations of these modest forms appeared west of Hudson Avenue, south of Sixth Street, and north along Rowan and Yadkin avenues, while many others were built on vacant lots scattered about town.

As the penchant for simplicity, convenience and good health gained in popularity so did the bungalow mode with its open floor plans and its ideal of integrating interior and exterior space (drawing living space onto the porch from the interior). Gustave Stickley in his The Craftsman Magazine and the Greene Brothers in California were the moving forces in the bungalow style. Principal elements were an emphasis of natural wood and stone for both exterior and interior finishes, low rooflines extending to form wide overhanging eaves and porches, a central fireplace and simple built-in furniture. As with the transition from Queen Anne styling to Colonial Revival, elements of the bungalow style appeared in Spencer before the idiom, circa 1915. Greater availability of patterns in trade journals as well as ladies magazines such as The Ladies Home Journal afforded a continuation of Spencer's builder-customer designed homes. The more informal, standardized and cost cutting plans of the bungalow mode meant that exact reproductions (as opposed to mere imitations) were possible.

An exceptional example of the "Craftsman" ideals is the Thompson House (1500 South Salisbury Avenue) which is nestled on a high lot defined by a crenelated stone wall. Typical bungalow detailing on this one-and-one-half-story dwelling includes shingled front and side gables; tapered, wooden porch columns resting upon randomly-laid stone piers; and an exposed, single-shouldered, randomly-laid, stone chimney. Another pattern book bungalow design is the well-sited Perry-Holt House at 319 Whitehead Avenue. An unmistakable expression of the mode, this one-and-one-half-story frame house has a broad side gable which breaks pitch slightly to engage a full-facade porch.

John Upton drew the plans for his "airplane" bungalow (701 South Carolina Avenue) in the mid-1920's after a visit to California where they

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originated. He maintains that the form's name evolved during World War I when the low-profile, side-gables and cockpit-like roof dormer were likened to fighter planes. The house underwent extensive renovations in the 1940's (a full second story was added) which erased the profile.¹⁰⁸

Other pattern book expressions of the bungalow mode can be viewed at 401 Seventh Street where the gabled, porch roof extends to form a carport, at 303 Iredell Avenue where a recessed entry bay is flanked by clipped gables and sheltered by a porch with lattice posts, and 409 and 411 Fifth Street which are clipped, gable-front designs. Pockets of bungalow plans are found in the 500 block of Fifth Street and the 200 and 300 blocks of North Yadkin Avenue.

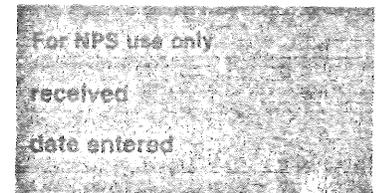
As elsewhere, the Colonial Revival influence in architecture continued in Spencer to the 1940's. Ubiquitous in most cities yet unusual in Spencer are the pair of two-story, brick houses set on corners of the same block at 400 and 418 South Carolina Avenue. Of pattern book derivation, number 418 is emblematic of the Colonial Revival idiom during the 1920's with its three-bay facade balanced by one-story, flanking appendages consisting of a sunroom and porte-cochere. A 1940's expression of the mode, number 400 with its side-gable roof, breaks symmetry by having the entry in a second rather than in a center bay. The two-story frame residence at 713 Fourth Street is another example of a late pattern book Colonial Revival design. Its hallmark is the double-pitched roofline; a full-facade, shed-roof dormer is placed over a gambrel form.

During the late 1930's, some residents of Spencer built houses using elements of the English cottage style. The 400 block of Baldwin Avenue contains a unified collection of modest English cottage-style homes featuring the characteristic elements of mock half-timbering, distinctive chimneys, broad expanses of windows set with small panes, doors set in round arches and a multitude of steeply-pitched gables. A somewhat larger version of the mode is located around the corner at 711 Fourth Street.

Large-scale building of residences in Spencer's oldest neighborhoods ceased in the late 1930's and development of outlying areas began in earnest. Enough of the original fabric remains from the years between 1896 and 1930 to provide an outsider with a strong sense of Spencer's architectural development during this period. Second and third generation families live in many of the homes and are preserving the built environment for future generations. Although the aluminum siding salesman have convinced some citizens to cover much original fabric to avoid painting wood siding, in many instances the ornamental elements which gave the houses their character remain. The visions of citizens and small scale developers, the skills of designer-builders, awareness of national trends, economic and social conditions, and day by day living can all be discerned in a study of Spencer's built environment. The town needs to become aware of the importance of and the economic benefits in preservation of her historical environment which played such a key roll in the history of North Carolina railroading. Much has been lost through neglect, deterioration and man's inherent need for change; through education and a rekindling of the spirit of this close-knit town, what survives can and should be preserved.

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INVENTORY LIST--SPENCER HISTORIC DISTRICT

The following inventory list includes all properties located within the Spencer Historic District, keyed by number to the inventory map.

Dating: Most dates given are those revealed by the Sanborn maps or by city directories, and are indicated as such after the date. Dates given as , for example, "by 1913" mean that the 1913 map was the first one to illustrate this area and that in that year the building was already present; or, in the case of a city directory, dates given mean that the directory for that year was the first one to list a particular address. In some cases a combination of city directories and Sanborn maps are used, and dates may be given as, for example, "between 1922 and 1930," meaning that a building was not listed in the 1922 directory but was indicated on the 1930 map, so that it must have been built between those years. More than one dating period given for a particular property indicates several known phases of building. Other dates given are either based on other types of documentation, such as deeds, old newspapers, and interviews, or are based on architectural evidence; those dates based on architectural evidence are primarily for buildings that are mid-twentieth century or later in date.

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

- P - Pivotal Those properties which because of their historical, architectural and/or cultural characteristics play a primary, central or "pivotal" role in establishing the qualities for which the district is significant.
- C - Contributing Those properties which, while not pivotal, are supportive of, and contribute to, the historical, architectural and/or cultural characteristics for which the district is significant.
- F - Fill Those properties which have neither an especially positive nor an especially negative impact on the general characteristics of the district.
- I - Intrusive Those properties which have a definite negative impact on the historical, architectural and/or cultural characteristics for which the district is significant.
- Vacant Lot Grass or dirt-covered area, including planned green space or park area

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1. Vacant lot
101 N. Salisbury Ave.

2. House
113 N. Salisbury Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story, double-pile, stuccoed frame house with truncated hipped roof and projecting hipped bays. Wrap-around porch supported by Tuscan columns; 1/1 sash windows.

3. Busby-Brandt House
115 N. Salisbury Ave.
built by 1907 (newspaper files; city directory)
P

One of Spencer's early physicians, Dr. J. G. Busby, had this substantial transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival home built in the Newton Heights area circa 1905. Dr. Busby moved to Salisbury between 1915 and 1919 at which time G. W. Brandt, conductor for the Southern, purchased the residence.

Constructed along an irregular side-hall plan, this two-story frame house holds a sizable one-story addition on its south elevation. Juxtaposed front-facade gables retain lunette attic windows. A two-story, cut-away corner bay, characteristic of Queen Anne styling, is the focal point of the front facade; it contains applied eave detailing of sawn brackets and turned pendant drops. Classically styled columns on brick piers uphold the attached, wrap-around veranda.

4. House
119 N. Salisbury Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

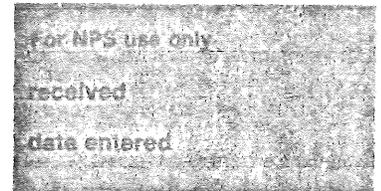
Two-story, double-pile frame house with hipped roof and projecting cross-gables forming two-story bays. Porch supported by Tuscan columns (partially screened); 1/1 sash windows. Asbestos shingle siding.

5. Correll-Harris House
201 N. Salisbury Ave.
built between 1907 and 1910 (city directories)
C

Another of the substantial Queen Anne/Colonial Revival homes in the prosperous Newton Heights neighborhood, this residence saw many occupants including P. A. Correll (secretary-treasurer of Correll Overall Company), S. F. Harris (Harris and Stoudmire Furniture Company) and the Robert Ware family (owners since 1953).

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The pyramidal roofline of this two-story, irregular-plan frame house holds a brick chimney at its peak, minute dormer, and projecting cross gables which give form to the two-story bays on all elevations. Ornamentation was held to a minimum and consists of round-arch, attic vents held in the pedimented gables, an attached two-bay porch (which wraps to the south side) upheld by Tuscan columns, and an elegantly styled entry consisting of a door and sidelights possessing leaded glass with tracery.

6. Smith-Deal House
207 N. Salisbury Ave.
built ca. 1908 (city directory; deed 127-56)
P

This early Colonial Revival home (circa 1908) was constructed for A. D. Smith, engineer for the Southern, and was considered to be such a fine representation of Spencer's lovely homes that documentary photographer Worthern included it in his Railroad series. In 1911, Mr. Smith sold the home and its two lots to E. P. Deal, carpenter for the Southern.

Irregular in plan, this large two-story residence retains a cross-gable roofline; the front facade has a gambrel profile. That gable holds paired, twelve-over-two windows with a lunette window centered above them; oval lights with keystones flank the pair. A large, north-elevation, two-story bay once held a balustrade at the roofline. The full, wrap-around veranda (now partially enclosed) is upheld by Tuscan columns; a pedimented center section projects and is flanked on both sides by stairs.

7. House
211 N. Salisbury Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

Two-story, L-plan frame house with projecting front gable bay. Full facade porch following form of projection with turned posts and balustrade. Pedimented and molded window hoods with applied sawn scrolled ornament set over 2/2 sash. Asbestos shingle siding.

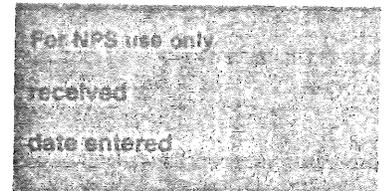
8. Morrison House
215 N. Salisbury Ave.
built ca. 1910 (city directories)
P

Picturesque in its setting on Salisbury Avenue in Newton Heights, this residence is one of Spencer's finest Queen Anne homes. C. H. Morrison, proprietor of Morrison's Grocery (formerly located at 308 South Salisbury Avenue), had this dwelling built circa 1910 and it remains today a Morrison family home.

The builder applied restrained detailing to this irregular plan, thereby making its irregular form the dominant feature. A two-story corner bay extends to a third stage

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at the roofline to form a tower capped by a bell cast roof. Pressed-glass windows (where a design is pressed into the molten form) enhance the third stage; dentil-trimmed hoods supported by small brackets protect the second-and-third-stage windows and the second-story windows of the house. Classical columns uphold the veranda; the builder set pedimented corners 45 degrees to the house.

9. Kever House
308 N. Salisbury Ave.
built by 1910 (city directory)
C

Once set between two homes of similar styling (now razed), this two-story frame residence is a fine example of the reserved quality of the late Queen Anne period in Spencer. D. P. Kever, engineer for the Southern, and family were the owners until the mid-1940s.

A high-hip roof is crossed by pedimented gables which form the rooflines for a front bay with cut-away corners characteristic of the Queen Anne style and a similar bay on the north elevation. The bays retain sawn brackets with turned pendant drops applied to the eaves. Two entries, on the front and north elevations, indicate side and rear hallways; small, round and square sashes on the north elevation add light to the hallway stairs. An irregularly-shaped, wrap-around porch is upheld by thin Tuscan columns.

10. Vacant lot
between 300 and 308 N. Salisbury
11. Kizziah-Andrews House
300 N. Salisbury Ave.
built between 1907 and 1910 (city directories)
C

W. A. Kizziah, an engineer for the Southern, one of the earliest citizens of Spencer, and a proprietor of the Spencer Inn, had this city version of a standard farmhouse design constructed between 1907 and 1910. During the 1930s, H. C. Andrews, fireman for the Southern, purchased the residence and it is currently the Andrews family home.

The impressively sited residence has paired facade gables; the main block is one room deep and has side and rear ells. A porch with simple Tuscan order columns shelters three elevations, wrapping around the house's north west corner in a curve.

12. House
222 N. Salisbury Ave.
built by 1930 (Sanborn maps, city directories)
C

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One-and-one-half story, broad, side-gable frame bungalow; flared eaves engage a full facade wrap-around porch supported by tapered wood posts set on brick piers. Shed dormer on front facade; rear gabled ell. Leaded and beveled 9/1 sash first story; 7/1 sash on second. Aluminum siding.

13. House
220 N. Salisbury Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
F

Two-story, single-pile, frame house with triple-A roof configuration and central two-story gabled projection. Full facade porch follows form of projection; enclosed on both ends forming recessed entry bay. Rear ell; 2/2 sash. Aluminum siding.

14. Vacant lot
between 214 and 220 N. Salisbury

15. House
214 N. Salisbury Ave.
built by 1935 (city directories)
C

One-story frame bungalow with shingled cross gables. Full facade porch supported by tapered wood columns set on brick piers, with engaged side-gable addition set on brick piers, forming carport below; 7/1 sash, with 6/6 sash in addition.

16. House
212 N. Salisbury Ave.
built ca. 1955 (architectural evidence)
I

Long, low, one-story brick veneer house with cut-stone and low hipped-on-gable roof, forming a U-plan configuration. Metal frame windows.

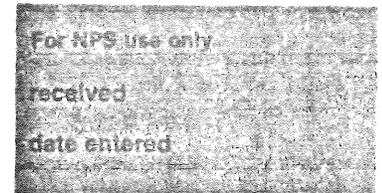
17. House
210 N. Salisbury Ave.
built ca. 1965 (architectural evidence)
I

One-story brick veneer duplex with low hipped roof and rectangular configuration; paired horizontal 2/2 sash.

- 18-19. Vacant lots
between 202 and 210 N. Salisbury Ave.

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20. House
202 N. Salisbury Ave.
built between 1913 and 1919 (city directory, Sanborn map)
F

One-story frame cottage with pyramidal hipped roof. Full facade shed porch with square wood posts (screened). Rear gabled ell. Wood deck north side; asbestos shingle siding; false shutters; aluminum awnings; 8/1 sash windows.

21. House
200 N. Salisbury Ave.
built between 1913 and 1919 (city directory, Sanborn map)

One-and-one-half story side-gabled frame bungalow, with flared eaves engaging wrap-around porch supported by tapered wood posts set on brick piers; front gabled dormer.

22. Apartment building
120 N. Salisbury Ave.
built ca. 1965 (architectural evidence)
I

One-story, three unit, brick veneer apartment building with hipped and gabled roof; two units face Newton Street; 1/1 sash windows.

23. Vacant lot
between 112 and 120 N. Salisbury Ave.

24. Building
112 N. Salisbury Ave.
built by 1930 (city directory, Sanborn map)
F

One-story front-gable frame structure with metal roof and exposed rafter ends; asbestos shingle siding. Brick veneer false-front added ca. 1950 with large picture window.

25. Vacant lot
northwest corner N. Salisbury Ave. and First Street

26. Vacant lot
100 block S. Salisbury Ave.

27. Vacant lot
200 block S. Salisbury Ave.

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28. Building
300 S. Salisbury Ave.
built ca. 1975 (architectural evidence)
I

One-story brick veneer commercial building with false mansard roof of plastic; paved parking lot; gasoline pumps; plastic signs.

29. Harris/Stoudemire-Julian Building
308-312 S. Salisbury Ave.
built 1902 (Cooper histories)
P

This two-story brick commercial building, erected in 1902, is the oldest intact brick building in Spencer and houses the town's longest continuously-operated business. Presently known as Stoudemire Furniture, it once housed the Bell & Harris Furniture Company which circa 1910 became Harris & Stoudemire when a clerk, Palmer Stoudemire, purchased a large block of the shares in the firm. During these same years, the building was known as the Julian Building and contained the Spencer Publishing and Printing Company, which printed the Spencer Crescent from 1908 to 1914. J. D. Dorsett was president of the company with G. B. Craven general manager and editor of the paper. This three-section building is the most imposing of the Central Business District structures located north of the former park.

A corbelled cornice separates the plate glass and pressed metal ground floor, made by the Chatanooga Roofing and Foundry Company, from the upper story, which is enriched by a corbelled cornice and recessed-panel frieze. The side elevation retains a mural of a locomotive executed by Bill Jordon.

30. Full Gospel Deliverance Temple
314 S. Salisbury Ave.
built by 1907, alterations ca. 1940 (city directories; architectural evidence)
F

One-story, brick commercial building with replacement brick facade; plate glass storefront with recessed entry.

31. Building
316 S. Salisbury Ave.
built by 1907 (city directories)
C

One-story, brick commercial building with corbelled cornice and large recessed panels; recessed entry and glass storefront boarded over.

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32. Building

318 S. Salisbury Ave.
built by 1907 (city directories)
C

One-story, brick commercial building with corbelled cornice and large recessed panels; recessed entry and glass storefront boarded over.

33. Vacant lot

southwest corner S. Salisbury Ave. and Fifth Street

34. Best Used Furniture Store

504 S. Salisbury Ave.
built by 1905 (city directories; interviews)
C

One-story brick commercial building with corbelled cornice; later glass storefront and entries with brick apron.

35. Salisbury School of Dance

506 S. Salisbury Ave.
built by 1905 (city directories; interviews)
C

Two-story brick commercial building with corbelled cornice and string course of projecting headers forming segmental-arched window hoods over 4/4 sash. Later plate glass storefront with recessed side entries; pressed glass multilight transom above.

36. Building

508-510 S. Salisbury Ave.
built by 1905 (city directories; interviews)
C

Two-story brick commercial building with corbelled cornice and corbelling over segmental arched window hoods; 2/2 sash. Cast iron storefront; pilasters embellished with fleur-de-lis support bracketed cornice with garlands; pressed glass multi-light transom over large plate glass panels.

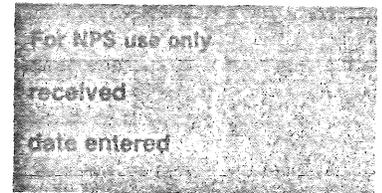
37. Krider's Buffet Room

512 S. Salisbury Ave.
built by 1905 (city directories; interviews)
C

Two-story, brick commercial building with richly detailed corbelled cornice and elongated window hoods with brick stops over segmental-arched openings; windows boarded over. Pressed glass multi-light transom over replacement plate glass storefront set over brick aprons.

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38. (former) Sands and Company
514-516 S. Salisbury Ave.
built by 1905, alterations ca. 1940 (city directories; interviews; architectural evidence)
C

Two-story brick commercial building with replacement brick facade; pilaster strips divide building into two sections; window openings with stone lintel and sill boarded over. Plate glass storefronts set over brick aprons with transoms and recessed entries.

39. Krider's Cafe
518 S. Salisbury Ave.
built 1928 (city directories; interview)
C

Two-story brick commercial building with paired 4/4 sash over storefront partially infilled with wood; later diamond-paned recessed windows set over brick planter boxes; flush entry.

40. Farm Fresh Market
520 S. Salisbury Ave.
built by 1930 (Sanborn map)
F

One-story commercial building, former filling station, with tile panels over masonry construction; full facade framed shed addition; paved parking area; multiple signs.

41. Vacant lot
southeast corner S. Yadkin Ave. and Third St.

42. House
303 S. Yadkin Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

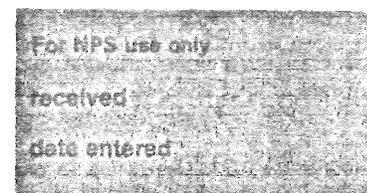
One-story, double-pile frame cottage with hipped roof and central eave gable. Full facade porch supported by tapered wood posts with applied molding strips set on brick piers. Rear ell; 4/1 sash on front facade; 2/2 sash windows.

43. House
305 S. Yadkin Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story, double-pile stuccoed frame cottage with pyramidal hipped roof and cross gables; projecting front gabled bay; pressed metal roof. Full facade porch follows

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form of bay and wraps around north side, supported by Tuscan columns. Victorian-type paneled doors; 1/1 sash windows; rear ell.

44. Spencer town park
307 S. Yadkin Ave.

45. (former) Benton Cleaners
505 S. Yadkin Ave.
built by 1907; alterations 1920s, 1930s (city directories; architectural evidence)
C

This brick building, part of which is now covered with stucco, has undergone many alterations to accommodate various commercial undertakings through the years. In 1907 it was the home of the Spencer Carbonating Company, bottlers of carbonated beverages. Several bakers, including T. L. Swink and J. C. Yarbrough, produced their goods here through the 1920s; the Benton family subsequently operated a dry cleaning establishment on the premises and lived next door. Stepped front and side elevations reflect change in the building's height from one-and-a-half stories on the front to one-story at the rear; the remodeling from a one-story building took place in the late 1930s. Four groupings of three-part windows with multi-paned transoms are of 1930s vintage.

46. House
507 S. Yadkin Ave.
built by 1907 (city directories)
C

One-story, L-plan frame cottage with projecting front gabled bay; bay has cut-away corners. Full facade porch follows form of bay, supported by replacement metal posts and balustrade; porch partially enclosed on south end to form sunporch. Lace-like sawn bargeboard in front gable end. Pressed metal roof; later 9/1 paired sash windows; vinyl siding.

47. House
509 S. Yadkin Ave.
built by 1907 (city directories)
C

One-story, frame cottage with triple-A roof configuration; rear ell. Full facade porch with turned posts. Pressed metal roof; 2/2 sash windows; diamond shaped attic vent in gable; vinyl siding.

48. House
511 S. Yadkin Ave.
built between 1913 and 1930 (Sanborn maps)
C

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Two-story frame four-square house with hipped roof and front hipped dormer. Projecting two-story gabled bay on south side. Full facade porch wraps around south side with central pediment over entry, supported by Tuscan columns (partially enclosed on south side); aluminum awnings; 1/1 sash windows.

49. House
610 S. Yadkin Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story, double-pile frame house with pyramidal hipped roof and cross gables; projecting front gabled bay. Full facade porch follows form of projection, supported by Tuscan colonettes set on brick piers; porch wraps around south side with addition of shed-roofed screened porch. Asbestos shingle siding; 1/1 sash windows.

50. House
608 S. Yadkin Ave.
built by 1907 (city directory)
F

One-story frame cottage altered to bungalow form with side gable roof and small front gable-front dormer; rear ell. Pedimented window hoods with scrolled sawn ornament retained on sides. Full facade porch with brick apron; enclosed on south end and screened on north end; asbestos shingle and aluminum siding.

51. House
606 S. Yadkin Ave.
built by 1907 (city directory)
C

One-story frame cottage with triple-A roof configuration and two front-facing gables; rear ell. Full facade porch with replacement squared wood posts; beaded board on porch wall. Pedimented window hoods with scrolled sawn ornament set over 2/2 sash windows; diamond vents in gables.

52. House
604 S. Yadkin Ave.
built by 1907 (city directory)
C

One-story, L-plan frame cottage with projecting front gabled bay; returns on gable ends; rear ell. Full facade porch follows form of bay supported by replacement metal posts. Window hoods with sawtooth ornament set over 2/2 sash.

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53. House
602 S. Yadkin Ave.
built by 1907 (city directory)
C

One-story frame cottage with triple-A roof configuration and pressed metal roof; rear ell. Full facade porch supported by replacement metal posts; 2/2 sash windows; aluminum siding.

54. Crowell House
600 S. Yadkin Ave.
built by 1907 (city directory; deed)
C

It is likely that J. E. Kenerly built this house for Jessie P. Crowell, to whom he sold the property in 1905. Crowell was a resident of Rowan County who moved to Spencer in 1901 to establish a real estate and rental firm. In 1908, he and a Mr. Wilson opened a general merchandise and grocery store at 203 Sixth Street (constructed flush to the street, a popular aspect of neighborhood groceries built at the turn-of-the-century).

This well-preserved, one-story residence has paired front-facing gables and an irregular plan with cross-gables and projecting bays. The gables hold diamond-shaped vents and cornice returns. Two-over-two windows are sheltered by pedimented hoods decorated by sawn-work elements. A full-facade porch wraps to the north side and is detailed with turned posts and balusters as well as spindle brackets.

55. House
510 S. Yadkin Ave.
built between 1907 and 1910 (city directories)
C

One-story, L-plan frame cottage with projecting front gabled bay. Full facade porch follows form of bay, supported by turned posts; 2/2 sash windows; asbestos shingle siding.

56. House
508 S. Yadkin Ave.
built by 1907 (city directory)
C

One-story frame cottage with double front-facing gables. Full facade porch, with metal posts replacing original turned posts. Pedimented window hoods with scrolled sawn ornament set over 2/2 sash; beaded board on porch wall.

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57. House
506 S. Yadkin Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story square frame cottage with hipped on hipped roof and partially engaged, recessed porch supported by replacement metal posts set on brick piers; 1/1 sash windows; aluminum siding.

58. (former) Ritchie-Kerr Boarding House
418 S. Yadkin Ave.
built by 1907 (city directory)
C

Used as a boarding house for many years, this two-story Queen Anne structure was most convenient to the shops site and Spencer's commercial core. Mary Ritchie ran a boarding house on these premises before 1910 and Mrs. C. E. Kerr took over the enterprise in the mid-1910s.

Although the original fabric has been replaced and the first story altered for use as a flower shop, the plan and some detailing remain. The cross-gable roofline indicates a single-pile, center-hall plan extended by one-and-two-story ells. A two-story bay with cut-away corners occupies the south section of the three-bay facade. Characteristic of Queen Anne styling, the eaves of the bay contain pendant drop cornice brackets, and the second-story, four-over-four windows are topped with hoods upheld by tiny scrolled brackets seen on many Queen Anne style houses in Spencer.

59. Vacant lot
416 S. Yadkin Ave.
60. House
414 S. Yadkin Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
F

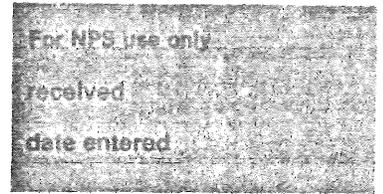
One-story frame cottage with triple-A roof configuration. Full facade porch with central pediment over entry, supported by replacement metal posts; 2/2 sash. Replacement large picture window; glass awning-type door; aluminum siding.

61. House
412 S. Yadkin Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

Two-story, single-pile frame house with triple-A roof configuration forming a two-story central projecting gabled bay. Full facade porch with central pediment over

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two-leaf entry, supported by replacement metal posts; concrete slab replacement porch foundation. One-story ear ell; 2/2 sash windows on first story; 1/1 sash on second. Asbestos shingle siding.

62. House
410 S. Yadkin Ave.
built by 1910 (city directory)
C

One-and-one-half story side-gable frame bungalow with flared eave engaging full facade porch (supported by brick porch posts set on brick piers, with brick open-work balustrade running between). Gable front dormer; exposed rafter ends; knee braces in gable ends. Triple hung 4/1 sash windows on second floor; 7/1 sash first; glass door and sidelights with tracery; aluminum awnings.

63. Chavier-Monk House
408 S. Yadkin Ave.
built by 1907; rebuilt 1909 (city directory; newspaper files)
C

A delightful blend of late Victorian elements on this one-story, single-pile residence with a triple-A roofline sets it apart from the more imposing structures along this block. There is conflicting information as to the ownership and former occupants of the house. Some report it to be the Chavier House where in 1897 the Spencer Methodist Church was organized; others call it Dr. Monk's home and office. A limited deed search indicates the lot was sold to conductor Cicero W. Smith in 1904 by T. F. Marr and city directories of the period indicate that Mr. Smith lived in the residence from 1910 through the 1920s. The Spencer Crescent of June 3, 1909 states that Chavier and Smith were rebuilding the house after a fire.

Pedimented hoods top the front-gable vent as well as the windows on the side elevations. A full-facade porch is pure Queen Anne in nature with turned posts, a low-rise balustrade containing turned balusters, a spindled frieze, and sawn-work brackets. A double-leaf door is set in a shouldered architrave trim.

64. House
406 S. Yadkin Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

Two-story, single-pile frame house with triple-A roof configuration; returns on gable ends, and diamond-shaped attic vents. Full facade porch with central pediment over entrance, supported by Tuscan columns. Sawn bracketing under eaves; 1/1 and 4/1 sash windows; asbestos shingle siding; aluminum awnings.

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65. House
404 S. Yadkin Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

Two-story, double-pile frame house with hipped roof and front hipped dormer. Later bungalow-type, full facade porch with tapered wood posts set on brick piers and turned balusters running between. Molded shouldered architrave; pedimented window hoods set over 2/2 sash; window on south front side replaced with door; asbestos shingle siding. House expanded from original single-pile form.

66. House
402 S. Yadkin Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

Two-story, single-pile frame house with triple-A roof configuration; metal roof. Later full facade shed porch supported by tapered wood posts set on brick piers; original half-turned posts extant on porch wall. Narrow 1/1 sash; octagonal attic vent in front gable; two-story rear ell.

67. House
400 S. Yadkin Ave.
built by 1907 (city directory)
P

Situated on a corner lot across the street from the old park, this large, two-story frame residence displays a late Queen Anne form and has subdued detailing. Pressed tin covers the pyramidal roof and its cross gables; a chimney pierces the peak. Sawn-work rake molding trims the gables of a pair of two-story cut-away corner bays; the eaves of the bays hold scrolled brackets in the Queen Anne fashion. A classically-styled, full-facade porch extends in a curve to shelter the north elevation. Two-story ells extend the living space to the rear.

68. House
210 S. Yadkin Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
F

One-story, L-plan frame cottage with steep hipped roof and cross gables; projecting front gabled bay with cutaway corners and sawn curvilinear bracketing; wood shingles in gable ends. Porch set into ell, supported by replacement square wood posts with plain balustrade running between. Replacement artificial stone veneer and aluminum siding.

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69. House
208 S. Yadkin Ave.
built ca. 1960 (architectural evidence)
I

One-story, concrete block house set on high foundation with garage below; side gable roof with front gable porch over entry; paired 2/2 horizontal sash windows with aluminum awnings.

70. Vacant lot
adjacent to 208 S. Yadkin Ave.

71. House
110 S. Yadkin Ave.
built ca. 1940 (architectural evidence)
C

One-and-one-half story, brick veneer English cottage style house with side-gable roof and projecting front gabled bay containing round-arched entry; front-facade chimney; stone trimwork at entry and on chimney; multi-light metal casement windows; side gable porch on south end.

72. House
108 S. Yadkin Ave.
built ca. 1910 (architectural evidence)
C

Two-story, double-pile frame house with pyramidal hipped roof and cross gables; projecting front gabled bay. Full facade porch follows form of bay, supported by Tuscan columns (enclosed on south end); porch foundation infilled with concrete block. Asbestos shingle siding; 1/1 sash windows.

73. House
106 S. Yadkin Ave.
built ca. 1905 (architectural evidence)
C

One-and-one-half story frame cottage with pyramidal hipped roof and cross gables; projecting front gabled bay and front hipped dormer. Porch set into ell, wrapping around south side, supported by Tuscan columns with square balusters running between. Attic vent/window in front gable end; 1/1 sash windows.

74. Vacant lot
102 S. Yadkin Ave.

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75. House
100 S. Yadkin Ave.
built between 1919 and 1930 (city directories; Sanborn map)
C

One-story, front-gabled bungalow with engaged porch wrapping around the north side, supported by tapered brick posts set on piers with brick balustrade; brickwork cemented-over. Latticed attic vent in gable end; 4/1 sash windows; glass entry with sidelights. Attached side-gable porte cochere on south side.

76. Rowan County Park
east side 100 block S. Rowan Ave.

Wooded park area with picnic tables.

77. House
205 S. Rowan Ave.
built between 1919 and 1930 (city directory; Sanborn map)
C

One-story square frame cottage with hipped on hipped roof and partially engaged, recessed porch supported by tapered wood posts set on brick piers; 1/1 sash windows and large picture window; aluminum awnings. Aluminum siding.

78. House
207 S. Rowan Ave.
built between 1919 and 1930 (city directory; Sanborn map)
C

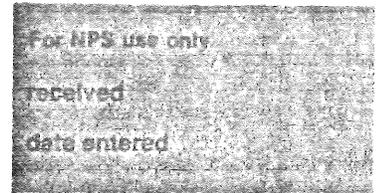
One-story square cottage with steep hipped roof; front hipped dormer containing attic vent; engaged porch supported by square wood posts (enclosed on north side, with sliding glass door opening onto porch); metal balustrade; 7/1 sash windows; four 3-light windows in porch enclosure.

79. House
209 S. Rowan Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

Two-story, single-pile frame house with side gable roof and two-story rear ell. Later shallow pedimented portico over two-leaf entry, supported by turned posts with sawn brackets and square balusters. Asbestos shingle siding; 2/2 sash windows.

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80. House
211 S. Rowan Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story frame cottage with steep hipped roof and cross gables; two front-facing gables, with one projecting. Full facade porch follows form of bay and wraps around south side of house, supported by Tuscan columns with square balusters running between. Pressed metal roof; large 1/1 sash; aluminum siding and awnings.

81. House
301 S. Rowan Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story, double-pile frame cottage with steep hipped roof and cross gables; two front-facing gables with one projecting. Porch set into ell; wraps around the north side of house, supported by Tuscan colonettes set on stone-capped brick piers; with square balusters running between. Bungalow-type 4/1 sash windows. Aluminum siding.

82. House
303 S. Rowan Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-and-one-half story, side-gable frame bungalow with flared eave engaging full facade porch supported by Tuscan columns (porch screened). Front gabled dormer with triple-hung windows; 1/1 sash windows. Aluminum siding.

83. House
305 S. Rowan Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

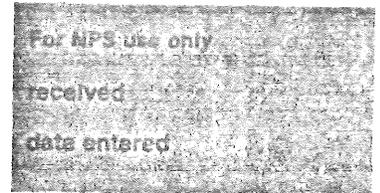
One-story, double-pile stuccoed frame house with steep truncated hipped roof and cross gables; projecting front gabled bay. Full facade porch supported by tapered wood posts set on stone-capped brick piers; porch follows form of bay and wraps around north side of house; 1/1 sash windows.

84. Freeman House
307 S. Rowan Ave.
built by 1910 (city directory; deed 122-504)
P

This is a fine example of the two-story, double-pile, center-hall form early Colonial Revival residences took in Spencer and also displays some notable bungalow features. The Wray Freeman (engineer for the Southern) family bought the home in 1910.

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The house displays such typical Colonial Revival features as a centrally-located roof dormer; eight-over-one windows; transomed first story windows; and an entry containing sidelights and transom. The transoms and sidelights were advertised in catalogues of the era as "glazed with art leaded sheet glass". The unusual center bay of the second story is slightly recessed and has paired French doors. A shingled second-story and a porch, having tapered posts on stone piers with a stone balustrade which extends to form a porte-cochere, follow bungalow principles.

85. House
309 S. Rowan Ave.
built by 1910 (city directory)
C

One-and-one-half story side-gable frame bungalow with front shed dormer with paired windows; shingles on second story; gable end pent roof. Flared eave engages full facade porch supported by robust tapered posts with applied molding strips set on stone-capped brick piers; square balusters running between. Box bay south side; oval light door; false shutters.

86. House
311 S. Rowan Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story, L-plan frame cottage; projecting front gabled bay with cutaway corners and sawn curvilinear bracketing. Porch set into ell, wrapping around south side, supported by turned posts with curved bracketing and spindled frieze in the Eastlake manner. Aluminum siding.

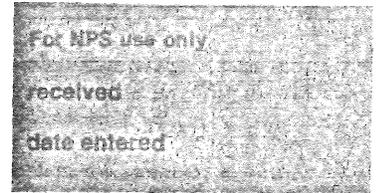
87. Pennington-Cooper House
401 S. Rowan Ave.
built by 1903; remodeled 1936 (interview; deeds)
C

This picturesque one-story, L-shaped, double-pile dwelling was one of the many houses built by C. D. Lefler, one of Spencer's early developers. It was sold to engineer James R. Pennington for \$1,150 in November of 1903. For many years it has been the home of Pennington's daughter and her husband James Cooper, Spencer's historian.

Although remodeling, consisting of window replacements and the extension of the living area to occupy the space once used as part of the porch, was undertaken, the house retains its Queen Anne embellishments - scrolled bargeboard with novel spindle treatment and turned baluster on the porch balustrade. Pressed tin ceilings are original to the house and were employed to keep out the soot created at the Spencer Shops just two blocks away.

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88. Stanback House
403 S. Rowan Ave.
built between 1910 and 1913 (city directory; Sanborn map)
C

This Colonial Revival residence was the site of the first manufacturing of the Stanback Headache Powders. Dr. Thomas "Tom" Stanback arrived in Spencer in 1911 to manage and later own the Rowan Drug Company. By 1932, the Stanback Company outgrew its quarters in the now razed 200 block of Fifth Street and Dr. Stanback moved with it to Salisbury.

Built circa 1912 along a slightly irregular plan of cross gables which project to the sides of the high hip roof to create shallow bays, it is detailed with classical elements. The most notable feature of the house is its entry highlighted by lovely leaded-glass transoms and sidelights; paneled aprons accentuate the sidelights. An attached full-facade porch is upheld by Tuscan columns set on wooden posts which in turn secure a balustrade.

89. Vacant lot
405 S. Rowan Ave.
90. House
407 S. Rowan Ave.
built by 1907 (city directory)
C

Two-story, single-pile frame house with triple-A roof configuration and one-story rear ell. Full facade porch supported by Tuscan columns with turned balusters running between. Diamond-shaped attic vents in gable ends; 2/2 sash windows; multipaned sidelights and entry.

91. House
409 S. Rowan Ave.
built by 1907 (city directory)
C

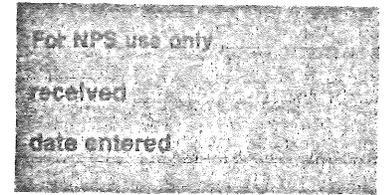
One-story frame cottage with triple-A roof configuration. Full facade porch supported by replacement metal posts. Multipaned sidelights and entry; 2/2 sash windows; aluminum siding.

92. House
411 S. Rowan Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story frame cottage with triple-A roof configuration. Full facade porch with central pediment over slightly projecting entry bay, supported by turned posts.

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Pressed metal roof; 2/2 sash windows. Asbestos shingle siding; replacement front picture window; cement slab porch foundation; flush door.

93. House
413 S. Rowan Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story, front-gable brick bungalow with partially engaged front-gable porch supported by square brick posts with stone-capped brick balustrade running between. Asphalt shingles in gable ends; returns; 6/1 sash windows and multipaned entry.

94. House
415 S. Rowan Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story, front-gable brick bungalow with partially engaged front-gable porch, identical in form to 413 S. Rowan Ave. with plan reversed; porch screened.

95. House
507 S. Rowan Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story, L-plan frame cottage with full facade porch supported by later square wood posts. Pedimented window hoods set over 2/2 sash; later 4/1 paired sash on front; original 5-panel Victorian type door.

96. House
509 S. Rowan Ave.
built by 1907 (city directory)
C

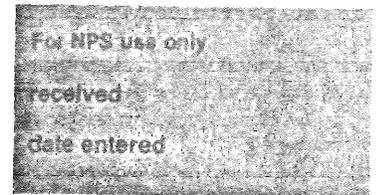
One-story frame cottage with triple-A roof configuration with returns on gable ends and pedimented hoods over attic vent/windows. Full facade porch supported by turned posts. Pedimented window hoods set over 2/2 sash; rear ell.

97. House
511 S. Rowan Ave.
built between 1913 and 1930 (Sanborn maps)
C

One-story, front-gable frame bungalow with front-gable porch supported by tapered wood posts set on brick piers. Exposed rafter ends; glass entry and sidelights; 1/1 sash windows.

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98. House
601 S. Rowan Ave.
built between 1919 and 1930 (city directory; Sanborn map)
C

One-story square frame cottage with hipped roof and exposed rafter ends. Full facade porch wraps around north side; partially engaged, supported by tapered wood posts set on brick piers; 1/1 sash windows.

99. Water Tower
adjacent to 601 S. Rowan Ave.
built between 1905 and 1913 (Cooper history; Sanborn map)
C

Cylindrical steel water tower with conical roof and steel supports, approximately 120 feet tall. Brick pumphouse with pressed metal hipped roof. Lots vacant to end of block.

100. House
510 S. Rowan Ave.
built by 1907 (city directory)
C

One-story, L-plan frame cottage with two front-facing gables; one gable projecting; returns on gable ends. Full facade porch follows form of projecting gabled bay, supported by turned wood posts. Pedimented window hoods set over 1/1 sash and attic vent/windows; original Victorian-type paneled door; rear ell; replacement concrete slab porch.

101. House
508 S. Rowan Ave.
built by 1907 (city directory)
C

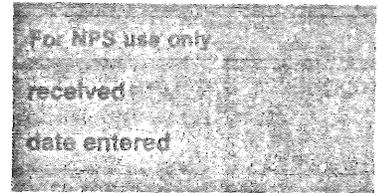
One-story L-plan frame cottage with full facade bungalow-form porch supported tapered wood posts set on brick piers; pendant drop brackets retained from original porch. Pedimented hoods set over attic vent/window; 2/2 sash windows; rear ell.

102. House
506 S. Rowan Ave.
built by 1901 (city directory)
F

One-story, side-gable frame cottage with replacement pedimented portico over entry, supported by replacement metal posts with metal balustrade running between. Rear ell; replacement 4/4 sash windows; asbestos shingle siding.

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103. House
504 S. Rowan Ave.
built by 1907 (city directory)
C

One-story L-plan frame cottage with projecting front gabled bay and gable-front dormer; scrolled lookouts and fascia. Full facade bungalow-form porch with tapered wood posts set on brick piers; 2/2 sash windows.

104. House
502 S. Rowan Ave.
built by 1910 (city directory)
C

Two-story, single-pile frame house with triple-A roof configuration and central projecting gabled bay with paired windows. Full facade porch with pediment over entry, supported by turned posts. Pedimented window hoods set over 2/2 sash; pressed metal roof; rear ell. Aluminum siding.

105. Sigman-Brandt House
500 S. Rowan Ave.
built between 1915 and 1919 (city directories)
P

Sited on a corner lot defined by a low stone wall, this residence is one of Spencer's best blends of bungalow styling and classical detailing. An above-ground basement level (to the rear and holding a side entry) was made possible by a sloped lot and was constructed to serve a commercial venture. Mr. C. A. Sigman, engineer, was the original owner, followed by Roy Sigman (cleaner and presser) and Gordon Brandt, grocer.

The cross-gabled, slate roofline of this one-and-a-half story structure has shingled and unusually broad gables. The main-facade gable retains a classical Palladian window; another is found on the Fifth Street elevation. Semi-coursed, roughly-cut stone was the choice of the builder and mason for the facing of the first story, basement, foundation and porch piers. Tapered posts on stone piers uphold the attached porch roof; the full-facade porch extends in a curve to shelter the Fifth Street elevation. Eight-over-one windows and an entrance with multi-paned sidelights with paneled aprons add further interest to this charming residence.

106. Vacant lot
418 S. Rowan Ave.

107. House
416 S. Rowan Ave.
built by 1907 (city directory)
C

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One-story, L-plan frame cottage with projecting front gabled bay. Later bungalow-form porch set into ell, supported by robust tapered wood posts set on brick piers with brick balustrade running between (partially screened). Tripartite 3/1 and 4/1 sash windows; rear ell; beveled weatherboarding.

108. House
414 S. Rowan Ave.
built by 1910 (city directories)
C

Two-story, single-pile frame house with triple-A roof configuration; small gabled wall dormers with diamond-shaped attic vents set over second-story windows; addition of pent roof divides wall dormers and windows. Full facade porch supported by Tuscan columns; 6/6 sash windows on second story, and 1/1 sash on first; entry with sidelights; rear ell and additions.

109. House
412 S. Rowan Ave.
built by 1907 (city directory)
C

One-story, L-plan frame cottage with clipped gables; projecting front clipped-gable bay. Later bungalow-form porch set into ell, supported by tapered wood posts set on brick piers with brick balustrade running between. Tripartite 3/1 and 4/1 sash windows; rear ell.

110. House
410 S. Rowan Ave.
built by 1907 (city directory)
F

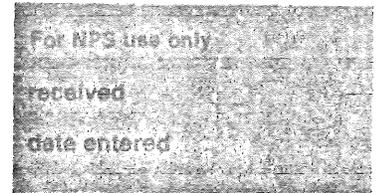
One-story, L-plan frame cottage with projecting front gabled bay; pressed metal roof. Porch set into ell, supported by replacement metal posts; replacement horizontal 2/2 sash windows and flush door; cement slab porch. Rear ell. Vinyl siding.

111. House
408 S.-Rowan Ave.
built by 1907 (city directory)
C

One-story, L-plan frame cottage, reverse plan of 410 S. Rowan, with beveled weatherboarding; gabled ends have returns. Porch set into ell, supported by turned posts. Pedimented and molded window hoods set over 2/2 sash (missing from front gabled bay and north side); paired 2/2 sash in front gabled bay; diamond-shaped attic vents; later glass door and sidelights with tracery.

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112. House
406 S. Rowan Ave.
built by 1907 (city directory)
C

One-and-one-half story, side-gable frame bungalow with flared eave engaging full facade porch; replacement squared porch posts. Shingled gable-front dormer and shingles in gable ends; 1/1 sash windows.

113. House
404 S. Rowan Ave.
built ca. 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-and-one-half story, side gable, frame bungalow with flared eave engaging full facade porch; square, paneled columns and slender squared balustrade. Large front shed dormer; upper story shingled; first story stuccoed; projecting side bay; beveled oval-light door.

114. House
210 S. Rowan Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

Two-story, double-pile four-square plan frame house with steep hipped roof. Later full facade gable-front porch with replacement metal posts. Front hipped dormer; 1/1 sash windows on first story; 2/2 sash on second; box bay on south side. Aluminum siding.

115. House
208 S. Rowan Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

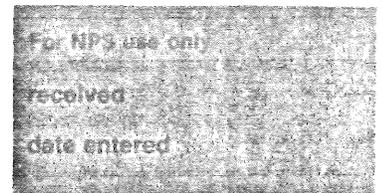
One-story frame cottage with steep hipped roof and cross gables; two front-facing gables, with north gable forming projecting bay with cutaway corners. Full facade porch with central pediment over entry wraps around south side of house, supported by replacement metal posts; 2/2 sash windows. Aluminum siding.

116. House
206 S. Rowan Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story, front-gable frame bungalow, with partially engaged gable-front porch supported by battered brick piers; porch infilled with screening and lattice. Shingles

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in gable ends with five light window; 5/1 and 3/1 paired and triple-hung sash windows.

117. House
204 S. Rowan Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story frame cottage with triple-A roof configuration. Full facade porch with central pediment over entry, supported by turned posts with later balustrade running between. Pedimented and molded window hoods with sawn scrolled ornament set over 2/2 sash and attic vents; rear ell. Aluminum siding; replacement flush door.

118. House
202 S. Rowan Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story frame cottage with steep hipped roof and cross gables; projecting front gabled bay. Full facade porch follows form of bay, and wraps around south side, supported by Tuscan columns with square balustrade running between; 2/2 sash windows. Composition siding.

119. House
200 S. Rowan Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

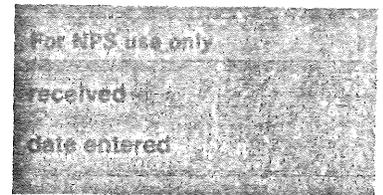
One-story, double-pile frame cottage with steep hipped roof and cross gables; central front-facing gable. Full facade porch wraps around north side, supported by Tuscan columns with reeded balustrade running between; 1/1 sash windows; replacement concrete block foundation. Asbestos shingle siding.

120. House
110 S. Rowan Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

Large one-and-one-half story side-gable frame bungalow with flared eaves engaging full facade porch wrapping around south side of house. Large front shed dormer with four windows; knee braces in gable ends; 7/1 sash windows on first story; 6/1 sash second; oval-light entry flanked by oval sidelights set over paneled aprons supported by Tuscan columns. Asbestos shingle siding.

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121. House
112 S. Rowan Ave.
built by 1930 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story frame cottage with front clipped-gable roof and cross gables. Porch with front clipped gable, supported by square posts; 1/1 sash windows; aluminum awnings; asbestos shingle siding.

122. Vacant lot
northeast corner Iredell Ave. and Second St.

123. House
205 S. Carolina Ave.
built by 1930 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story, front-gable frame bungalow with full facade porch supported by tapered wood posts set on brick piers; exposed rafter ends; 4/1 paired sash.

124. Vacant lot
adjacent to 205 S. Carolina Ave.

125. Fowler House
401 S. Carolina Ave.
built by 1907 (city directories; interview with owner)
P

This well-preserved house with Queen Anne style details was erected circa 1905 and by 1910 it was the family home of T. P. Fowler, mayor of Spencer from 1933 to 1947 and conductor for the Southern Railway.

The Fowler House is a good example of the one-story, double-pile form commonly employed at the turn-of-the-century. It has a hip roof with paired front gables typical of the form. Square-cut shingles sheath the cross gables on the front and side elevations which are further enhanced by cornice returns and brackets with dropped pendants held at the cut-away corners. The porch carries across the full facade and two bays of the east elevation and is cut diagonally at the corner. It is supported by turned posts with sawn brackets and has a balustrade consisting of turned balusters and a plain handrail. Interior details include beaded wainscoting, bullseye cornerblocks, and standard, small Victorian mantels.

126. Kritzer-Hatley House
403 S. Carolina Ave.
built by 1907 (city directory; newspaper files)
P

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T. H. Kritzer, engineer and president of Spencer Drugs, was born in Richmond, worked in Goldsboro, arrived in Spencer in 1898, and shortly thereafter had his two-and-one-half-story Queen Anne residence erected on this narrow lot.

The house has a multi-gable roofline and a side-hall plan and displays such details as a mock Palladian window at the attic story, bracketed eaves and window hoods, and a paneled double-leaf entry topped by a cornice which echoes the window hoods. The well-detailed, full-facade porch, which originally wrapped around the side of the house, is upheld by Eastlake-style turned posts and enriched by low-rise turned balusters, curvilinear brackets and a spindled frieze.

127. House
405 S. Carolina Ave.
built by 1907; remodeled early 1920s (city directory; architectural evidence)
C

One of Spencer's more unusual one-story cottages, this residence features a pair of front-facing jerkinhead or clipped gables. Two symmetrically placed chimneys give evidence of a double-pile plan. In the Queen Anne fashion, a side porch contains turned posts and windows topped by pedimented hoods. A somewhat later bungalow-form front porch shelters two front bays, whose 7/1 window and entry flanked by multi-paned sidelights are remodeled features dating from the same time as the porch.

128. House
407 S. Carolina Ave.
built by 1907 (city directory)
F

One-story, single-pile frame cottage with triple-A roof configuration. Full facade porch with replacement metal posts and aluminum awnings; 2/2 sash windows; aluminum siding; rear ell.

129. House
409 S. Carolina Ave.
built ca. 1907 (city directory)
F

One-story, double-pile square frame cottage with pyramidal hipped roof. Full facade porch with pediment over entry, supported by replacement metal posts, balustrade and aluminum awnings; 1/1 sash windows; aluminum siding; rear ell.

130. House
411 S. Carolina Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

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One-story, single-pile frame cottage with two front-facing gables. Full facade porch with central pediment over entry wraps around north side of house, supported by replacement metal posts. Pedimented window hoods set over 2/2 sash and attic vents; two-leaf doors; rear ell. Aluminum siding.

131. House
413 S. Carolina Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story, double-pile frame cottage with hipped roof and cross gables; projecting front gabled bay. Full facade porch wraps around north side of house, supported by Tuscan columns and infilled with screening. Composition siding; paired and triplehung 4/1 and 3/1 sash windows.

132. House
415 S. Carolina Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story, L-plan frame cottage with paired front-facing gables; projecting front gabled bay with cutaway corners and sawn curvilinear bracketing. Full facade porch follows form of bay, supported by tapered wood posts with slender balusters running between; pedimented window hoods set over 2/2 sash; pressed metal roof; replacement paneled door with fanlight.

133. House
417 S. Carolina Ave.
built by 1907 (city directory)
C

Two-story, single-pile frame house with triple-A roof configuration; gabled central projecting bay with paired windows. Full facade porch with central pediment over entry, supported by later tapered posts set on brick piers. Bracketed window hoods set over 6/1 sash; entry with sidelights set over paneled apron; pressed metal roof; rear ell.

134. House
419 S. Carolina Ave.
built by 1910 (city directory)
C

Two-story, double-pile foursquare frame house with hipped roof and front hipped dormer. Full facade porch with central pediment over entry, supported by Tuscan colonettes set on brick piers. Pedimented window hoods with sawn scrolled ornament set over 8/1 sash windows on first story; second story is shingled.

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135. House
507 S. Carolina Ave.
built by 1930 (Sanborn map)
C

One-and-one-half story, side-gable, frame bungalow with flared eaves engaging full facade porch wrapping around north side of house, supported by tapered wood posts set on brick piers. Second story is shingled; front shed dormer with triple-hung windows; 12/1 sash; pressed metal roof with exposed rafter ends and knee braces.

136. House
509 S. Carolina Ave.
built between 1910 and 1913 (city directories; Sanborn map)
C

Two-story, double-pile frame house with hipped roof and cross gables; projecting front gabled bay with returns. Full facade porch supported by later square wood posts; 1/1 sash windows; composition siding.

137. (former) Pickler Boarding House
511 S. Carolina Ave.
built between 1910 and 1913 (city directory; Sanborn map)
C

This residence, built between 1910 and 1913 and used by J. A. and Lula Pickler as a boarding house, contains some of the most unusual applied detailing found in Spencer.

Irregular in form, it was constructed along an L-plan with side hall; another entrance is set back near the rear elevation to accommodate a separate stairwell for the second story. Elaborate sawn bargeboards draw the eye to the gable's distinctive attic vents with tree-like cut-outs set in tall, arched openings. A side-wrap, bungalow-style porch, which dates from a later remodeling, includes an earlier feature of a classically-fashioned paneled frieze and shelters an entry possessing shouldered architrave trim.

138. House
601 S. Carolina Ave.
built by 1907 (city directory)
F

One-and-one-half story frame bungalow with front gable roof and cross gables; projecting front gable; knee braces in gable ends. Full facade porch with replacement metal posts and cement slab foundation. Replacement horizontal 2/2 sash windows; vinyl siding.

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139. House
603 S. Carolina Ave.
built by 1907 (city directory)
C

One-story, L-plan frame cottage with projecting front gabled bay. Porch set into ell, supported by replacement metal posts. Returns and wood shingles on gable ends; 2/2 sash windows; aluminum siding.

140. House
605 S. Carolina Ave.
built by 1907 (city directory)
C

One-story frame cottage with triple-A roof configuration. Full facade porch supported by replacement metal posts. Diamond-shaped attic vents in gable ends; 2/2 sash windows; rear ell.

141. House
607 S. Carolina Ave.
built ca. 1960 (architectural evidence)
I

One-story, L-plan frame house with low gable roof; brick veneer with aluminum siding above; large picture window and horizontal 2/2 sash.

142. House
609 S. Carolina Ave.
built by 1907 (city directory)
C

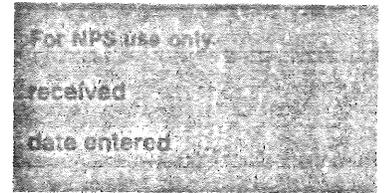
One-story frame cottage with triple-A roof configuration. Full facade porch supported by replacement metal posts; 2/2 sash windows; rear ell; aluminum siding.

143. House
611 S. Carolina Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
F

One-and-one-half story, side-gable, frame bungalow with flared eave engaging full facade porch supported by replacement metal posts; gable-front dormer with triple-hung windows; replacement multi-paned sash and picture windows; asbestos shingle siding.

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144. Upton House
701 S. Carolina Ave.
built 1924; remodeled 1940s (interview with owner)
C

John Upton drew plans for his brick, one-and-one-half-story "airplane" bungalow (and had it built in 1924) after a visit to California where the style originated. As a machinist for the Southern, Mr. Upton did drafting and layouts; he executed the drawings to reproduce the steam engine "Best Friend", which continues to be displayed around the country. He also produced the plans for the redesign of the old city building (corner of Fourth and Yadkin) and the construction of the Masonic Temple (1952) next door.

Mr. Upton maintains that the "airplane" form's name evolved during World War I when the low-profile, side gables and cockpit-like roof dormer were likened to fighter planes. The house was extensively rebuilt (full second story added) in the 1940s to its current profile of a broad, side-gable bungalow. Arthur Dobie laid the original brickwork including a shouldered, exterior-end chimney and solid brick piers which support the two-bay porch roof and the extending pergola. Interior detailing follows the Arts and Crafts mode including a large brick fireplace flanked by built-in bookcases.

145. House
610 S. Carolina Ave.
built by 1907 (city directory)
C

Two-story single-pile frame house with triple-A roof configuration; pent roof running across front-facing gable. Later pedimented portico supported by tapered columns at entry; side-gable porch on south side of house. Rear one-story ell; 2/2 sash windows, paired on first story. Asbestos shingle siding; false shutters.

146. House
608 S. Carolina Ave.
built by 1907 (city directory)
C

One-story, L-plan, frame cottage with projecting front gabled bay. Porch set into ell, supported by square paired posts. Gable ends have returns and diamond-shaped attic vents; 2/2 paired sash windows; rear ell. Composition siding and aluminum awnings.

147. House
606 S. Carolina Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

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Two-story, single-pile, frame house with triple-A roof configuration; pent roof running across front-facing gable. Full facade porch supported by bungalow-type tapered wood posts set on brick piers. Glass entry and side-lights, 1/1 sash windows; rear ell. Asbestos shingle siding.

148. House
604 S. Carolina Ave.
built by 1907 (city directory)
C

Two-story, single-pile, frame house with triple-A roof configuration; pent roof running across front-facing gable. Later pedimented portico with exposed rafter ends, supported by square wood posts; 2/2 sash windows; rear ell. Aluminum siding.

149. House
602 S. Carolina Ave.
built by 1907 (city directory)
C

One-story, L-plan, frame cottage with projecting front gabled bay. Full facade porch supported by replacement metal posts set on masonry piers; aluminum awnings; 2/2 sash windows; aluminum siding.

150. House
600 S. Carolina Ave.
built by 1907 (city directory)
C

One-story, double-pile, frame cottage with steep hipped roof and cross gables; projecting front gabled bay. Full facade porch supported by replacement metal posts; 2/2 sash windows; aluminum siding.

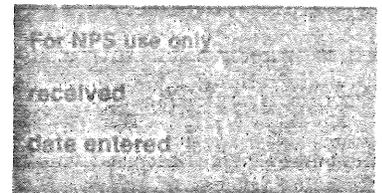
151. House
510 S. Carolina Ave.
built by 1910 (city directory)
C

One-and-one-half story, side-gable, frame bungalow with flared roofline. Full facade engaged porch supported by brick piers, with wood trellis between piers. Front shed four-window dormer; 4/1 sash windows; polygonal bay on south side. Asbestos shingle siding.

152. Sharpe House
508 S. Carolina Ave.
built between 1907 and 1910 (city directory; deeds 142-100 and 434-165)
C

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Built between 1907 and 1910, this two-story frame dwelling is an unusual blend for Spencer of the Colonial Revival and bungalow styles. Engineer R. L. Sharpe owned this home from 1912 until 1959.

Following a two-story, double-pile, center-hall plan typical of the Colonial Revival idiom, the house has a side gable roofline common to bungalows. Bungalow-inspired details include wide bracketed eaves with exposed rafters, a shingled second story, and tapered porch posts rising from an uncommon element of a balustrade sheathed with shingles.

153. House
506 S. Carolina Ave.
built by 1907 (city directory)
C

One-story, double-pile, frame cottage with steep hipped roof and cross gables; projecting front gabled bay. Full facade porch supported by Tuscan columns; 1/1 sash windows.

154. House
504 S. Carolina Ave.
built by 1907 (city directory)
C

One-story, double-pile, frame cottage with steep hipped roof and cross gables; projecting front gabled bay. Reverse plan of 506 South Carolina Avenue. Full facade porch wraps around north side of house; squared balustrade runs between tapered wood columns; south end screened. Large 1/1 sash windows.

155. House
502 S. Carolina Ave.
built by 1907 (city directory)
C

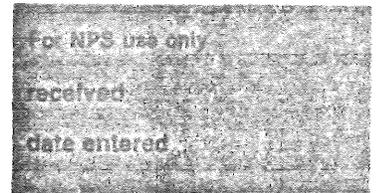
One-story, single-pile, frame cottage with triple-A roof configuration. Full facade porch with central pediment over entry, supported by replacement brick piers. Returns on gable ends; metal roof; 2/2 sash windows; rear ell. Asbestos shingle siding.

156. Chapman House
500 S. Carolina Ave.
built between 1910 and 1913 (1910 directory; 1913 Sanborn map)
P

Dominating its immediate surroundings, this residence of J. R. Chapman, conductor on the Southern, is one of the most imposing Queen Anne residence in Spencer.

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Erected between 1910 and 1913, this two-and-one-half-story, brick dwelling was run as a boarding house in its early years.

Set with its narrow side to Carolina Avenue and broader facade with projecting bay to Fifth Street, the most prevalent feature of the house is the three-stage corner tower. Originally capped by a conical roof, it currently retains a bell-cast top over the shingled, third stage. Stone lintels and sills secure all of the windows. Ionic columns uphold the veranda which curves at the corner; porch entries have shallow gables. Two second-story doors and early photographs show that the porch was originally topped with a balcony.

157. House
418 S. Carolina Ave.
built by 1935 (city directories)
C

Two-story, double-pile, brick Colonial Revival style house with flanking porte cochere and porch enclosed as sunporch. Central pedimented portico with returns, supported by paired Tuscan columns. Hipped roof on main block and appendages. Paired 6/1 sash windows on second story; 6/1 and 4/1 tripartite sash on first; entry with sidelights. Paved terrace, with metal balustrade running between stone capped brick piers, connects front entry with side porch. Battered brick piers support side porch and porte cochere.

158. House
414 S. Carolina Ave.
built by 1907 (city directory)
P

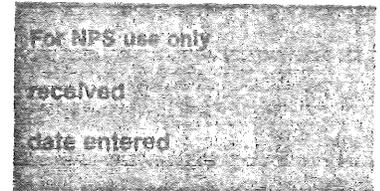
Large two-story, L-plan frame house with gambrel cross-gable roofline; pent roof runs across gambrel ends. Gambrel-front projecting bay with cutaway corners and sawn curvilinear brackets on first story. Beveled siding on first story; shingles on second; front shed dormer with triple-hung windows; 2/2 sash windows, pedimented hoods with sawn scrolled ornament set over first story windows; flat metal shingles on roof. Porch set into ell with turned balustrade running between square paneled columns; glass entry.

159. House
412 S. Carolina Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story, L-plan frame cottage with projecting front gabled bay. Full facade porch follows form of bay, supported by replacement metal posts with balustrade. Pressed metal roof; 1/1 sash windows; aluminum siding.

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160. House
410 S. Carolina Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
F

One-story, single-pile, frame cottage with triple-A roof configuration. Original porch removed; front stoop covered by aluminum awning; replacement horizontal 2/2 sash windows; aluminum siding; false shutters.

161. House
408 S. Carolina Ave.
built by 1907 (city directory)
F

One-story, L-plan frame cottage with projecting front gabled bay. Original porch removed; concrete slab porch with metal balustrade; aluminum awning over entry; replacement 6/1 paired sash and picture windows. Asbestos shingle siding.

162. House
406 S. Carolina Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story, L-plan frame cottage with projecting front gabled bays. Full facade porch supported by square columns; glass entry with sidelights. Pedimented window hoods with sawn scrolled ornament set over 2/2 sash; rear ell.

163. House
404 S. Carolina Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story, L-plan frame cottage with projecting front gabled bay. Full facade porch follows form of bay, with slender square balustrade running between turned posts with sawn brackets. Shingles in gable ends; 2/2 sash windows; two-leaf lighted entry.

164. House
400 S. Carolina Ave.
built ca. 1940 (architectural evidence)
C

Two-story, double-pile, brick house with side-gable roof; flanking porte cochere and side porch supported by brick piers. Georgian Revival swan's neck pediment set over entry, flanked by pilasters supporting an entablature; 6/6 sash windows; entry set in second bay of five bay facade.

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165. House
310 S. Carolina Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-and-one-half story, double-pile, frame house with steep hipped roof and cross gables; shingled front hipped dormer; large 1/1 sash windows with tracery. Full facade bungalow-type porch with replacement metal posts set on brick piers.

166. Puryear-Surratt House
308 S. Carolina Ave.
built by 1907 (city directories; deed 572-653)
C

Although this residence has undergone many changes and additions through the years, its original combination of Queen Anne form and Colonial Revival detail remains. Mrs. Minnie Puryear, whose husband was one of the early engineers in Spencer, ran a boarding house on the premises during the 1910s; P. Surratt bought it in 1919.

The hip roof with cross gables recalls the original irregular form. A tripartite window with 9/2 sash is the focal point of the second-story bay. The original side-hall entry is flanked by narrow sidelights; a round-arched, transomed window with tracery is held on the south elevation. Once a full, wrap-around veranda, the classically styled porch with its Doric columns now wraps to one side; recent renovations resulted in extension of the living space to include the former porch area on the north side.

167. House
306 S. Carolina Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

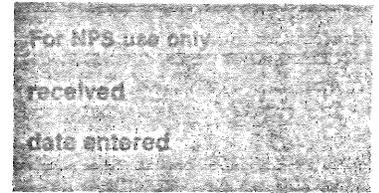
Two-story, single-pile, cross-gable frame house with one-story rear ell; pressed metal roof; 2/2 sash windows. Replacement two-story portico supported by square wood columns; balcony over entry with square balustrade.

168. House
304 S. Carolina Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story, double-pile frame house with hipped roof and cross gables and projecting front gabled bay. Full facade porch follows form of bay, supported by replacement metal posts; 1/1 sash windows; asbestos shingle siding.

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169. House
302 S. Carolina Ave.
built between 1919 and 1930 (city directories; Sanborn maps)
C

One-story, side-gable, frame bungalow with gable-front dormer. Flared eaves engage full facade porch with square balusters running between tapered wood posts set on brick piers. Paired 1/1 sash windows; glass entry and sidelights; aluminum siding.

170. Godfrey House
300 S. Carolina Ave.
built by 1907 (city directory)
C

Situated on a large corner lot directly facing the school block, the Godfrey House exemplifies the reserved Queen Anne styling popular in Spencer circa 1905. Mr. O. C. Godfrey, engineer for the Southern, also served as president of Rowan Motor Company and vice-president of Spencer Hardware.

The residence has an asymmetrical facade created by a projecting two-story bay. Surviving Queen Anne embellishments include the curved brackets at the cut-away corners, bracketed window hoods, and a wrap-around porch containing a pedimented entry, turned posts and balusters, a spindle frieze and pendant-drop brackets.

171. House
301 S. Iredell Ave.
built by 1930 (Sanborn map)
C

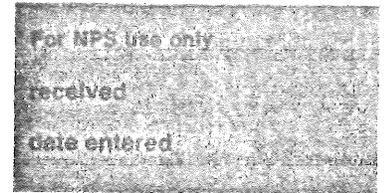
One-story, double-pile, square frame cottage with low hipped roof. Hipped porch over recessed entry, supported by three square columns at each corner; side entry porch. Paired 4/1 sash windows; glass entry flanked by sash windows. Asbestos shingle siding.

172. House
303 S. Iredell Ave.
built by 1930 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story frame bungalow with side clipped-gable roof and two front-facing projecting clipped gables forming recessed entry. Porch over entry with lattice-work panels set between three square columns at each corner. Paired 6/1 sash windows; glass entry flanked by sash windows.

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173. House
305 S. Iredell Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-and-one-half story, square plan, frame house with cross gambrel roofline; gambrel-end pent roof. Full facade porch supported by Tuscan columns; 1/1 sash windows; asbestos shingle siding.

174. House
405 S. Iredell Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

Two-story, double-pile foursquare frame house with pyramidal hipped roof. Full facade porch supported by Tuscan columns. 2/2 sash windows second story; 1/1 sash first; asbestos shingle siding.

175. House
409 S. Iredell Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story, double-pile frame cottage with steep hipped roof and cross gables; projecting front gabled bay. Full facade porch follows form of bay, with square balustrade running between Tuscan columns. Large 1/1 sash windows; aluminum siding.

176. House
411 S. Iredell Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

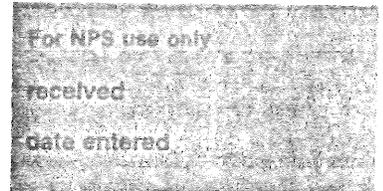
One-and-one-half story frame cottage with pyramidal hipped roof; shingled hipped cross dormers on each plane of roof; exposed rafter ends; 1/1 sash windows on second story; 1/1 sash with tracery on first. Full facade porch with square balustrade running between square paneled posts set on stone-capped brick piers.

177. House
413 S. Iredell Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

Two-story, double-pile foursquare frame house with pyramidal hipped roof and two-story hipped side projections. Front shed dormer; 1/1 sash windows; oval light entry with sidelights. Full facade porch wraps around north side of house, with square balustrade running between square columns.

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178. House
415 S. Iredell Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-and-one-half story, side gable, frame bungalow with front shed dormer and full facade engaged porch supported by tapered posts set on brick piers; square balustrade running between; exposed rafter ends and knee braces. Entry with side-lights; 4/1 and 6/1 sash windows. Side gable box bay on north side.

179. House
417 S. Iredell Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

Two-story, double-pile foursquare frame house with pyramidal hipped roof and cross gables; pressed metal roof. Full facade porch supported by square piers; second-story engaged side porch supported by square columns. Glass entry with side-lights; 1/1 sash windows; tripartite sash on first story front facade.

180. House
419 S. Iredell Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

Two-story, double-pile, stuccoed foursquare frame house with hipped roof and two-story hipped projecting bays. Porch set into ell, extending to form porte cochere at side; replacement metal posts; porte cochere supported by braces replacing posts; 2/2 sash windows.

181. House
421 S. Iredell Ave.
built by 1907 (city directory)
C

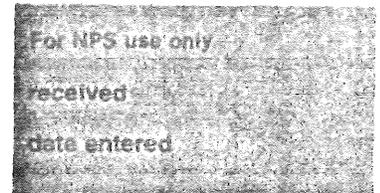
One-and-one-half story side-gable frame bungalow with flared eaves engaging full facade porch supported by tapered wood posts set on brick piers. Gable-front dormer with triple-hung windows; 4/1 sash windows; aluminum siding.

182. House
505 S. Iredell Ave.
built ca. 1915 (architectural evidence)
C

One-and-one-half story side-gable frame bungalow with flared eaves engaging full facade porch, supported by Tuscan columns. Front shed dormer; 6/1 and 8/1 sash windows; composition and aluminum siding.

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183. House
507 S. Iredell Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
F

One-story, double-pile frame cottage with steep hipped roof and two front-facing gables; 1/1 sash windows and replacement large fixed-pane window; replacement brick veneer and aluminum siding. Full facade porch supported by replacement metal posts set on brick piers.

184. House
509 S. Iredell Ave.
built by 1913 (city directory)
C

Two-story, shingled, double-pile frame house with hipped roof and two-story hipped projections; exposed rafter ends; side box bay; 8/1 sash windows. Bungalow-type porch with tapered wood posts set on brick piers; screened.

185. House
511 S. Iredell Ave.
built by 1919 (city directory)
C

One-and-one-half story side-gable frame bungalow with flared eaves engaging full facade porch supported by paired Tuscan posts set on brick piers. Pressed metal roof; front shed dormer; 1/1 sash; aluminum siding.

186. House
510 S. Iredell Ave.
built ca. 1910 (architectural evidence)
C

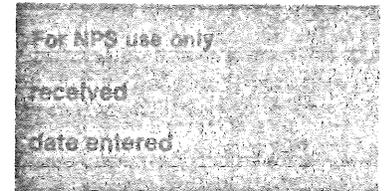
One-and-one-half story, side-gable bungalow with engaged porch supported by tapered wood posts set on brick piers; front gabled dormer; shingles on second story. Pedimented window hoods with sawn scrolled ornament set over 1/1 sash; rear ell.

187. House
508 S. Iredell Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

Large two-story, L-plan, frame house with projecting two-bay front gable. Porch wraps around north side of projection, supported by Tuscan columns. Pressed metal roof; 2/2 sash windows. Porthole window on first story north side of projection.

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188. House
506 S. Iredell Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story, double-pile frame cottage with steep truncated hipped roof and hipped projections. Porch has trellised supports; shed porch on south side; 1/1 sash windows; false shutters.

189. House
504 S. Iredell Ave.
built by 1930 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story, front-gable, frame bungalow with engaged porch supported by tapered wood posts set on brick piers (screened). Beveled siding; 4/1 sash windows.

190. House
420 S. Iredell Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

Two-story, double-pile, foursquare stuccoed frame house with hipped roof. Full facade porch wraps around south side of house, with square balustrade running between Tuscan columns; 1/1 sash windows; entry with sidelights. Aluminum siding on front of house.

191. House
418 S. Iredell Ave.
built by 1907 (city directory)
C

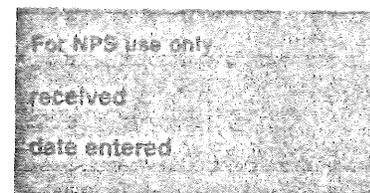
Two-story, single-pile frame house with triple-A roof configuration and central gabled bay; pressed metal roof. Full facade porch with central pediment at entry, supported by Tuscan columns set on brick piers. Pedimented window hoods set over 2/2 sash; rear ell. Asbestos shingle siding.

192. House
416 S. Iredell Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-and-one-half story, side-gable, frame bungalow with flared eaves engaging full facade porch supported by brick piers. Gable-front dormer with triple-hung windows; shingles on second story; 1/1 sash windows.

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193. House
414 S. Iredell Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

Two-story, double-pile, foursquare frame house with full facade porch supported by Tuscan columns set on brick piers. Hipped dormers; two-story polygonal bay on north side; 1/1 sash windows; aluminum siding.

194. House
412 S. Iredell Ave.
built by 1930 (Sanborn maps)
C

One-and-one-half story frame bungalow with front clipped-gable. Hipped portico at sidelighted entry supported by Tuscan columns; partially engaged porch on north corner supported by tapered brick piers. Clipped-gable side dormers; exposed rafter ends; knee braces; tripartite windows with 9/1 and 15/1 sash; aluminum awnings; asbestos shingle siding.

195. House
410 S. Iredell Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn maps)
C

One-and-one-half story, L-plan frame house with projecting front gabled bay and shed dormer. Flared eaves engage full facade porch supported by square brick piers; 1/1 sash windows, with diamond-paned transom on front facade. Asbestos shingle siding.

196. House
408 S. Iredell Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

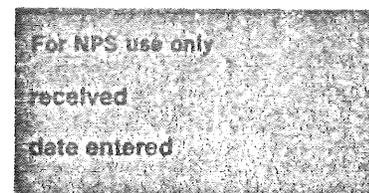
One-and-one-half story, side-gable frame bungalow with slightly flared eaves engaging full facade porch supported by replacement metal posts. Gable end pent roof running cross side gables; front shed dormer. Stucco on first story, with shingles on second; 1/1 sash windows with false shutters.

197. House
306 S. Iredell Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story, double-pile frame cottage with steep hipped roof and cross gables; paired front gables with one forming projecting gabled bay. Gables embellished

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with bargeboards displaying spindles and rondelles. Full facade porch with square balustrade running between tapered wood posts set on brick piers; 2/2 sash windows; asbestos shingle siding.

198. House
304 S. Iredell Ave.
built by 1907 (city directory)
C

One-story, double-pile frame cottage with steep hipped roof and cross gables; paired front gables with one forming projecting gabled bay. Full facade porch with central pediment at entry, supported by Tuscan columns. Pressed metal roof; 2/2 sash windows; asbestos shingle siding.

199. House
302 S. Iredell Ave.
built by 1907 (city directory)
F

One-story, L-plan frame cottage with two front-facing gables; one forming projecting gabled bay, metal roof. Later shed-roof porch set into ell, supported by replacement metal posts; 1/1 sash windows and large picture window; aluminum siding.

200. House
300 S. Iredell Ave.
built by 1907 (city directory)
F

One-story, L-plan frame cottage with two front-facing gables; identical form to 302 S. Iredell Ave. Original porch removed; aluminum awning over entry supported by metal posts; replacement sash windows; aluminum siding.

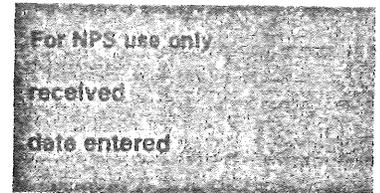
201. House
212 S. Iredell Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story brick bungalow with hipped roof and cross gables; exposed rafter ends and knee braces; 4/1 sash windows. Front-gable porch with hexagonal asphalt shingles in gable end, supported by tapered wood posts set on brick piers; engaged side-gable porch.

202. House
210 S. Iredell Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

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One-story, double-pile square frame bungalow with hipped roof. Full facade porch supported by tapered brick posts set on brick piers; 2/2 sash windows; glass entry with sidelights; asbestos shingle siding.

203. Vacant lot
208 S. Iredell Ave.

204. House
206 S. Iredell Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-and-one-half story, side-gable frame bungalow with engaged full facade porch supported by tapered wood posts set on brick piers; front shed dormer. Oval light door and 1/1 sash windows. Aluminum siding.

205. House
204 S. Iredell Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

Large one-and-one-half story side-gable frame bungalow with engaged full facade porch supported by tapered wood posts set on masonry piers with masonry balustrade running between. Large front shed dormer; knee braces; 2/2 sash windows; rear gabled ell. Composition siding.

206. House
200 S. Iredell Ave.
built by 1930 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story frame cottage with side clipped gable and central pedimented, arched portico over entry, supported by Tuscan columns. Paired 6/1 sash windows; hipped side porch supported by Tuscan columns (screened).

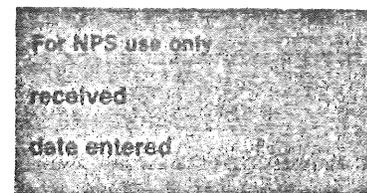
207. House
409 S. Iredell Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story, L-plan frame cottage with full facade porch supported by tapered wood posts set on brick piers (south end screened); 4/1 sash windows; composition siding.

208. House
411 S. Iredell Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

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One-story, single-pile frame cottage with side-gable roof and catslide rear addition; pressed metal roof; porch with lattice-work between paired posts; 2/2 sash windows; asbestos shingle siding.

209. House
413 S. Iredell Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story, L-plan frame cottage with flared eaves engaging full facade porch supported by lattice-work posts; 1/1 sash windows and large picture window; asbestos shingle siding.

210. House
417 S. Spencer Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
F

One-story, single-pile frame cottage with triple-A roof configuration; rear ell. Full facade porch with replacement brick balustrade and metal posts; 2/2 sash windows and large picture window; brick veneer with asbestos shingle siding above.

211. House
419 S. Spencer Ave.
built between 1919 and 1922 (city directories)
C

One-and-one-half story frame cottage with cross gable roof of slight gambrel profile; gable end pent roofs; 8/8 and 6/6 sash windows. Full facade porch with square balustrade running between Tuscan columns. Asbestos shingle siding.

212. Vacant lot
418 S. Spencer Ave.

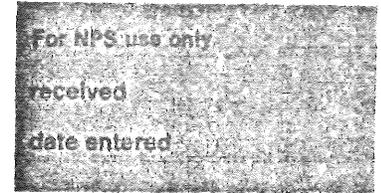
213. House
416 S. Spencer Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story, L-plan frame cottage with projecting gabled bay; screened porch set into ell supported by square wood posts; 4/4 sash windows; asbestos shingle siding.

214. House
414 S. Spencer Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

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One-story, single-pile frame cottage with paired front-facing gables. Full facade porch supported by tapered wood posts set on brick piers. Rear ell; 2/2 sash windows; aluminum siding.

215. Vacant lot
between 410 and 414 S. Spencer Ave.

216. House
410 S. Spencer Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-and-one half story, double-pile frame cottage with steep hipped roof and cross gables. Full facade porch supported by replacement metal posts. Front shed dormer; 2/2 sash windows; aluminum siding; false shutters.

217. House
408 S. Spencer Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story, single-pile frame cottage with two front-facing gables. Full facade porch with central pediment over entry, supported by replacement metal posts; one original turned post with sawn bracket extant; rear ell. Asbestos shingle siding.

218. House
405 S. Baldwin Ave.
built by 1930 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story frame cottage with side clipped-gable and projecting pedimented entry with arched portal; hipped addition on north side; 9/9 sash windows; aluminum siding.

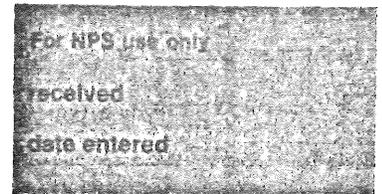
219. House
409 S. Baldwin Ave.
built ca. 1935 (architectural evidence)
C

One-story, L-plan brick cottage with front hipped projection, and recessed corner screened porch with side entry; canvas awning; shutters with cutouts; 6/6 sash windows.

220. House
411 S. Baldwin Ave.
built ca. 1935 (architectural evidence)
C

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One-story, side-gable brick cottage with projecting steep front gable with Tudor arch entry and diamond-paned window; stucco and half-timbering in gable ends; pent roof running across front gable supported by brackets; aluminum awning over entry; 6/6 sash windows; rear ell. Side gable screen porch on north end. Large three part front chimney adjacent to projecting front gable.

221. House
410 S. Baldwin Ave.
built ca. 1935 (architectural evidence)
C

One-and-one-half story, L-plan brick cottage with projecting front concave gable roofline engaging screened porch with elliptical arch portal and openings; triple-hung 6/6 sash windows; rear ell.

222. House
408 S. Baldwin Ave.
built by 1935 (city directories)
C

One-and-one-half story, L-plan brick cottage with front concave gable roofline engaging elliptical arch porch, now enclosed, and projecting pent roof entry with elliptical arch portal framed in decorative cut stone. Semicircular fanlight in gable end above entry; front arched openings with keystone; projecting front battered chimney; stucco and half-timbering in side-gable ends; rear ell.

223. House
406 S. Baldwin Ave.
built between 1938 and 1942 (city directories)
C

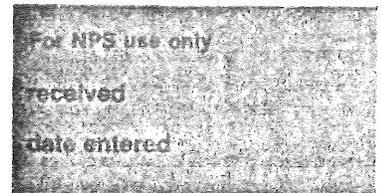
One-and-one-half story, L-plan with cross gables and two juxtaposed projecting front gables; one engaging an elliptical arch entry portal framed in cut stone, with a twin stack front chimney; the other engaging a sunporch, with stucco painted to resemble half-timbering in the gable end, as well as in the side gables. Rear ell; 6/6 paired sash.

224. House
404 S. Baldwin Ave.
built by 1930 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story brick cottage with side clipped gables; knee braces in gable end. Engaged eyelid roof over sidelighted entry; open terraced porch with brick piers topped by concrete slabs. Projecting front battered chimney adjacent to entry pierces roof; porte cochere with hipped roof on north side, supported by square

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wood posts set on brick piers; multipaned triple-hung sash; screen porch on south side; rear ell.

225. House
409 Seventh St.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story, double-pile frame cottage with steep hipped roof and cross gables; projecting front gable; returns on gable ends; 1/1 sash windows. Full facade porch supported by paired turned posts set on brick piers. Aluminum siding.

226. House
407 Seventh St.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story, L-plan frame cottage with projecting front gabled bay. Porch wraps around bay to cover entry, supported by square wood columns. Returns in gable ends; bracketed window hoods with scalloped ornament set over 1/1 sash windows; entry with sidelights set over paneled apron.

227. House
405 Seventh St.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story, single-pile frame cottage with triple-A roof configuration and rear ell. Full facade porch wraps around east side of house, supported by tapered wood posts set on concrete-capped brick piers. Diamond-shaped attic vent in gable ends; pedimented window hoods with scrolled sawn ornament set over 2/2 sash windows; glass entry and sidelights.

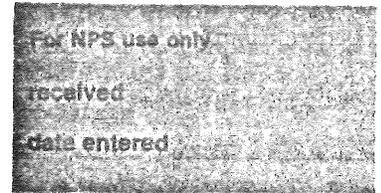
228. House
403 Seventh St.
built by 1930 (Sanborn maps)
C

One-and-one-half story frame bungalow with side gable roof and large front shed dormer; engaged hipped projection on east side. Full facade engaged porch supported by short quadrilateral square posts set on tall stone-capped brick piers. Exposed rafter ends; shingles and knee braces in gable ends; 6/1 sash windows.

229. House
401 Seventh St.
built by 1930 (Sanborn maps; city directories)
C

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Broad one-story front-gable frame bungalow with exposed rafters, and cross beams in gable ends. Full facade porch with broad front gable, supported by short quadrilateral square posts set on tall stone-capped brick piers at corners, with short stone-capped brick piers flanking porch entry. Roof extends down on west side to form porte cochere, supported by brick piers. Double- and triple-hung 6/1 sash windows; glass entry.

230. House
410 Seventh St.
built by 1930 (Sanborn maps; city directories)
C

One-and-one-half story side-gable frame bungalow with gable-front dormer; knee braces in gable ends. Eaves flare to engage full facade porch, screened on west end, supported by tapered wood posts set on brick piers, with square balustrade running between. Exposed rafter ends; aluminum awnings.

231. Wiseman House
119 Sixth St.
built by 1908 (newspaper file; interview)
P

This residence is Spencer's best example of a house type common to the town: the two-story, single-pile dwelling embellished with a narrow, projecting center bay topped by a steeply-pitched gable. W. L. Wiseman, engineer for the Southern and a farmer, obtained a building permit in 1908 to construct this six room residence. Its most distinctive feature is the Eastlake-inspired porch. According to neighborhood tradition, Wiseman's construction cost was \$200 less (\$1,000) than the house next door (117) because he had farmland from which to cut the lumber.

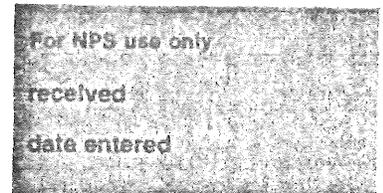
The facade boasts a wealth of ornamentation including shingled pediments, a modillioned cornice, bracketed window hoods, a one-story bay, second-story balcony, and a wrap-around porch with heavy turned posts in the Eastlake manner ornamented with spindles and brackets. The house follows a two-story, single-pile form expanded by one-story ells. Adding interest and extra space to the dining area, contained in the larger ell, is a three-sided bay retaining a pyramidal roof. -

232. House
117 Sixth St.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

Two-story, single pile frame house with triple-A roof configuration and projecting central gabled bay with paired windows; pressed metal roof; one-story rear ell. Later pedimented portico supported by replacement metal posts at entry. Glass entry with sidelights; 9/1 paired sash windows on first story; 2/2 sash on second.

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233. House
115 Sixth St.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

Two-story, double-pile frame house with pyramidal hipped roof and cross gables; two-story hipped projection on west end. Full facade porch supported by brick piers. Lunette in front gable end; 1/1 sash windows; entry with multi-light side-lights and transom. Asbestos shingle siding.

234. House
113 Sixth St.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

Two-story, double-pile frame house with pyramidal hipped roof and cross gables; projecting front gabled bay. Full facade porch follows form of bay and wraps around east side of house, supported by replacement metal posts. Asbestos shingle siding; 1/1 sash windows.

235. House
111 Sixth St.
built by 1922 (city directories)
C

Rare example in Spencer of a large two-story, double-pile frame house with truncated hipped roof and bungalow-type details, built as a rooming house. Flared eaves engage full facade wrap-around galleried porch, with shingled balustrade running between square wood columns on second story; first story altered by addition of brick piers, openwork brick enclosures on each side, and metal posts (porch enclosed on east side). Roof has exposed rafter ends and extends down to first story in rear to engage one-story addition; two-story rear ell. Sidelighted entry and 12/1 sash windows on first story; 2/2 sash and two-leaf doors over entry on second. Asbestos shingle siding.

236. House
108 Sixth St.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
F

Two-story, single-pile frame house with triple-A roof configuration. Later central pedimented portico over entry, supported by tapered Tuscan columns. Glass entry with sidelights; 2/2 sash windows. Addition of shed-roof sunporch on east end; flat-roof carport on west end; hipped and shed rear one-story additions. Aluminum siding.

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237. House
112 Sixth St.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

Two-story L-plan frame house with diamond shaped attic vent in gable ends. Full facade porch supported by tapered wood posts set on brick piers. Glass entry; 4/1 paired sash windows on first story; 2/2 sash on second. Composition siding.

238. House
601 Fifth St.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
P

Two-story, single-pile frame house with triple-A roof configuration and projecting central gabled pavillion; cornice boards and returns; pressed metal roof. Full facade porch with projecting central pediment at entry wraps around east side of house; pediment on east elevation; robust turned balustrade running between turned posts with curved brackets and spindles in the Eastlake manner; beaded board on porch wall. Pedimented window hoods with scrolled sawn ornament set over 2/2 sash; diamond-shaped attic vents in gable ends; two-leaf doors.

239. House
515 Fifth St.
built between 1920 and 1930 (city directories; Sanborn maps)
C

One-story, front-gable frame bungalow with partially engaged front-gable porch, supported by tapered wood posts set on brick piers. Entry with sidelights; 4/1 sash windows. Aluminum siding.

240. House
513 Fifth St.
built between 1920 and 1930 (city directories; Sanborn maps)
C

One-and-one-half story, side-gable frame bungalow with front shed dormer; knee braces. Flared eaves engage full facade porch supported by Tuscan columns. Oval light entry with oval sidelights; 6/1 and 8/1 sash windows. Outside stair to second story on east side.

241. House
511 Fifth St.
built by 1910 (city directory)
C

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Two-story, double-pile frame house with cross gables forming side projecting bays, and one-story rear ell. Full facade porch supported by tapered wood posts set on brick piers. Front-facing pedimented gable with fanlight; 1/1 sash windows.

242. House
509 Fifth St.
built between 1920 and 1930 (city directories; Sanborn maps)
C

One-story front-gable frame bungalow with cross gables forming side projecting bays; shed roof addition on west side; exposed rafter ends and knee braces. Front-gable porch with shingles in the gable end, supported by tapered wood posts set on brick piers; square balustrade. Entry with sidelights and transom. 1/1 sash windows; shingles in front gable end.

243. House
507 Fifth St.
built by 1910 (city directory)
C

Two-story, double-pile frame house with steep hipped roof and cross gables; projecting front gabled bay; pent roof running across gable ends. Full facade porch supported by Tuscan columns. Keyhole window adjacent to entry; 1/1 sash windows with tracery on upper sash; one-story rear ell. Vinyl siding.

244. House
505 Fifth St.
built between 1920 and 1930 (city directories; Sanborn maps)
C

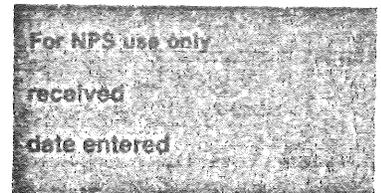
One-and-one-half story side-gable frame bungalow with gable-front dormer; polygonal bay on east side. Flared eaves engage full facade porch with Tudor arch openings, supported by battered random-laid stone piers at corners and square wood posts set on stone piers at entry; heavy square balustrade. Tripartite windows on first story; 9/1 and 12/1 sash windows. Aluminum siding.

245. House
503 Fifth St.
built between 1910 and 1913 (city directory; Sanborn map)
C

One-story, L-plan frame cottage with projecting front gable and small gable-front dormer. Full facade porch wrapping around west side in polygonal form; square balustrade running between turned posts, with fan-like spindled brackets and spindled frieze. Pressed metal roof; beveled siding; scrolled bargeboard with broken collarbeam and kingpost, with scallops and drop pendants; 1/1 sash windows; porthole vent in gable end.

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246. Vacant lot
501 Fifth St.

247. House
411 Fifth St.
built between 1930 and 1935 (city directories; Sanborn maps)
C

One-and-one-half story frame bungalow with front clipped-gable and clipped-gable side dormers; wide eaves with exposed rafter ends. Full facade screened porch supported by brick piers; 1/1 sash windows.

248. House
409 Fifth St.
built between 1930 and 1935 (city directories; Sanborn maps)
C

One-story brick bungalow with shingle front clipped-gable. Hipped portico over entry supported by Tuscan columns and partially engaged corner screened porch; 12/1 and 9/1 sash windows.

249. Calvary Lutheran Church
303 Fifth St.
built 1961 (cornerstone)
I

Tall, circular brick sanctuary building encircled in stained glass strips with central stained glass panel; flat-roofed canopy connects to two-story, front gable brick educational building (1950) with front gable projection.

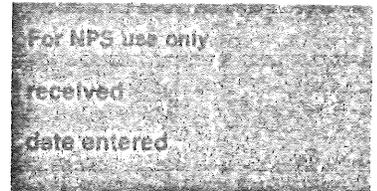
250. First Baptist Church
215 Fifth St.
1926 (church history)
P

Spencer's First Baptist congregation built this handsome classically-inspired sanctuary in 1926 after a fire consumed the congregation's first sanctuary. It is fashioned very much like the Stallings Memorial Baptist Church in Salisbury and like a painting in the Spencer church by J. M. Longmire following a design reportedly commissioned just before the fire from architect J. E. Greene of Birmingham, Alabama.

The brick sanctuary is fronted by a two-story, projecting pavilion; six fluted Doric columns support the pediment which contains a round window. Flanking stairs lead to entries highlighted by stained glass transoms. Wide eaves are ornamented with mutule-like blocks. The sanctuary is lit by two-light, stained glass, cross

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windows; memorial inscriptions are contained in the lower sections. Side elevations incorporate a string course and brick pilasters with stone capitals. Adjoining two-story, flat-roofed brick educational building, built ca. 1955, with 6/9 sash windows and broken pediment entry.

251. Vacant lot
southwest corner Fifth St. and S. Yadkin Ave.

252. (former) Connell Hotel and Lunch
129-131 Fifth St.
built by 1907 (city directory)
P

Two-story brick commercial building with bracketed pressed metal cornice embellished with garlands set over a paneled brick frieze; bracketed pressed metal molded window hoods set over seven 1/1 sash with stone sills. Five bay cast iron storefront with pilasters supporting bracketed cornice embellished with rosettes, forming paired storefronts with plate glass windows set over paneled aprons and recessed two-leaf paneled entries. Stepped side elevation with segmental arched windows.

253. Arey Building
125-127 Fifth St.
built 1908 (newspapers)
C

Two-story brick commercial building with corbeled cornice; arched attic vents with stone hoods and keystone; stone lintels with keystone set over seven 1/1 sash windows with stone sills. Cast iron storefront with pilasters supporting bracketed cornice embellished with rosettes; rusticated-stone pilasters separating ground-floor bays, with entry to second floor between; plate glass windows set over paneled aprons and recessed two-leaf paneled entry; storefront bay on west side replaced and infilled with brick.

254. Commercial building
123 Fifth St.
built by 1915 (city directories; newspapers)
C

Two-story brick commercial building with intricate polychrome brickwork laid in a variety of bonds above paired 1/1 sash windows; original pressed metal cornice missing. Cast iron storefront with pilasters supporting bracketed cornice embellished with rosettes; plate glass windows with transom above, set over paneled apron, and recessed entry. Pressed metal window hoods missing.

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255. Commercial building
121 Fifth St.
built by 1910 (city directories)
C

Two-story brick commercial building with corbelled cornice and paneled frieze; arched attic vents with stone hoods and keystone; stone lintels with keystone set over 1/1 sash windows flank central paired sash with round-arched hood embellished with keystone, voussoirs, and springers. Rusticated-stone pilasters flank altered cast iron storefront with aluminum-framed plate glass windows and two-leaf glass entry.

256. (former) Motor Company
119 Fifth St.
built by 1919 (city directories)
F

One-story brick commercial building with low gable-front roof; replacement stepped brick parapet facade. Large aluminum-framed plate glass windows and full facade aluminum canopy.

257. Commercial building
117 Fifth St.
built ca. 1955 (architectural evidence)
I

One-story, side-gable brick structure with central low-pitched eave gable over classical entry with broken-pediment and fluted pilasters; multipaned casement windows; rear hipped extension, and carport supported by metal posts on east side.

258. Vacant lot
115 Fifth St.
259. Busby Building
111-113 Fifth St.
1914 (Cooper history)
P

This two-story brick building was erected for Dr. Julius Busby's clinic in 1914. Dr. Busby served the early citizens as a physician and the town of Spencer as its secretary-treasurer.

Suggesting the Renaissance Revival style, the building is organized into three distinctive horizontal sections each of which is articulated differently. Limestone outlines both the shaped parapet and tall, narrow, second-story windows while grillework enhances five square, attic-style windows. The ground floor,

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once housing the Bank of Spencer and the Security Bank, has received several alterations, but retains some original trim of rusticated stone.

260. H. M. Cooke Pharmacy (former)
109 Fifth St.
1902 (Cooper history)
C

Reportedly built in 1902, this two-story brick commercial building has remained virtually intact through the years. The building was occupied by Bryan Drugs before H. M. Cooke established his pharmacy here before 1907; the Rowan Drug Store tenanted the site beginning in the early 1930s.

Laid up in one to five common bond, the facade features elaborate brickwork above the second-story facade windows which includes sawtooth and dentil motifs and small recessed panels. A stringcourse made of brick headers follows the lines of the segmentally-arched second-story windows.

261. House
214 Fifth St.
built between 1920 and 1930 (city directories; Sanborn map)
C

One-and-one-half story side-gable frame bungalow with flared eaves engaging full facade porch with Tudor arch openings, supported by tapered wood posts with applied molding strips set on stone-capped brick piers; large gable-front dormer; solid triangular brackets in gable ends. Box bay on west side; glass entry and sidelights; 7/1 sash windows. Aluminum siding.

262. House
216 Fifth St.
built ca. 1940 (architectural evidence)
C

Two-story, double-pile brick house with hipped roof; pedimented portico over side-lighted entry, supported by replacement metal posts. One-story wing on west side with engaged front porch supported by square brick piers; glass entry with side-lights; paved terrace connecting two entries.

263. House
508 Fifth St.
built between 1930 and 1935 (Sanborn maps; city directories)
C

One-story, double-pile frame house with hipped roof and exposed rafter ends; small hipped dormers on each plane of roof; hipped second-story addition to rear portion. Engaged full facade porch supported by replacement metal posts set on

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concrete-capped brick piers. Triple-hung 4/1 sash windows; polygonal bay on west side; aluminum awnings; flat-roofed rear addition.

264. House
510 Fifth St.
built between 1930 and 1935 (Sanborn maps; city directories)
C

One-story frame cottage with hipped roof and two front-facing gables; lunette windows in shingled gables; small peaked central dormer. Broad front gable porch between gables, with eaves curving to form arch over entry, supported by paired square columns with lattice-work between. Glass entry flanked by sash windows; 9/1 triple-hung sash windows in gable ends; pedimented window hoods with scrolled sawn ornament set over 2/2 sash on sides. Pressed metal roof.

265. Devereux House
713 Fourth St.
built 1939 (city directories)
C

A fine example of a late, pattern book Colonial Revival design is set on a large lot between Baldwin and Whitehead Avenues. The house has a full-facade, shed-roofed dormer set over the main gambrel roofline. The facade is further enriched by such typical elements as eight-over-one and twelve-over-one windows with shutters, a one-story wing on the south elevation, and a simple gable-roofed portico sheltering the entry.

266. Swanson House
711 Fourth St.
built 1941 (deed 261-106; city directory)
C

When L. D. Holleman sold this lot to master mechanic H. C. Swanson in 1941, the deed specified that any dwelling erected must face Fourth Street. Swanson's well-detailed English cottage style residence, the largest example of this style in old Spencer, does just that.

This one-and-one-half story brick residence is irregular in plan and has several steeply-pitched, cross gables interrupting the roofline. Other elements reminiscent of English Tudor styling are broad, rectangular window areas set with small panes, ornamental stone inserts and an entry set under a round arch.

267. House
709 Fourth St.
built ca. 1935 (Sanborn maps; architectural evidence)
C

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One-story front-gable brick bungalow with headers forming a flat beltcourse; bracketed eyelid pent roof over entry; cross gables forming bays on each side; returns on front gable end. Vent/window in front gable end; 6/6 sash windows with stone sills. Partially engaged porch on east corner with pent hipped roof supported by brick posts set on stone-capped brick piers.

268. House
707 Fourth St.
built by 1930 (Sanborn maps)
C

One-story front-gable bungalow with boxed returns and asphalt shingles in gable ends. Partially engaged porch on west corner supported by tapered wood posts set on concrete-capped brick piers, extending to form a side-gable porte cochere. Sidelighted entry and double-hung 6/1 sash windows.

269. House
705 Fourth St.
built by 1930 (Sanborn maps)
C

One-story frame bungalow with front clipped-gable with shingles in gable end. Hipped-roof portico over entry supported by Tuscan columns, with adjacent hipped roof porch on east side supported by tapered wood posts set on brick piers. Tripartite 3/1 and 5/1 sash windows.

270. House
703 Fourth St.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

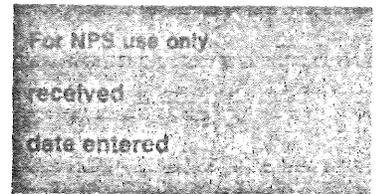
One-story, double-pile frame cottage with steep hipped roof and double front-facing gables. Full facade porch supported by replacement metal posts set on brick piers with metal balustrade; 1/1 sash windows; aluminum siding.

271. House
701 Fourth St.
built between 1920 and 1930 (city directories; Sanborn map)
C

One-and-one-half story side-gable frame bungalow with front shed dormer. Flared eaves engage full facade porch supported by Tuscan columns set on concrete-capped brick piers. Polygonal side bay; glass entry and 1/1 sash windows; diamond-paned transom on first story windows.

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272. House
613 Fourth St.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story, double-pile frame cottage with steep hipped roof and clipped cross-gables; projecting front clipped-gable bay with cutaway corners and scrolled sawn brackets; returns in gable ends. Porch runs set into ell and wraps around east side of main block, supported by turned posts with curved spindled brackets; square balustrade. Bracketed window hoods with dentil strip set over 2/2 sash; hooded attic vents in gable ends; asbestos shingle siding.

273. House
611 Fourth St.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story, double-pile frame cottage with truncated hipped roof, cross hipped roofs and central front projecting bay. Full facade porch follows form of projection, with square balustrade running between tapered wood posts set on brick piers. Entry with transom and 1/1 sash windows. Composition siding.

274. House
609 Fourth St.
built 1901 (city directory; interview)
C

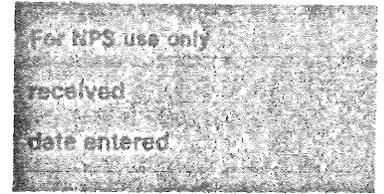
One-story, double-pile frame cottage with steep hipped roof and cross gables; two front-facing gables with west gable forming projecting bay; returns on gable ends. Full facade porch wraps around east side of house, with turned balustrade running between Tuscan columns; east side enclosed to form sunporch. Oval-light entry with oval sidelights; tripartite 3/1 and 4/1 sash windows on front facade; pedimented window hoods with sawn scrolled ornament over 1/1 sash on sides. Gable ends embellished with pedimented attic vent/windows, and broken collarbeam and kingpost bargeboards. Spindled frieze on porch removed during 1920s remodeling. Asbestos shingle siding.

275. House
605 Fourth St.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story frame cottage with two front-facing gables; one gable forming projecting bay. Full facade porch with central pediment at entry, enclosed on west end, supported by paired squared posts set on brick piers; later lattice-work balustrade. Lighted two-leaf entry; replacement picture window on front facade; asbestos shingle siding.

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276. House
603 Fourth St.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story frame cottage with two front-facing gables; one gable forming projecting bay. Full facade porch with central pediment at entry, supported by tapered wood posts set on brick piers. Pressed metal roof; glass entry with sidelights; 1/1 sash windows.

277. House
601 Fourth St.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

Two-story, single-pile frame house with triple-A roof configuration and projecting central gabled pavilion; cornice with returns on gable ends. Pent roof running across front facade and around sides between stories. Later pedimented portico at entry supported by three Tuscan columns at each corner. Two-leaf entry and 2/2 sash windows; rear ell; shed-roofed porch on east side of house. Asbestos shingle siding.

278. House
511 Fourth St.
built by 1901 (city directory)
C

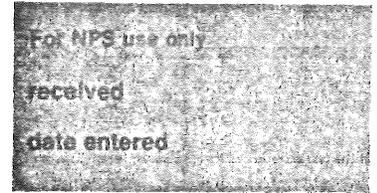
Two-story, single-pile frame house with triple-A roof configuration and projecting central gabled pavilion; bracketed cornice and returns, as well as sawn brackets and diamond-shaped attic vents in gable ends. Full facade porch follows form of projection, with central pediment at entry, and bracketed eaves supported by turned posts; turned balustrade and spindled frieze; west end of porch enclosed to form sunporch. Pedimented window hoods with scrolled sawn ornament set over 2/2 sash windows; double-hung sash over two-leaf entry in projection. One-story rear ell. Narrow-gauge weatherboarding.

279. House
509 Fourth St.
built by 1907; remodeled ca. 1930 (city directory; Sanborn map; architectural evidence)
F

One-and-one-half story, L-plan house with cross gables and added brick veneer; projecting front gabled bay and gable-front dormer. Porch set in ell supported by replacement metal posts. Double-hung 1/1 sash windows.

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280. House
507 Fourth St.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story, double-pile frame house with steep compound hipped roof and cross gables; pressed metal roof; projecting front gabled bay. Full facade porch wraps around the west side supported by tapered wood posts set on brick piers. Side gable projecting bay with cut-away corners; polygonal side bay; 1/1 sash windows; rear ell. Asbestos shingle siding.

281. House
505 Fourth St.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-and-one-half story front-gable frame bungalow with cross gables and partially engaged projecting front gabled bay. Full facade porch supported by tapered wood posts set on brick piers, extending to form porte cochere on west side. Side-lighted entry and 1/1 sash windows. Asbestos shingle siding.

282. House
503 Fourth St.
built by 1907 (city directory)
C

Typical two-story, single-pile frame house with triple-A roof configuration and projecting central gabled pavilion. Full facade porch with square balustrade running between bungalow-form tapered wood posts set on brick piers, wrapping around east side of house. Returns in gable ends and pedimented window hoods with scrolled sawn ornament set over 2/2 sash; double hung sash set over sidelighted entry in projection; large 1/1 sash on front facade.

283. Piper-Earnhart House
501 Fourth St.
built by 1910 (city directories)
C

One-and-one-half story double-pile frame house with truncated hipped roof and cross gables; central polygonal turret with tent roof and two front-facing gables. Full facade porch with central projection curves around east side of house (enclosed with brick), supported by brick piers with rusticated concrete block base; square balustrade; 1/1 sash windows; aluminum siding.

284. Eagle-Burdette House
409 Fourth St.
built by 1909 (owner interview)
P

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The W. M. Eagle family moved into this early Colonial Revival house, erected for them by James Kennerly, on September 9, 1909. An engineer for the Southern, Mr. Eagle also financed the building of many other homes in Spencer. His daughter, Mrs. T. R. Burdette, wife of a Southern Railway man who served as an alderman and as mayor of Spencer from 1953 to 1977, currently lives here.

This basically symmetrical, two-story, double-pile, center-hall plan residence retains much original classical detailing. A hip roof has a small central dormer and two chimneys which brought heat to the eight main rooms. The front facade is composed of three bays; the end bays project to form a recess in which is housed the main entry and a second-story balustraded balcony. A wrap-around porch is upheld by Tuscan columns; a projecting, broken pediment defines the entry to the porch. One-and-two-story bays on the side elevations and a full-width, one-story addition on the rear extend the living space. The interior displays such restrained classical elements as six panel doors, chair rails and simple surrounds.

285. House
405 Fourth St.
built by 1930 (Sanborn maps)
C

One-story double-pile brick veneer house with hipped roof and cross gables. Undulating asbestos shingle siding in gable ends; 4/1 sash windows, double-hung on front facade; oval light entry with sidelights.

286. House
305 Fourth St.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

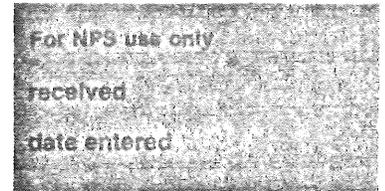
One-and-one-half story stuccoed frame bungalow with shingled side gable and gable-front dormer. Flared eaves engage full facade porch supported by tapered wood posts with applied molding strips set on brick piers; 1/1 sash windows.

287. J. K. Dorsett House
301 Fourth St.
built by 1910 (owner interview)
C

An excellent example of Spencer's builders' ability to assimilate varied architectural styles to create attractive residences, this home was built circa 1910 for banker, J. K. Dorsett. Situated across from the old school, it has an irregular, Queen Anne form with a pyramidal roofline cut by dormers and gables which form projecting bays. The second story is clad in shingles. A wrap-around porch features classical Tuscan columns, fashionable during the Colonial Revival period. Leaded-glass transoms are found over the first-story windows, entry, and sidelights.

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288. House
221 Fourth St.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

Two-story, single-pile frame house with triple-A roof configuration; octagonal attic vent in front gable. Later small pedimented portico supported by paired turned posts; 6/1 sash windows; one-story rear ell.

289. Central United Methodist Church
200 Fourth St.
built years spanning 1917 to 1921 (Cooper history)
P

This is the third building occupied by Spencer's Methodist congregation, which was organized in 1897. The first was a small frame building located on the northeast corner of Fourth Street and Yadkin Avenue. In 1903 the congregation erected a Gothic-inspired brick chapel on their current site which served until 1914 when it was condemned.

Reflecting a revival of classical architecture, the present structure was built in the years spanning 1917 to 1921. Resting on a base of coursed ashlar, the brick building is laid up on Flemish bond accentuated by glazed headers; it forms three sections front to rear. The front section containing the vestibule is dominated by a tetrastyle, engaged, pedimented portico which has smooth-finished Doric columns supporting a full adorned entablature. Entry into the vestibule is gained through a transomed, two-leaf door; an enriched overdoor contains scrolled consoles and dentils. An interior balcony, situated over the recess formed by the vestibule, overlooks the nave.

The nave is topped by an octagonal-based dome; pilasters frame the nave's tall, narrow, flashed and stained glass windows. The interior of the sanctuary has paneled wainscotting. The rear section of the church follows a two-story rectangular form and contains part of the chancel, Sunday school rooms, and offices.

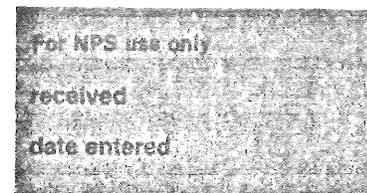
Adjoining two-story, flat-roofed brick educational building, built ca. 1960, with metal frame windows and featuring mosaic panel of Christ facing S. Yadkin Ave. Parking area to rear of this at corner of S. Yadkin and Second St.

290. 1913 School Building
300 Fourth St.
built 1913 (newspaper files)
P

Currently used as the Spencer Public Library, this building was erected in 1913 as an addition to Spencer's first brick school building built on the site in 1906. The original structure with its two stories, three bays and central pavilion lent

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inspiration to the design of the 1913 building. After a fire consumed the original building in 1925, a much larger, classically styled structure was erected flanking the 1913 building; it was razed in 1978.

A truncated hip roof covers the rectangular, two-story brick building. The roofline is cut at the front facade by a broken-pediment gable which tops a centrally-located, slightly projecting bay. This bay contains the main entry sheltered by a one-story, classically-styled portico with an unusual shaped parapet. Bands of multi-paned windows (paired or grouped by three) are found on three of the four elevations; the west elevation retains doors at both stories which once led to corridors connecting this building to the previously mentioned structure.

A park area encompasses the remainder of the block, where the second school building was located.

291. Vacant lot
east of 402 Fourth St.

292. House
402 Fourth St.
built between 1920 and 1930 (City directories; Sanborn maps)
C

One-and-one-half story side gable frame bungalow with gable-front dormer. Flared eaves engage full facade porch supported by tapered wood posts set on brick piers. Double-hung 4/1 sash; aluminum siding.

293. House
406 Fourth St.
built between 1920 and 1930 (City directories; Sanborn maps)
C

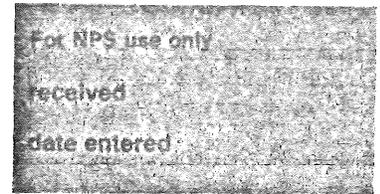
One-and-one-half story side-gable frame bungalow identical to 402 Fourth St. Asbestos shingle siding.

294. Apartment building
500-502 Fourth St.
built ca. 1965 (architectural evidence)
I

One-story brick veneer apartment building with low hipped roof; two units face Fourth St. and two units also extending north along S. Iredell Ave.; aluminum framed sash windows.

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295. House
504 Fourth St.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story, single-pile frame cottage with triple-A roof configuration. Full facade porch supported by replacement metal posts. Pedimented window hoods with sawn scrolled ornament set over 2/2 sash windows. Aluminum siding.

296. House
506 Fourth St.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-and-one-half story side-gable frame bungalow with eave extending down on east side to engage partially recessed porch, with brick balustrade and robust tapered wood posts set on brick piers. Gable-front dormer; exposed rafter ends and knee braces; 4/1 triple hung sash windows; second story shingled.

297. House
508 Fourth St.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

Two-story, double-pile foursquare frame house with hipped roof and front hipped dormer; 2/2 sash windows on second story; large 1/1 sash on first. Full facade porch with uncoursed stone balustrade and tapered wood posts set on stone piers. Aluminum siding.

298. House
510 Fourth St.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

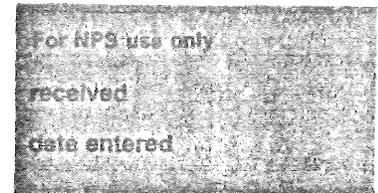
Two-story, double-pile brick house with wide, bracketed eaves and shingled gable-front dormer with exposed rafter ends and knee braces. Full facade, front-gable bungalow-form porch with concrete-capped brick balustrade running between large square brick piers; shingles in gable end. Paired 12/1 sash windows on second story; triple-hung 6/6 sash on first.

299. House
512 Fourth St.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

Two-story single-pile frame house with triple-A roof configuration. Full facade porch with central pediment at entry wraps around east side of house; square

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balustrade runs between Tuscan columns; 2/2 sash windows on second story; large 1/1 sash on first. Aluminum siding.

300. House
514 Fourth St.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story, single-pile frame house with later hipped front shed dormer, and engaged full facade shingled porch supported by battered brick piers. Pedimented window hoods with sawn scrolled ornament set over 2/2 sash windows; 4/1 sash on front facade. Rear ell with two hipped-roof rear additions.

301. House
600 Fourth St.
built by 1910 (City directories)
C

Two-story, double-pile stuccoed house with low pyramidal hipped roof, and one-story front projection engaging entry; terrace extending from west side of projection with stuccoed balustrade; screened porch on east side of main block. Triple-hung 6/1 sash windows wide eaves exhibit Prairie style characteristics.

302. House
602 Fourth St.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

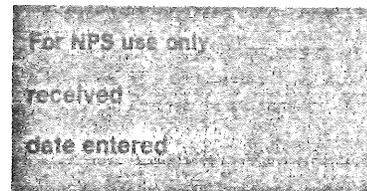
Two-story, single-pile frame house with triple-A roof configuration forming central projecting pavillion, with returns and diamond-shaped attic vents in gable ends. Full facade porch with central projecting pediment, wrapping around east side of house; bracketed eaves with turned balustrade running between turned posts. Windows are 2/2 sash; original central entry replaced with double-hung 6/1 sash windows, and first-story windows on front facade replaced with entries. Pressed metal roof; eave bracketing removed; asbestos shingle siding.

303. House
604 Fourth St.
built ca. 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-and-one-half story, double-pile frame cottage with steep hipped roof and cross gables; two front-facing gables with one form projecting bay; front hipped dormer. Gable ends embellished with bargeboards with broken collarbeam and kingpost, and drop pendants. Full facade porch waraps around east side of house, supported by Tuscan columns. Sidelighted entry and large 1/1 sash windows; asbestos shingle siding; false shutters.

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304. House
606 Fourth St.
built ca. 1913 (Sanborn map)
F

Two-story, L-plan frame house with pressed metal roof and projecting front gabled bay. Porch set into ell, supported by replacement metal posts; 1/1 sash windows; asbestos shingle siding; one-story rear ell. Windows opening onto porch replaced with entries.

305. House
608 Fourth St.
built between 1913 and 1930 (Sanborn maps)
C

Two-story, double-pile foursquare frame house with hipped roof and cross gables forming side projecting bays; front hipped dormer. Full facade porch wraps around east side of house, supported by Tuscan columns. Oval light entry; 1/1 sash windows; beveled leaded top sash on first story. Second story sunporch addition on east end above side-wrap porch; asbestos shingle siding.

306. House
610 Fourth St.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-and-one-half story frame house with cross gambrel roofline; pent roof running across gambrel ends. Full facade porch supported by tapered wood posts set on brick piers. Aluminum siding and awnings; 1/1 sash windows; false shutters.

307. House
700 Fourth St.
built between 1920 and 1930 (City directories and Sanborn maps)
C

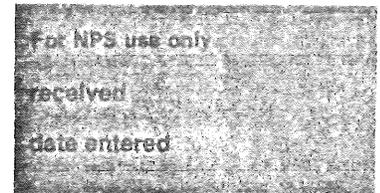
One-story brick bungalow with front clipped gable and full facade porch supported by tapered wood posts with applied molding strips, set on brick piers (screened). Knee braces in gable ends and under eaves; paired 4/1 sash windows; rear gabled addition.

308. House
702 Fourth St.
built between 1920 and 1930 (City directories and Sanborn maps)
C

One-story brick bungalow with front clipped gable and porch over entry supported by tapered wood posts with applied molding strips set on brick piers. Knee braces in gable ends and under eaves; paired 4/1 sash windows.

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309. House
704 Fourth St.
built between 1920 and 1930 (City directories; Sanborn maps)
C

One-story frame bungalow with front clipped-gable; front clipped-gable porch supported by replacement metal posts set on brick piers. Paired 4/1 sash windows. Asbestos shingle siding.

310. Vacant lot
706 Fourth St.

311. House
708 Fourth St.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story, L-plan frame cottage with projecting front gabled bay. Full facade porch wraps around east side of house, supported by tapered wood posts set on brick piers with square balustrade. Pedimented window hoods with sawn scrolled ornament set over 2/2 sash windows. Aluminum siding.

312. House
710 Fourth St.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story, double-pile frame cottage with cross gables; two front-facing gables with one forming projecting bay. Full facade porch with turned balustrade running between tapered wood posts with applied molding strips set on brick piers. Entry with sidelights; bracketed window hoods set over 1/1 sash windows.

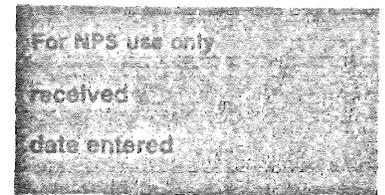
313. House
712 Fourth St.
built by 1919 (City directories)
C

One-story, side-gable frame bungalow with small front shed dormer and flared eaves engaging full facade porch with square balustrade running between Tuscan columns; 5/1 sash windows; hipped rear addition; box bay on east side.

314. House
803 Third St.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

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One-story, double-pile frame cottage with pyramidal hipped roof and cross gables; projecting front gabled bay with cutaway corners. Full facade porch wraps around east side of house, supported by tapered wood posts set on brick piers; 1/1 sash windows.

315. House
801 Third St.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

Two-story, single-pile frame house with triple-A roof configuration and projecting central pavillion with cutaway corners forming polygonal bay; brackets and pendant drops at cutaway corners. Full facade porch follows forms of polygonal bay, supported by replacement metal posts, with a central pediment at the two-leaf entry; Victorian-type two-leaf screened doors with spindled-bracket detail. Molded pedimented window hoods set over 2/2 sash windows. One-story rear ell.

316. House
707 Third St.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-and-one-half story double-pile frame cottage with steep hipped roof and cross gables; front shed dormer. Full facade porch supported by turned posts; enclosed on west end with 6/1 sash windows; 2/2 sash windows. Aluminum siding.

317. Lyerly House
705 Third St.
built by 1907 (City directories; Sanborn maps)
C

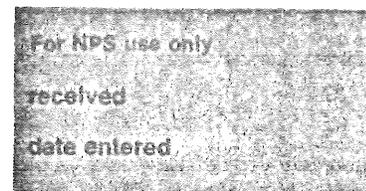
This multi-gabled, one-story, frame Queen Anne cottage is set apart from the multitude of other paired, front gable houses in Spencer by its kingpost and scrolled bargeboard decoration and the delicate lattice work of the porch. It was built circa 1905 for J. L. Lyerly, a car repairman, and remained for years one of the few houses in the Whitehead Addition neighborhood.

318. House
701 Third St.
built between 1920 and 1930 (City directories; Sanborn maps)
C

One-and-one-half story side-gable frame bungalow with gable-front dormer; 4/1 sash windows. Full facade porch wraps around east side of house, supported by tapered wood posts set on stone piers.

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319. House
611 Third St.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

Two-story, double-pile frame house with steep hipped roof and cross gables; projecting front gabled bay. Full facade porch curves around west side of house, supported by Tuscan columns set on brick piers; porch enclosed on west side of house; addition to the west of it. Pressed metal roof; 1/1 and 9/1 sash windows of first story; 1/1 sash on second. Aluminum siding.

320. House
609 Third St.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story, single-pile frame cottage with triple-A roof configuration; shingles in gable ends. Later full facade shed porch supported by tapered wood posts set on masonry piers. Replacement paneled door and 6/6 sash windows set over paneled aprons.

321. House
607 Third St.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story front-gable frame bungalow with knee braces in gable ends. Gabled portico over entry supported by paired posts with rellis between. Paired 4/1 sash windows. Asbestos shingle siding.

322. House
605 Third St.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

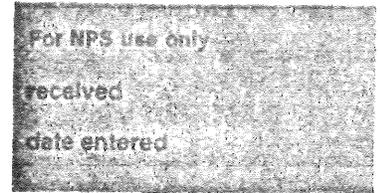
One-story, double-pile stuccoed frame house with steep hipped roof and cross gables; projecting front gabled bay. Full facade porch follows form of projection and wraps around east side of house supported by Tuscan columns; porch enclosed as sunporch on east side of house, and screened on east front end; 1/1 sash windows.

323. House
603 Third St.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story, single-pile frame cottage with triple-A roof configuration. Full facade porch supported by Tuscan columns wraps around east side; porch enclosed on

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east end, with 6/6 sash windows. Molded pedimented window hoods set over 2/1 sash windows and attic window/vent. Rear ell.

324. House
601 Third St.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story, single-pile frame cottage with triple-A roof configuration; metal roof. Full facade porch supported by Tuscan colonettes set on brick piers, wrapping around east side of house. Replace-metal frame paired sash windows; asbestos shingle siding. Rear ell with attached concrete block garage.

325. House
307 S. Spencer Ave.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story, L-plan frame cottage with slightly projecting front gabled bay. Full facade porch follows form of bay, supported by slender square wood posts; 2/2 sash windows; asbestos shingle siding; false shutters; rear addition.

326. House
512 Third St.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story, single-pile frame cottage with triple-A roof configuration; diamond-shaped vent in gable ends; pressed metal roof. Full facade porch supported by turned posts. Replacement paneled door and 6/6 sash windows. Rear ell.

327. House
511 Third St.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

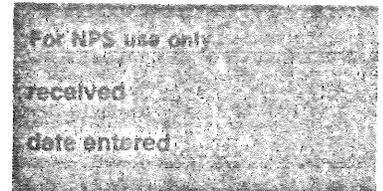
One-story, single-pile frame cottage with triple-A roof configuration; diamond-shaped vent in gable ends; 2/2 sash windows. Full facade porch supported by square posts. Composition siding.

328. House
509 Third St.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story, side-gable frame bungalow with engaged full facade porch supported by Tuscan colonettes set on brick piers with square balustrade. Large 1/1 sash win-

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dows; replacement paneled door; composition siding. Front shingled shed dormer with attic vent; shingles in gable ends. Rear ell.

329. Christian Youth Ranch
507 Third St.
built between 1947 and 1949 (City directories)
I

One-story, gable-roofed brick structure with brick stepped parapet facade and full facade aluminum canopy. Large plate glass windows and two-leaf doors.

330. Vacant lot
northeast corner Third St. and S. Yadkin Ave.

331. House
305 Third St.
built by 1924 (City directories)
C

One-and-one-half story side-gable frame bungalow with gable-front dormer and flared eaves engaging full facade porch supported by square brick posts set on brick piers; heavy square balustrade. Exposed rafter ends; 1/1 sash windows. Later carport on east side supported by square brick piers; rear additions. Asbestos shingle and aluminum siding.

332. House
307 Third St.
built by 1922 (City directories)
C

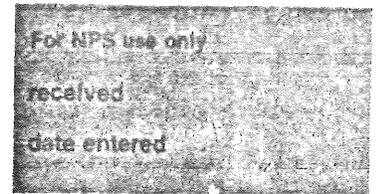
One-and-one-half story side-gable frame bungalow with front shed dormer and full facade engaged porch supported by square brick piers, with square balustrade. Oval light entry and 4/1 sash windows. Aluminum siding.

333. House
408 Third St.
built ca. 1925 (architectural evidence)
C

One-story brick bungalow laid up in Flemish bond, embellished with header strips, with front gable and cross gables; exposed rafter ends; shingles and projecting beams in gable ends. Engaged side-gable porch on set in southeast corner wraps around east side of house, supported by robust tapered wood posts with applied molding strips set on stone-capped brick piers. Triple-hung 4/1 sash windows.

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334. Building
adjacent to 512 Third St.
built ca. 1920
F

One-story, front-gable frame structure with brick veneer; weatherboarding in gable end. Large two-leaf doors on front facade flanked by windows; two windows in gable end.

- 334A. Perkinson House
512 Third Street
built by 1915 (city directories)
C

G. S. Perkinson, yardmaster for the Southern Railway, had this rambling story-and-one-half frame dwelling built between 1910 and 1915. Erected along a modified three-bay, double-pile plan, it contains later additions to the rear. Two centrally-placed corbelled and stuccoed chimneys indicate four fireplaces in the main rooms. The high hipped roof is broken by over-sized dormers which form shallow projecting bays on the side elevations. An off-center entry door is flanked by large paned windows with latticed transoms. A Colonial Revival inspired veranda, which wraps to one side, has a low-rise balustrade, Tuscan columns, and a pedimented entry.

335. House
600 Third St.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story, side-gable frame bungalow with cross gables and front gable projecting bay. Porch set into ell, supported by tapered wood posts set on brick piers. Polygonal bay on east side; 1/1 sash windows. Composition siding.

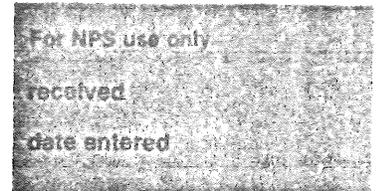
336. House
201 Second St.
built ca. 1960 (architectural evidence)
I

One-story square brick veneer house with pyramidal hipped roof; large picture window and multipaned casement windows. Small front-gable frame carport.

337. House
119 Second St.
built between 1920 and 1930 (City directories; Sanborn maps)
F

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Two-story, double-pile frame house with hipped roof and front hipped dormer. Full facade porch supported by replacement posts engaging brick addition on east side of house. Paired 6/1 sash windows; aluminum siding.

338. House
117 Second St.
built between 1920 and 1930 (City directories; Sanborn maps)
C

One-story, front-gable frame bungalow with front gable porch supported by replacement metal posts; 6/1 sash windows. Aluminum siding.

339. House
115 Second St.
built ca. 1920 (architectural evidence)
C

Large one-and-one-half story side-gable frame bungalow with large gable-front dormer and flared eaves engaging full facade porch supported by tapered wood posts set on brick piers (screened). Box bay on east side; 4/1 sash windows; side-lighted entry.

340. House
113 Second St.
built by 1907 (City directory)
C

Two-story, double-pile brick house with pyramidal hipped roof and small gable-front dormer; exposed rafter ends. Partially engaged hipped roof porch supported by large square brick posts set on brick piers, with brick balustrade. Paired 4/1 sash windows.

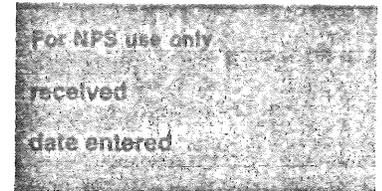
341. House
111 Second St.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
C

One-story, front-gable brick bungalow with asphalt shingles in gable ends, and front gable partially engaged porch supported by square brick piers with stone-capped brick balustrade. Returns on gable ends; 2/2 sash windows.

342. House
109 Second St.
built by 1907 (City directory)
C

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One-story, single-pile frame cottage with triple-A roof configuration and shingled gable ends. Full facade porch with tapered wood posts set on stone-capped brick piers and stone-capped brick balustrade. Bracketed window hoods set over 1/1 sash windows. Beveled siding.

343. House
108 Second St.
built by 1907 (City directory)
C

Two-story, L-plan frame house with low hipped roof and cross gables; projecting front gable. Porch set into ell, supported by tapered wood posts with applied molding strips set on brick piers, and brick balustrade. Paired 4/1 sash windows with aluminum awnings. Rear one-story ell.

344. House
110 Second St.
built by 1907 (City directory)
C

One-story, L-plan frame cottage with two-front facing gables; projecting pedimented front gable with projecting polygonal bay. Porch set into ell, supported by replacement metal posts. Aluminum awnings over 2/2 sash windows; large replacement picture window and replacement door. Asbestos shingle siding.

345. House
112 Second St.
built by 1907 (City directory)
C

One-story, single-pile frame cottage with triple-A roof configuration. Full facade porch supported by brick posts set on brick piers with stone-capped brick balustrade. Diamond-shaped vents in gable ends; 2/2 sash windows; rear ell. Asbestos shingle siding.

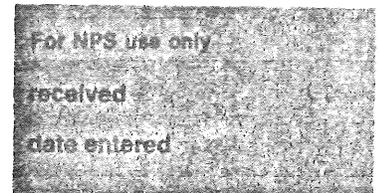
346. House
114 Second St.
built by 1907 (City directory)
C

One-and-one-half story side-gable frame bungalow with beveled siding and front shed dormer. Full facade porch supported by tapered wood posts set on brick piers. Glass entry with sidelights; tripartite 3/1 and 5/1 sash windows.

347. House
116 Second St.
built between 1920 and 1930 (City directories; Sanborn maps)
C

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One-story, cross-gable brick bungalow with engaged full facade porch supported by square brick posts set on brick piers, with concrete-capped brick balustrade; porch extends to wrap around east side of house. Hexagonal asphalt shingles in gable ends. Glass entry with sidelights; paired 4/1 sash windows.

348. House
120 Second St.
built ca. 1935 (architectural evidence)
C

One-and-one-half story brick side-gable English Cottage style house with steep front-gabled projection engaging entry; roof extends on east end to engage porch supported by replacement metal posts. Exposed rafter ends; random stone quoining on battered corners; paired 6/1 sash windows; aluminum awning over entry; rear ell.

349. House
119 First St.
built ca. 1950 (architectural evidence)
I

One-story, side-gable brick veneer house with two front-facing projecting gabled bays. Two front entries with concrete slab porches and metal balustrade; shed roof over west entry; 6/6 sash windows.

350. Educational Building
115 First St.
built 1963 (cornerstone)
I

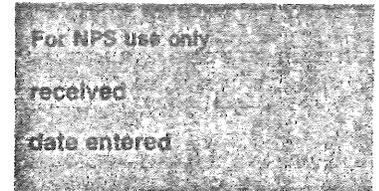
One-story brick veneer building with low hipped roof; metal frame windows; flush two-leaf doors.

351. Spencer Presbyterian Church
113 First St.
built 1903-1905; tower rebuilt 1949 (church history)
P

This Gothic-inspired church, the oldest sanctuary in Spencer, is the second house of worship for a congregation which was organized in 1898 in the East Spencer home of E. H. Horne. After several years of what was then considered a vigorous journey each Sunday to the site in East Spencer, now occupied by the East Spencer Methodist Church, the Spencer members elected to erect their own church building at the more convenient First St. location. Although the cornerstone for the present sanctuary was laid in 1903, it was several years before construction was completed.

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The brick church, laid up in one to five common bond, consists of a gable-roofed nave with cross gable. A two-stage tower is set in the intersection of the gables. Two lancet-arched openings at the first stage of the tower lead to the two recessed, unadorned entries; the belfry, originally containing pinnacles and a bell-cast roof, was rebuilt in 1949 and currently displays a crenelated parapet. Each gable is lit by a three-part, stained glass window with intersecting tracery and set under a Tudor arch. Tall, narrow rectangular windows further enrich the cross gable and carry the lancet form in the pattern of the stained glass. An adjacent one-story brick educational building was erected in 1963.

352. House
111 First St.
built by 1913 (Sanborn map)
F

One-story, single-pile frame cottage with triple-A roof configuration. Full facade porch supported by replacement metal posts. Rear ell; 1/1 sash windows; asbestos shingle siding.

8. Significance

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

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Spencer Historic District is the most intact area representing the development of the town of Spencer, one of the largest single-industry towns in the Piedmont region of North Carolina. It was established in 1897 to house skilled workers and management at the Southern Railway's newly-constructed shop facilities, one of the largest railroad shops in the country, and experienced its primary development from that date until 1940. Unlike the other two large single-industry towns in the region--Badin in Stanly County, and Kannapolis in Cabarrus and Rowan counties, both of which were developed in the early twentieth century--Spencer was not a company town. The town was developed by individual Rowan County businessmen and builders, but as a result of deed restrictions and high incomes, the houses were relatively substantial. Most houses are conservative examples of the Italianate, Eastlake, Queen Anne, Classical Revival, and bungalow styles; the town also has a smaller number of commercial, public, and church buildings from the 1897 to 1940 period. The change from steam to diesel-powered engines brought about a reduction in the work force at the shop facilities in Spencer, and led to their eventual closing in 1960; however, the district survives with relatively few intrusions.

Criteria Assessment:

- A. The Spencer Historic District is associated with the growing prosperity of the railroad industry in North Carolina and the rest of the New South in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and its eventual decline after World War II. It is also associated with the industrial development in the North Carolina piedmont through the same period.
- B. Associated with Samuel Spencer, first president of the Southern Railway Company; with A. B. Andrews, its vice president; and with prominent citizens of early twentieth century Spencer.
- C. The District embodies distinctive characteristics of simplified pattern-book design popular in the North Carolina piedmont, and the rest of the United States, during the last decade of the nineteenth century and the first three decades of the twentieth. Elements of the Italianate, East Lake, Queen Anne, Classical Revival, and bungalow-styles are all present in the buildings of the district.

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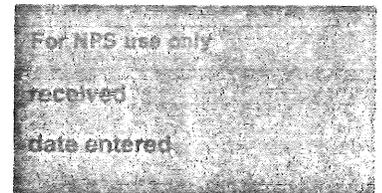
From its inception, the Spencer Shops played an important role in the economic life of North Carolina. Spencer, with its surviving buildings... provides a seldom viewed example of the creation, sustenance and decline of a single-industry town in the southeastern United States. The site (Spencer Shops) is perhaps the single most important example of heavy-industry and transportation history in the region.¹

The aforementioned region is encompassed in Rowan County, a county of 330,880 rolling acres² in the western piedmont section of North Carolina. Long a corridor of transportation, it first served the Indian trade between settlements in the area which is now Virginia and those to the southwest; the route was known as the "Trading Path" and passed through the village of Trading Ford located just north of present-day Spencer on the Yadkin River.³ In later years, the "Great Wagon Road" extended from Pennsylvania through the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia and into North Carolina. Along this road traveled the German and Scotch-Irish settlers of Rowan County who were being lured into the previously unsettled foothills by the promise of low-priced land. With the influx of settlers came the need for North Carolina legislators to form counties and Rowan County was created in 1753. Spencer's parent city, Salisbury, was incorporated in 1755 and continued to grow to become one of the significant cities of the piedmont; as such, it was most concerned with the railroad issue in the mid-nineteenth century.⁴

RAILROAD BACKGROUND

Until 1849, when the North Carolina legislature chartered the North Carolina Railroad, there were only two railroads in the state and those ran contrary to the earlier construed plan of an east-west trunk line reaching from the ports on the coast to the Tennessee mountains. The populace of the piedmont and mountain areas needed a connection for commerce and transportation; however, there was much debate along party lines on both the funding and route such a line should take before a compromise was reached. John Ellis, of Rowan County, introduced a bill into the House to construct a railroad from Charlotte through Salisbury to Danville, Virginia which, in effect, would split the state and end the dreams of the trunk line. Governor W.A. Graham proposed a line running from Raleigh via Salisbury to Charlotte which would economically benefit the floundering Raleigh and Gaston Railroad (one of the two existing North-South lines).⁵

A compromise bill was passed in January of 1849 which suggested a route from Goldsboro through Raleigh to Charlotte with two thirds of the capital stock secured from the state and one third from private sources; there were no provisions for the Raleigh and Gaston road. While the private funds were being secured (eight thousand dollars of the necessary one million were raised in Rowan County), the board of directors of the new railroad hired an engineer to survey possible routes and subsequently indicated their preference for a course from Raleigh through Hillsborough,

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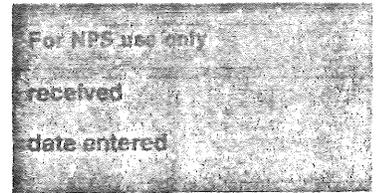
Lexington and Salisbury to Charlotte. A more direct route through Pittsboro and Asheboro was deemed unfeasible due to many streams, heavy grades and many abrupt curves.⁶ As constructed, the two hundred twenty-three mile route from Goldsboro to Charlotte was noted by C. K. Brown in his A State Movement in Railroad Development to "have planted in the enterprise the seeds of ultimate failure as far as profitable operation was concerned". He further stated that this was sustained by the circumstances which led to the 1871 leasing of the North Carolina Railroad for thirty years to the Richmond and Danville Railroad. Spencer's ultimate being and location was determined as much with the decision to route through Hillsborough and Lexington as with the later one of situating the Southern shops near Salisbury rather than at Charlotte.⁶

Route placement, costs incurred by the Civil War wear and tear on the lines, and the dissolving of the thirty-year-old policy of state aid for railroads all led to severe financial problems for the NCRR within twenty years of its formation. Just as the period before the war was one of building for the railroads, the period after was one of either reorganization or termination of small railroad companies. The state stayed this fate for its line by leasing it to the Richmond and Danville Railroad on September 11, 1871 at the cost of \$260,000 per year for a period of thirty years. As with the lease to follow, this arrangement added to political turmoil in North Carolina; it also permitted the conglomerate Richmond and Danville group to secure the needed link to complete the line from Richmond to Atlanta via Greensboro and Charlotte.

The two decades from 1871 to 1891 were ones of expansion and consolidation for the large railroad systems; it was a period marked by a general restoration of prosperity due to an explosion of commerce in the country. A belief formulated in the South after the Civil War and espoused throughout North Carolina of "salvation through manufacturing" came to be a reality less than two decades after the war when North Carolina, primarily the piedmont area, achieved a rapid increase of material wealth through the development of cotton textile, tobacco, and furniture manufacturing. Coupled with this expansion of industry came the urgent need for increased development of transportation which resulted in extensive railroad construction in North Carolina. However, the year 1892 brought widespread financial failures and within a few years most railroads in the South were in the hands of receivers. Reorganization of a railroad required large sums of cash and credit that only the large banking firms in New York could manage. The Richmond Terminal Company, which had obtained control of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, looked to the Drexel, Morgan and Company banking firm for help in 1894 only after failing in two reorganizations of their own.⁹ From this emerged the Southern Railway Company having Samuel Spencer as its first president and A. B. Andrews of Raleigh, vice-president. Spencer had been president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and in 1894 was the vice-president in charge of railroads for the Drexel-Morgan firm.¹⁰ Andrews had ascended the ranks of the Richmond-Danville system to vice-president, in addition to

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being president of both the Western North Carolina Railroad¹¹ and the Augusta Southern Railroad.¹²

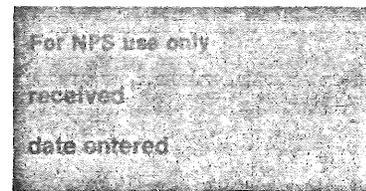
Moving immediately to expansion, the newly formed company wanted assurances of the lease of the NCRR beyond the 1901 termination date before incurring the expense of new terminals at Norfolk. After determining it could not operate independently with tracks running parallel to the Southern, the NCRR accepted the Southern's offer of a ninety-nine year lease. On August 16, 1895, the lease was signed to begin in January of the following year and was to bring between \$266,000 and \$286,000 per annum for the NCRR.¹³

At a time of great political activity due to the growth of "Populism" and the election of 1896, this lease became one of the hottest issues in the campaign. D. L. Russell, Republican, made his feelings about the lease known by stating that he would have told the New York businessmen that they needed the "golden link" of the NCRR to continue their chain and that the state would be willing to sell at a good price; in turn, the state would use the money for education.¹⁴ These views were well-matched to some of the reforms the Populist Movement proposed concerning more local control in government, greater state control of the railroads and radical changes in the tax system. North Carolina Populists and Republicans "fused" on state issues in the election, even though the records show that Rowan County remained solidly Democratic, with Russell being elected and designated as "Fusionist" Governor.¹⁵

Russell challenged the General Assembly to "recover the [NCRR] property" and the Cook Bill was introduced to annul the lease. Reactions to the bill were heated and eventually involved claims of fraud, a possible struggle between the NCRR and the Seaboard Line for a railroad monopoly in the state, and the contention that the outcome would decide "whether the roads will own the Government or the Government will own them".¹⁶ The final decree held that there was no fraud or malpractice on the part of the Southern and that a permanent injunction would be put into effect against the NCRR and all defendants including Russell.¹⁷

EARLY YEARS 1896-1900

It was during this period of strife and struggle over the NCRR that the creation of the town of Spencer came about. Originally, Charlotte was chosen as the site for the needed expansion of shop facilities for the Southern Railway Company. However, after determining a need for the service to be more centrally located between Washington and Atlanta, a large area two miles north of Salisbury was selected. Since many cities were interested in securing the shops for the extra tax revenue it would bring, John S. Henderson (Salisbury lawyer, former congressman, and large landholder himself) agreed to purchase the land for the Southern in a manner that would assure Southern's privacy. Local history states that Henderson was able to assure the Southern that if they located on the land he sold to them, the shops would not be annexed by Salisbury.¹⁸ Henderson's

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first transaction is listed on page 150 of book 79 in the Register of Deeds Office in Salisbury and notes that Robert and Margaret Partee sold one hundred one and eight-tenths acres to Henderson on February 8, 1896. Henderson, in turn, sold the property to Southern on February 29, 1896, for the same cost of twenty-four dollars and fifty cents per acre.¹⁹ This acreage bordered Henderson property, forty acres of which was sold to the Southern on that same date for thirty dollars an acre;²⁰ an additional twenty acres were sold on April 2, 1896.²¹

Construction of Spencer Shops was overseen by Capt. C.M. Henderlite, a native of Virginia, who was considered to be a top construction supervisor; he was brought to Spencer specifically to head the project. He remained in Salisbury after the construction, helped construct the Salisbury-Spencer steel car line in 1904, entered the coal business and was mayor of Salisbury from 1922-27.²² Clearing and grading for the shop commenced on March 23, 1896, and by October a small machine shop (in the beginning six to eight engines were repaired a month), store house, office building, two repair sheds (used for repairing the wooden freight and passenger cars), and a fifteen stall roundhouse were ready to put into operation.²³ October 19 saw the main equipment moved from Company Shops (present-day Burlington). On that day, the smaller shops in Salisbury and Charlotte were closed and operations begun at the new Spencer Shops, named in honor of Samuel Spencer, the president of the Southern Railway Company. This opening and the subsequent settlement of the town were a boost for Rowan County which had not seen much development of consequence since the Civil War.

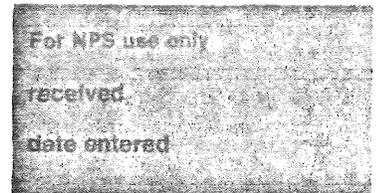
Development was indeed the key word for the community which grew around the shops, as it evolved from an open field holding workmen's shanties to a bustling consumer-service-oriented town in the short period of five years. Unlike Company Shops which was envisioned, built, and owned by the railroad, Spencer was created by those people who themselves needed lodging and by those merchants from neighboring towns who saw the opportunity in Spencer and brought their services.

Maps on file in the Register of Deeds Office in Salisbury show that by 1897 virtually the total area bounded by Spring Hill Avenue, Salisbury Avenue, First Street and Whitehead Avenue was laid off in gridiron pattern (which was later deemed to be "poorly suited to the...rugged terrain")²⁴ and blocks and lots assigned numbers. East-West streets were numbered sequentially; North-South avenues were assigned geographic or historic names which survive today with the exception of Henderson (currently Hudson which was possibly named in honor of W.H. Hudson, the first master mechanic at the shops). The property of Elizabeth B. Henderson (wife of John Henderson) and Mary E. Vanderford encompassed the blocks from Spring Hill to Fourth and Salisbury to Whitehead²⁵ while the property of A. B. Andrews, Jr.²⁶ overlapped the Henderson property to the south and extended a few lots beyond First Street. The Andrews' map indicates that this land was part of tracts known as "Partee Tract" and "Earnhart Tract".²⁷

The Southern Railway Inc. sold two large tracts of land to A.B.

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Andrews, Jr. in May of 1897²⁸ and he evidently acted as their local agent in real estate dealings (followed by the Georgia Industrial Realty Company in 1907) as was the practice of large corporations.²⁹ Mr. Andrews, a lawyer in Raleigh and an executive in many real estate and banking companies, was the second³⁰ son of Col. A.B. Andrews, vice-president of the Southern Railway.

The town benefitted from a well-developed plan and from restrictive covenants (stated in the deeds of Andrews' property) which appear to have been the "de facto" building code for the area at that time. Beginning with the sale of lot 26 in block 11 (119 Fifth Street) to B. F. VunCannon on August 16, 1897 through a multitude of sales to 1917, the following covenants appeared in each deed:

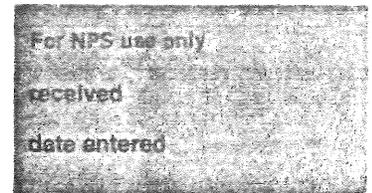
1. "To preserve a forecourt for the benefit of the neighborhood" the front facade was to be at least twenty feet from the street.
2. No side elevation was to be closer than five feet to the lot line.
3. There was to be only one dwelling on a lot, but a "tenement" for a full-time servant was permissible.
4. A stable and the usual outbuildings were permitted and these were to be no closer than sixty feet to the street.
5. Within one year a dwelling was to be erected costing not less than four hundred dollars and to be approved by Andrews' architect.³¹

Sales of the Henderson and Andrews properties began in 1897 with the volume increasing toward the end of 1898. When engineer T.H. Kritzer arrived from Greensboro in that same year, he remembered "only a few houses standing";³² these likely included the one known as "Squire Ray's" and later used for the first Y. M. C. A. (119 Fifth Street, razed), ones now gone from 115 and 117 Fifth Street,³³ and most of those currently in the four hundred blocks of South Yadkin and South Rowan avenues. Many railroad men found lodging in Salisbury and some of the highly skilled workers from Company Shops, such as Ed King, worked at Spencer Shops during the week, but returned to their homes on the weekends.³⁴

Those who did select to live in Spencer sought to develop the requirements of a community beyond those of work and home; spiritual needs required the organization of congregations. The Southern aided the congregations by donating (deeds register a token sale amount of one dollar) land to all church congregations. As with residential land, Andrews stated the following restrictions in the deeds:

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1. A church building costing no less than \$2000 and approved by Andrews' architect had to be built within one year.
2. No liquor was to be sold on the property.
3. The property had to be used thereafter for church purposes.³⁵

The Lutheran sect, so prevalent in Rowan County, had established Christ Lutheran Church in 1870 and their building was situated near the Burdette Bridge where their cemetery remains. In the summer of 1897, eight people meeting at 408 South Yadkin Avenue formed the first congregation of the Central Methodist Church. According to local sources, a frame building was erected that same year for a cost of two hundred dollars on the northeast corner of South Yadkin Avenue and Fourth Street (currently a parking lot).³⁶ The church trustees purchased lot 10 in block 17³⁷ (currently holding the educational building of the church) on South Yadkin Avenue. A plain, two-story frame house, which appeared on this lot in a later picture, was possibly used as a rectory. Two other congregations were organized during Spencer's formative years; the First Baptist was begun on December 12, 1897, and the Spencer Presbyterian on June 12, 1898, in East Spencer.³⁸

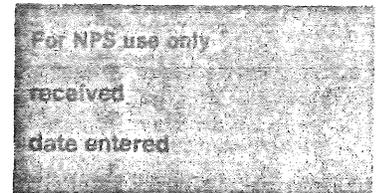
Hugh Smith became the first postmaster when the Spencer Post Office was opened on May 28, 1897 in a little corner of D. C. Eagle's store on Fourth Street.³⁹ Tending to the physical complaints of the citizens during those early years were Dr. J. W. Young, physician and Dr. J. W. Carleton, dentist. Dr. John Whitehead of Salisbury was listed in Southern's handbook for that time as being the company surgeon.

1900-1909

The turn-of-the-century found 625 citizens housed in 112 dwellings with nearly seventy percent employed by the Southern Railway.⁴⁰ Although there were many directory entries having the occupation "carpenter" listed beside the name, they were undoubtedly employed by the Southern to repair the wooden freight cars. The only contractors or builders for this period were listed as residing in Salisbury. Homes constructed were of the Queen Anne cottage style and of a type affordable by the middle to upper class wage earners. This was made possible by the wages earned by those highly skilled in their mechanical fields, those earning above average wages as locomotive engineers, or those merchants who had, for the most part, been established elsewhere and had the resources to open a second store or relocate their businesses in the new town. Average wages for both railroad personnel and other trades active in North Carolina for the year 1899 are given in the following table:

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Railroad conductor.....	\$2.61/day
Railroad engineer.....	3.72/day
Railroad fireman.....	1.36/day
Cotton loom fixer.....	1.37/day
Hosiery knitter.....	0.72/day
Painter.....	1.50/day ⁴¹
Carpenter.....	1.44/day
Brickmason.....	1.95/day ⁴²

Although there was little organized labor activity in North Carolina before 1900, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was meeting in the area in the 1880's. By 1901, they had established five locals in the state, while the machinists and railroad conductors each had four to help look after wages and working conditions.⁴³

Those who didn't wish to own their own homes found lodging, in 1901, in several boarding houses, the Y.M.C.A. or at the new Spencer Inn, 112 Fourth Street. This two-story, frame hotel with its full facade porch contained fourteen rooms plus dining hall; it was built by the Southern Railway and operated by the W. A. Kizziah family.⁴⁴

The years from 1900-04 saw substantial growth in the commercial areas along Salisbury Avenue and Fourth and Fifth streets as the ever-expanding populace needed more services. "Big Jim" Dorsett erected the first brick building in town on the north corner of Salisbury Avenue and Fourth Street. Known as the Spencer Mercantile Building, this two-story, three-section building with its double-tier porch not only held the general store, but also the first drug store (Bryan Drugs) and the first bank (the Bank of Spencer). A two-story brick building followed at 109 Fifth Street (former Cooke's Drug Store) in 1902 accompanied by the Julian Building at 310-314 South Salisbury Avenue. The Bell and Harris Furniture Store (subsequently Harris and Stoudemire), occupying the 310-12 portion was immediately established by the Harris family of Concord. Anchoring the commercial area around the railroad park between Fourth and Fifth streets in 1904 was the imposing, classically-detailed building used by the Wachovia Bank. This site, on the corner of Fifth and Salisbury, was formerly occupied by the "Railroad Building" (the room called "Smith Hall" was used by various civic and religious groups) which was moved to Sixth Street and was known as the Union Boarding House. Just down the block on South Salisbury and Sixth Street was situated the newly erected brick Y.M.C.A.⁴⁵

As the town became more financially secure and better supplied with commercial services, men began establishing their families in Spencer. Hand-in-hand came the need for schools for the children; William Newsome, teacher, arrived in 1900 and reportedly held school in the building used by the Central Methodist Church. Shortly thereafter, the citizens raised three thousand dollars for the construction of a three-room, frame building which opened for classes on Fourth Street between South Rowan and Carolina avenues in January of 1901.⁴⁶

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While the population of Spencer was increasing, neighboring Salisbury saw a decrease in 1900 resulting from the development of the tobacco industry in other areas of the state, the legislation that required closing of the distilleries, and the fact that the population figures were now divided between three separate communities.⁴⁷ Nevertheless, as the county seat and the "parent" city, Salisbury was able to assist Spencer in her young years by operating the telephone exchange (until 1904 when it was purchased by Southern Bell),⁴⁸ providing street railway service between Salisbury and Spencer (commencing in 1901) and by supplying electricity and gas to Spencer (beginning in 1905).⁴⁹

Although Spencer's 1901 application for incorporation was denied, the citizens elected a mayor, W.G. Anderson, and a fire chief, J.T. Morgan. The first chief of police was J.D. Dorsett, Jr., elected in 1902. Incorporation was achieved in 1905, a year that seemed to usher in a new era. Work had begun in 1904 on new machine and erecting areas for the Spencer Shops which required, in turn, the enlargement of the powerhouse and a conversion from steam to electric power. The outcome was a tripling of the repair and maintenance capability of the shops which became the largest in the Southern system. Every thirty days one locomotive was completely stripped, overhauled, painted, tested and moved to the roundhouse to be assigned a run. Two tracks (each 480 feet long) were housed in the machine and erecting shop and simultaneously accommodated twenty-four standard forty-foot locomotives for other general repairs. Many more skilled craftsmen were hired at that time as the shops began to not only repair engines but also to machine parts for equipment repair and assembly at various other points along the lines.⁵⁰

James Cooper, in his histories of the town, listed many firsts for Spencer in 1905, in addition to incorporation, resulting from the influx of new residents. Among these were the first bond issue for city improvements culminating in the erection of a water tower in the 600 block of South Rowan Avenue, a recorder's court with the mayor (then B.F. Lively) as judge, the establishment of the first newspaper (Spencer Crescent, G.B. Craven, editor), a city hall located at 508 South Salisbury Avenue, a post office rating of third class, the first cafe, the first fire insurance agents, and the organization of the Masonic Lodge. The Shops organized a semi-pro baseball team in 1902 and in 1906 they were the state champions.

By 1907, Spencer could boast of two lawyers, two banks, fifteen boarding houses, three hotels, one bottler (Spencer Carbonating Company), eight clubs and associations, two contractors (James Cecil and James Kennerly), two drug stores, five dry goods establishments, two furniture stores, five general merchants, one hardware store, two insurance agents, two office buildings, four physicians, three real estate companies, and three teachers.⁵¹ The five church congregations were all housed in their new sanctuaries: Central Methodist Church (1903) on South Yadkin at the rear portion of their present location, the First Baptist Church (1902) on the southeast corner of Fifth and Rowan, the Spencer Presbyterian (1903) at 113 First Street, the German Reformed Church (1907) at 406 Fourth

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Street, and Saint Joseph's Chapel (Episcopal, 1904) at 405 South Rowan Avenue.⁵²

Spencer was also fortunate enough to have the Transfer Shed open near South Salisbury Avenue and Lee Street in November of 1907.

It is a policy of every railroad company to locate their transfer sheds at strategic points on the System so that they will be in close proximity to the largest freight classification yard. In this way, cars loaded for all points in the country can be placed in through trains and sent on to their destinations with little delay.⁵³

Cars arrived from small towns with freight which would be sorted and regrouped into cars bound directly for the larger commercial centers such as Chicago and Atlanta. Spencer's record for fast service by 1929 enabled fifty industries to disperse their goods expeditiously. The Marshall Field Company of Chicago valued the work done at the Spencer sheds to the extent of directing their business for Virginia and the Carolinas through Spencer. Twelve tracks and six large sheds (641 feet to 950 feet in length) were handling as many as 250 cars per day by 1920 and employing 60 clerks and 250-300 laborers.⁵⁴ In conjunction with the sheds, Spencer held the largest stockyards on the Southern lines (outside of three terminals in Kentucky) having the capacity of handling twenty car loads of cattle. The cattle were watered, rested, and fed before being re-loaded to their northern destinations. An ice plant was also located in the same area to provide ice for produce cars.⁵⁵

Financial problems plagued the Southern system (along with the rest of the country) during the panic of 1907. With skillful management, the Southern averted disaster and by May of 1908 the Spencer Crescent happily reported that monthly wages for foremen and switchmen were up over April. The average monthly pay for railroad employees in April was reported to be sixty dollars.⁵⁶ Editorials voiced the opinion that Spencer "had reached a point where it could no longer rely solely on the railroad shops and services for income". As was the trend among newspapers of that time, the Crescent advocated establishing many new commercial and industrial ventures in town including a fifty-room hotel, steam laundry, overall factory, and lumber mills. Perhaps in response, the Correll Overall Factory (relocated from China Grove), Swink's Bakery, Spencer Laundry, and the Rowan Drug Store were all established in Spencer by 1910. Numerous items appearing in the papers of 1908 indicated that extensive building was taking place in the Newton Heights Subdivision and the Whitehead Addition.⁵⁷ Five four-room cottages in the Whitehead Addition were advertised for rent at five dollars a month.⁵⁸ Also in 1908, granolithic paving was being poured for sidewalks; many residents well remember using stepping stones at intersections to cross the muddy streets.

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1910-1919

During the second decade of the century, the new vogue of steel freight cars, the changes in operations they heralded and the need for servicing additional engines brought expansion of shop personnel to 1307 employees (1913).⁵⁹ The steel freight cars by nature necessitated far different repairs, machining of parts, and materials than required by the older wooden cars. A two-story building was constructed for these car repairs which could service sixty cars simultaneously. In 1913, 340 locomotives were serviced at the shops.

They [the shops] had received 828 repair jobs ranging from class 1-complete overhaul jobs, to class 5-light running repairs in the roundhouse. Of this number, 12 locomotives were completely stripped, overhauled and rebuilt: 72 received class 2 repairs where wheels were dropped, new boxes installed, flue and boiler work done, rods and cylinders were checked and repaired where needed.⁶⁰

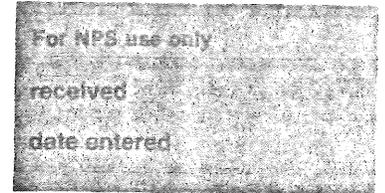
On the town side of the tracks, Dr. Tom Stanback embarked on the production of his headache powders in Spencer. After receiving a degree in pharmacy from the University College of Medicine (later the Medical College of Virginia) and working in Thomasville, "Dr. Tom" moved to Spencer in 1911 to manage the Rowan Drug Store. Small-scale production of his remedy was begun in his home (403 South Rowan) and in 1924, in partnership with his brother, Fred, he began active promotion of the drug known as Stanback Headache Powder. Operations were moved to the two hundred block of Fifth Street and finally to Salisbury in 1932. The Stanback Medicine Company employed many salesmen, as well as package folders, from Spencer and is credited with raising the post office classification for the town.⁶¹

A direct consequence of the increased activity and the rise in population was an increase in new construction. The town was forced to replace its small frame school with a larger, two-story brick building (construction dates vary from 1906 to 1911) and by 1913 an annex was necessary. In use currently by the library, this classically-styled addition began serving as a high school in 1915. The stone sanctuary for which the Lutheran Church began planning in 1906 finally became a reality in 1915. The year before, Dr. Julius Busby realized his dream of a clinic building which remains today at 111-113 Fifth Street.⁶² The Busby Building replaced a two-story frame building which, before it was consumed by fire in 1913, housed the Swink Bakery and the Brown Brothers meat store.⁶³

Prevailing depressed economic conditions brought on by uncertain international conditions during the early years of World War I were felt in the United States and precluded significant construction until the

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United States entered World War I in 1917, at which time the economy took an upward surge. To aid in the effective transportation of war materials, the railroads were placed under a Railroad Administration which allowed them to receive rent equal to their average earnings for the years 1914-1917 and to draw upon funds set aside for improvements.⁶⁴ By the end of the decade, National prohibition and woman's suffrage acts (which were rejected by a special session of the North Carolina General Assembly but which became constitutional amendments anyway)⁶⁵ had been passed. Assembly-line work was making mass production possible resulting in record levels of freight traffic. The Liberty Theater opened its doors in 1917 at 512 South Salisbury Avenue and undoubtedly showed the epic "Birth of a Nation" which had been filmed the previous year. During October of 1918, the shops were hard hit with the Spanish flu which had made its way from Europe through the coastal ports largely through returning servicemen. Spencer city officials passed an ordinance which set a fifty dollar fine for anyone caught in violation of the "closing and congregation order" (meetings were banned and schools, theaters and churches were closed by public health officials).⁶⁶ By the time the national census was taken in 1920, the population of Spencer had jumped from 1,915 in 1910 to 2,510 citizens.⁶⁷

1920-1940

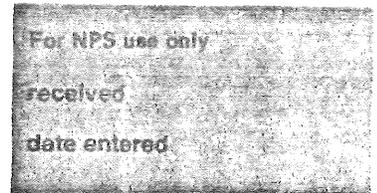
The full return of prosperity after the war brought not only the rise in population but also an increase in the shops productivity. New citizens were building the bungalows and English cottage-style homes found in the areas west of Hudson Street, south of Sixth Street, and along both North Rowan and North Yadkin avenues. Increased activity was also visible at the train depot (later moved and used in East Spencer, then razed) located at the foot of Depot Street where forty trains a day were stopping to change engines.⁶⁸ Traffic was also heavier along Salisbury Avenue, a portion of U.S. Highway 70 which had been given legal status in 1911 and was completed in the 1920s with revenues generated by bond issues and a one-cent-a-gallon tax on gasoline.⁶⁹

A group of citizens raised \$6,000 in 1926 to create a beautiful park on the vacant square block at the center of town owned by the railroad in order that residents and visitors alike could better enjoy the area. Entering under a sign that stated "The Southern Serves the South", one could walk the paths radiating from the central basin on which rested a monument to railroaders. Each of the four church congregations tended a corner of the park and the displays of flowers attracted statewide attention.⁷⁰

During the 1920's, Spencer's streets received their first paving, the first gas pump was installed at VunCannon's garage at 119 Fifth Street, and the Southern constructed the thirty-seven stall Julian Roundhouse on the shop's site. Spencer Elementary School burned and was immediately rebuilt (1925); the Baptist Church experienced the same fate and it, too,

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was rebuilt (1926). The Spencer Inn closed its doors in 1928.⁷¹ The National Railroad Strike in 1922 lasted most of the summer and resulted in little gain for the employees and much turmoil for the town. Shop employees were on the picket lines each day only to witness friends and family, who were engineers and not on strike, cross the line. The emotions raised by the engineers not honoring the lines ran high, carried into the community, and lasted long after the strike had ended.⁷²

Those sentiments remained until even harder times of the Great Depression in 1929 re-united the usually close-knit town. Spencer was more fortunate than most towns by having the bulk of its workforce employed by the railroad; men did not lose their jobs, although most wages were lowered. In spite of a sharp decline in revenue, the store owners were able to survive and there were few business failures during the depression. Many homes were mortgaged and the town held numerous tax liens which were eventually paid back when the citizens were again solvent. Once more the railroad figured heavily in the life of Spencer. The Southern held \$5,767,415 of the \$69,508,060 in assessed valuation of property in Rowan County in 1931. Education benefited the most from the tax payments which went to city and county operations. Southern Railway paid \$27,344.85 in taxes to the cities in Rowan County; Spencer received \$17,540.74 while the next highest amount (\$7,278.09) was paid to Salisbury.⁷³

Unlike many of its counterparts in other cities, the one bank operating in 1929 managed to remain open until 1932 when it closed. That left Spencer without banking facilities until 1943 when the Morris Plan Bank opened. The history of banking in Spencer, however, was one of instability and constant reorganization and this was, perhaps as much as the depression itself, the cause of its failure. The following outline illustrates the fragile nature of banking in Spencer:

March 1903	Bank of Spencer
1903	Wachovia Bank
1910-15	Wachovia bought by 1st National of Spencer
1923	Fidelity Bank organized from 1st National
1926	Fidelity purchased by Atlantic Bank. & Trust
1929	Atlantic consolidated into North Carolina Bank & Trust
1932	North Carolina Bank & Trust closed
-1943	Morris Plan Bank opened
currently	Security Bank & Trust Company ⁷⁴

One positive outcome of this unsettled period was the establishment of a watch repair school in Spencer. Evolving from the need to have all railroad watches running correctly, one of the first of only five schools of watch repair in the United States opened in 1929. C.E. Kneeburg operated the school at 504 South Salisbury Avenue. By the time of its closing in 1968, over 1300 students (handicapped and veterans) had been

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trained.⁷⁵

The story of Mr. Gordon Brandt and his efforts to establish innovative ideas for retailing groceries in Spencer in the 1930's emphasizes the reticence of its citizens to accept unfamiliar concepts. In 1932 Brandt opened what was to be the first supermarket in North Carolina at 119 Fifth Street. In view of both the depressed nature of the economy in the 1930's and man's disinclination to readily change time-honored practices, the store was forced to close in 1936. After observing in California the newest means to keep vegetables fresh, Brandt returned to Spencer in 1937 and opened his version of an open air market in the 300 block of Fifth Street. The front facade consisted of doors which folded back to expose the wares and a roofline continuous to the street; a fine mist of water kept the vegetables fresh. The populace related to the openness of the market and its crisp products and the store was popular until its closing in 1946.⁷⁶

Although the 3,000 plus citizens⁷⁷ of Spencer adapted and changed their shopping attitudes from 1935-45, the general nature of the economy forced them to be less adventuresome and more practical with stylistic development in the built environment. The sleek Art Deco mode, so popular nationally for commercial structures during the era, was virtually non-existent in Spencer; perhaps, a function of the fact that there were few commercial buildings constructed in Spencer in the 1930's. Residential structures followed the functional and economical bungalow forms and a return to modest expressions of familiar classical styles.

1940-Present

Recovery from the depression was slow and it was not until the United States entered World War II in 1941 that full recovery took place. Millions of pieces of freight for war use were being handled by the railroads, half again as much as in peacetime. Employment and payroll at the shops and the Transfer Shed increased accordingly. The Shed's 375 workers included forty-two women who were "new in the annals of freight handling".⁷⁸ In town, the war effort was aided by the Board of Aldermen endorsing the United States government's placement of machinery at the school to train defense workers. The Spencer War and Price Rationing Board (OPA) was established in January of 1942 and was run by C.O. Wilson, Jr. from the courtroom located in the recently built (1937) Municipal Building (Fourth Street).⁷⁹ Also favorably acted upon was a resolution to donate the streetrails (abandoned by Duke Power when bus service to Salisbury in 1938 replaced trolleys) to aid in the national shortage of steel. The W.P.A. (Works Progress Administration) removed the tracks and repaired the streets in addition to extending the water and sewer lines in Spencer.⁸⁰ During this period, Spencer also established its first library (1943), added the twelfth grade to its high school (1944), and secured its first home delivery of mail (1945).⁸¹

In 1941, the Southern Railway began operating diesel engines and by

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1949 was one of the largest users of diesel powered engines in the country, a fact which eventually led to the closing of Spencer Shops. Diesel power required total alterations of the maintenance and repair operations of the shops. In addition, diesel powered engines could pull longer trains, required smaller crews, needed less servicing, and could run from Washington, D.C. to Atlanta without changing engines. By 1953, the work force had been gradually reduced to 1500 men from the wartime high of 3,000 and in July of 1958 the first large-scale layoffs were begun.⁸² Major work was shifting to Chattanooga and Atlanta; the unemployed were working their small farms or were looking for jobs in neighboring towns.

Table 6 appeared in a study of the Central Business District prepared for the town in 1963. This study indicates the trend was shifting from blue to white collar jobs, from craftsmen to clerical and technical service workers. Consumer services reflected the effects of unemployment as the citizens were reserved in their spending, however, only one establishment was lost. Home building was at a minimum with the number of units in town remaining close to 1,015.⁸³ The population of Spencer dropped ten and one half percent between 1950 and 1960 (3,242 to 2,888).⁸⁴

On July 30, 1960, Spencer Shops were officially closed; a skeleton crew of 100 men remained, down from the 3,000 men and a million dollar monthly payroll during the war years.

No matter what happens to the economy of Spencer, the town will always reflect its railroad history. The shops will loom over the town whether they are empty or bustling with life. Retired railroad men will continue to reminisce about the "great days" of railroading. The Southern-owned town park and the Southern built Y.M.C.A. will continue to be reminders of the railroading past. (written in 1960)⁸⁵

Realizing the profit to be made and the boon it could be to Spencer's economy, G. B. Nalley of Easley, South Carolina, purchased the town park from the Southern and in 1963 built a 63,500 square foot shopping center and 414 car parking lot. Once the hub of activity for railroaders and citizens alike, the Y.M.C.A. closed its doors in 1968 and was demolished in 1970.⁸⁶ The commercial area in the second block of Fifth Street was razed in 1973⁸⁷ and to date remains a vacant lot as does the area where the once-elegant bank building stood on the corner of Fifth Street and South Salisbury Avenue. Spencer Elementary School fell to the wrecking ball in 1978.⁸⁸ Rock retaining walls and stone stairs, which once welcomed visitors to homes beyond, are all that remain of many of the finer old residences. Spencer Shops is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the buildings and fifty-four acres donated by the Southern⁸⁹ are being

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converted into a museum of North Carolina transportation. The townspeople, including many former railroaders, appreciate the presence of the museum and go about their daily lives with pride in their hearts. The coded train whistles, signalling the arrival of a particular engineer to his family, still ring in their minds if not in their ears.

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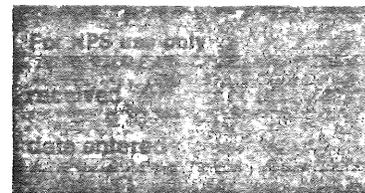
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FOOTNOTES

1. State Department of Cultural Resources, Historic Spencer Shops (Wilmington: Wilmington Printing Company, 1979), p.13.
2. The Salisbury-Rowan County Chamber of Congress, Salisbury and Rowan County, North Carolina (Woodland Hills, California: Windsor Publications, 1973-74), p.2.
3. Rev. Jethro Rumble, A History of Rowan County (Salisbury: J.J.Bruner, 1881), p.43.
4. Hugh Talmage Lefler and Albert Ray Newsome, North Carolina: The History of a Southern State (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1973), pp.83-86.
5. Cecil K..Brown, A State Movement in Railroad Development (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1928), pp.63-65.
6. Brown, State Movement, pp. 68-76.
7. Brown, State Movement, p.77.
8. Brown, State Movement, pp. 148-174.
9. Fairfax Harrison, History of the Legal Development of the Railroad System of the Southern Railway Company (Washington, D.C., 1901), pp.29-35.
10. Harry A. Debutts, "Men of Vision 'Who Served the South' " (New York: Newcomen Society in North America, 1955), pp.11-12. Speech given in Washington on March 31, 1955 to the Newcomen Society.
11. S.A. Ashe (ed.), Biographical History of North Carolina (Greensboro: Charles VanNoppen, 1905), pp.52-54.
12. Southern Railway Station Directory #5 (July 1, 1912), p.32.
13. Brown, State Movement, pp.183-184.
14. "Russell Talks," Wilmington Messenger, November 29, 1896, p.1.
15. James S. Brawley, The Rowan Story 1753-1953 (Salisbury: Rowan Printing Company, 1953), p330.
16. Jeffery Crow, "'Populism to Progressivism' in North Carolina: Governor Daniel Russell and His War on the Southern Railway Company," The Historian, (August, 1975), p.658.

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17. C.H. Simonton, final decree in the case of Southern Railway Co. against N.C.R.R. Co. and others in Circuit Court of U.S., April 13, 1898.
18. James Cooper, "Spencer Shops." Salisbury Sunday Post, December, 1977, p.10.
19. Register of Deeds Office, Rowan County, North Carolina, deed book 81, p.221.
20. Deeds Office, book 81, p.223.
21. Deeds Office, book 81, p.521.
22. From undated news article in Henderlite Family scrapbook in possession of Mrs. Bille Smith of Salisbury courtesy of Ray Manier.
23. Cooper, "Spencer Shops", p.1.
24. Division of Community Planning, "Land use Survey: Salisbury-Spencer, North Carolina," (1959), p.4.
25. Register of Deeds Office, Rowan County, North Carolina, map book pp.42 and 42A.
26. Deeds, Rowan County, map book p.3.
27. Deeds, Rowan County, deed book 81, p.518 and p. 521.
28. There is currently no record of the Georgia Realty Company in the office of the Secretary of State for the State of Georgia.
29. Written notes from Jerry L. Cross, N.C. Division of Archives and History, to Martha Dreyer, November, 1983.
30. North Carolina Collection Clipping File through 1975: Biography, p.669. University of North Carolina, Wilson Library.
31. Deeds, Rowan County, deed book 91, p. 573-574. An extensive search through deeds and Andrews' personal papers proved futile in respect to the name of Andrews' architect.
32. W.D. Kizziah, "T.H. Kritzer," Greensboro Daily News, January 9, 1938.
33. James W. Cooper, "A History of Spencer, North Carolina: 1896-1974" (1974), p.16. Paper on file in the Municipal Building in Spencer and in the North Carolina Room of the Rowan County Library.
34. Durward Stokes, Company Shops: The Town Built by a Railroad (Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, Publishers, 1931), p.129.

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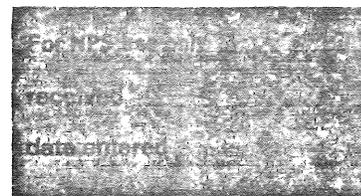
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35. Deeds, Rowan County, deeds dating from 1898 to 1906 with Andrews as grantor.
36. Cooper, "History", p.9.
37. Deeds, Rowan County, deed book 84, p.256.
38. Cooper, "History", pp.10-12.
39. Cooper, "History", p. 21.
40. Salisbury-Spencer Directory (New York: Interstate Directory Company, 1901). Found in Rowan County Library.
41. "History of Wages in the United States from Colonial Times to 1928", Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics #499 (Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1929), pp.376-440.
42. Harry M. Douty, "The North Carolina Industrial Worker, 1880-1930" (Chapel Hill, 1936), p.83. Thesis for PhD in the Department of Economics and Commerce, University of North Carolina, on file in the North Carolina Collection, Wilson Library.
43. Harry M. Douty, "Early Labor Organizations in North Carolina 1880-1900", South Atlantic Quarterly, Vol.XXXIV (Durham: Duke University Press, 1935), pp.260-266.
44. Cooper, "History", p.26.
45. James W. Cooper, "Spencer's Firsts". Found in Spencer Municipal Building.
46. Cooper, "History", p.7.
47. "Land Use Survey", p.3.
48. Cooper, "History", p.3.
49. Brawley, Rowan Story, p. 314.
50. Cooper, "Spencer Shops".
51. Salisbury-Spencer Directory (Ashville; Piedmont Directory Company, 1907).
52. Cooper, "History", pp.9-14.
53. Brawley, Rowan Story, p.304.
54. Brawley, Rowan Story, pp.304-305. See also Edward H.Marsh, "The Spencer Transfer", The Wachovia Vol. XIX (June, 1926), pp.18-20. See also "Know Salisbury:Spencer Shops, Transfer", Salisbury Post, February 17, 1929.

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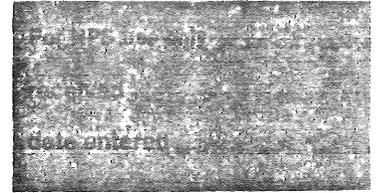
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55. "Spencer Shops", Post, December 4, 1977
56. Spencer Crescent, April 24, 1908.
57. Spencer Crescent, 1908 issues on file at the Rowan County Library and deed maps 145, '93 and 69 at Register of Deeds Office in Rowan County.
58. Spencer Crescent, August 4, 1908.
59. "Spencer Shops", Post.
60. "Spencer Shops", Post.
61. "T.M. Stanback...Dies", Salisbury Post, June 21, 1982.
62. Cooper, "Firsts".
63. Interview with Stokes Devereux on July 13, 1982.
64. T.H. Williams, R.N. Current, and F.Freidel, A History of the United States (since 1865) (New York: Alfred A. Knoff, 1961), p.378.
65. Lefler and Newsome, North Carolina, p.575.
66. Brawley, Rowan County, pp.128-129.
67. Fourteenth Census of the United States Compendium, North Carolina, 1920.
68. Interview with Hugh Young, Guy Miller, Paul Swicegood, John Upton, and others at the Transportation Museum on June 21, 1982.
69. Brawley, Rowan Story, p.130.
70. "Spencer Land Deeded 42 Years Ago Today", Salisbury Sunday Morning Herald, February 8, 1938.
71. Cooper, "Firsts".
72. Interview with Hugh Young, and others.
73. Blue Book of Southern Progress (Baltimore: Manufactures Record, 1923) pp.42-52.
74. Cooper, "History", pp.5-6.
75. Cooper, "History", pp.28-29.
76. Interview with James Cooper on July 13, 1982.
77. 1930 census of Spencer was 3,128. Composition and Characteristics of the Population, North Carolina, 1930.

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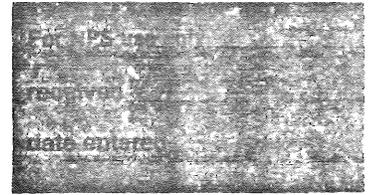
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78. "Spencer Transfer Sheds Present Busy Scene", Greensboro Daily News, October 3, 1943.
79. "Spencer Opens New Building", Salisbury Post, April 15, 1937.
80. Board of Aldermen's minutes found in the Municipal Building in Spencer.
81. Cooper, "Firsts".
82. "Waiting Spencer, Progress Victim Still Desires to be Railroad Town", Salisbury Post, November 22, 1959.
83. Department of Conservation and Development, "Spencer, N.C. Central Business District", 1963.
84. "Spencer, C.B.D.", p.4.
85. "Closed Shop is Blamed on State", Greensboro Daily News, August 3, 1960.
86. "Nostalgia Marks End of Old Spencer YMCA", Salisbury Post, May 7, 1970.
87. "One of Spencer's Landmarks No Longer Stands", Salisbury Post, March 11, 1973.
88. "Spencer school grads nostalgic as walls fall(SIC)", Salisbury Post June 15, 1978.
89. Historic Spencer Shops, p.9.
90. Cooper, "History".
91. Homer Lucas, "Old Spencer 'Drug Store' Building May be Torn Down", Salisbury Post, June 21, 1974.
92. Spencer Crescent, May 21, 1908.
93. Cooper, "History".
94. Deeds, Rowan County, book 84, page 256.
95. Church history.
96. Cooper, "History".
97. Church history.
98. Cooper, "History".
99. Cooper, "History".

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100. Gary T. Windell, A Critical Study of the Spencer High School; Spencer, North Carolina. University of North Carolina, 1940. Found in the North Carolina Collection at Wilson Library.
101. Cooper, "History".
102. "Spencer Opens New Building". Newspaper article found in the clipping file at the Rowan County Library.
103. Homer Lucas, "Nostalgia".
104. Davyd Foard Hood, The Architecture of Rowan County: A Catalogue and History of Surviving late-18th, 19th and early-20th Century Structures. (Salisbury: The Rowan County Historical Properties Commission, 1983), pp.336-337.
105. Interview with Mrs. T.R. Burdette, June, 1983.
106. See #67.
107. See #77.
108. Interview with John Upton, June, 1983.

In Addition the following volumes of the Salisbury-Spencer City Directories:

1901, 907, 1910, 1919, 1922, 1924, 1935, 1938, 1947, and 1949.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property approximately 120 acres

Quadrangle name Spencer 1967 (71 PR)

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

117	5 510 51610	319 419 41610
Zone	Easting	Northing

B

117	5 510 91610	319 419 11610
Zone	Easting	Northing

C

117	5 511 51610	319 419 41610
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D

117	5 512 01610	319 419 81410
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E

117	5 511 11010	319 510 21810
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F

117	5 510 61410	319 510 21010
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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet

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

state N/A code county N/A code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

Description and historical significance by Martha Dreyer, Consultant; Inventory List by name/title Martha Dreyer and Paul Fomberg, Consultants; Supporting Materials by Paul Fomberg, Consultant.

organization Martha Dreyer Paul Fomberg date June 1984

street & number 317 Brandywine 4712 Middleton telephone

city or town Chapel Hill, NC Greensboro, NC state

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. Fin, Jr.

title date

For NPS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

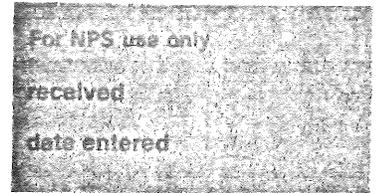
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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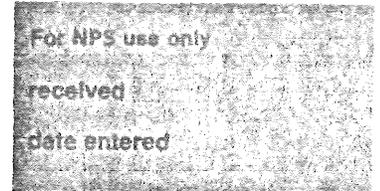
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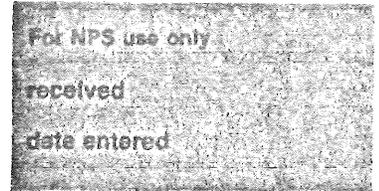
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- Hood, Davyd Foard. The Architecture of Rowan County: A Catalogue and History of Surviving late-18h, 19th and early 20th Century Structures. Salisbury: The Rowan County Historical Properties Commission, 1983.
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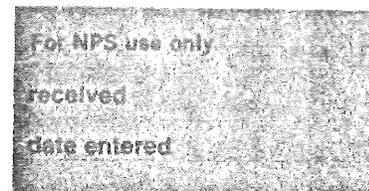
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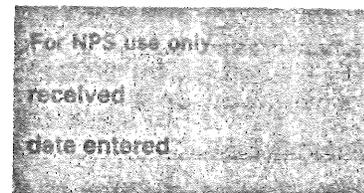
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Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning at the north corner of Sixth St. and S. Salisbury Ave., and running northeast along S. Salisbury Ave. one block to Fifth St., then northwest along Fifth St. one block to S. Yadkin ave. Running northeast along S. Yadkin Ae. approximately 650 feet, then southeast along the southwestern boundary of lot 140 (map 32, block 9) to an alley. Running northeast along the alley approximately 200 feet, crossing Third St. and continuing along an alley approximately 145 feet, then southeast along an alley approximately 200 feet, and then southwest approximately 145 feet, crossing Third St. and continuing along an alley approximately 225 feet. Then southeast approximately 50 feet along the southwestern boundary of lot 148 (map 32, block 9), then southwest approximately 25 feet along the northwestern boundary of lot 149 (map 32, block 9), and then southeast approximately 90 feet along its southwestern boundary to S. Salisbury Ave. Running northeast along S. Salisbury Ave. approximately 1010 feet to N. Salisbury Ave., and continuing along N. Salisbury Ave. approximately 150 feet to Depot St., then southeast along Depot St. approximately 175 feet to an alley running northeast along the alley approximately 380 feet, crossing Newton St. and continuing along an alley approximately 550 feet, then northwest along the northeastern boundary of lot 210 (map 35, block 2) to N. Salisbury Ave., then northeast along N. Salisbury Ave. approximately 500 feet. Then northwest along the northeastern boundary of lot 177 (map 35, block 6) approximately 194 feet to an alley, then southwest along the alley approximately 250 feet, crossing Harrison St. and continuing along an alley approximately 650 feet, then southeast approximately 50 feet along the southwestern boundary of lot 145 (map 35, block 4) to an alley, then running southwest along the alley approximately 108 feet to First St. Running along First St. approximately 770 feet to S. Iredell Ave., then west along S. Iredell Ave. one block to Second St., then north along Second St. approximately 200 feet, then north along an alley approximately 168 feet, crossing Spencer St. and continuing along an alley approximately 65 feet, then west along the norther boundary of lot 295 (map 33, block 5) approximately 190 feet to an alley, then running south along the alley approximately 225 feet, crossing Whitehead Ave. continuing along an alley approximately 238 feet, crossing Hudson Ave. and continuing along an alley approximately 160 feet, then continuing south approximately 120 feet along the western boundary of lot 264 (map 33, block 7) to an alley. Then northwest along the alley approximately 400 feet, crossing Spencer Ave. and continuing along an alley approximately 400 feet, crossing Hudson Ave. and continuing along an alley approximately 362 feet to Whitehead Ave. Then west along Whitehead Ave. approximately 70 feet, then southwest along the northwestern boundary of lot 155 (map 33, block 10) approximately 120 feet to Fourth St., then northwest along Fourth St. approximately 140 feet to an alley. Running southwest along the alley approximately 245 feet, then southeast along an alley approximately 145 feet, crossing Baldwin Ave. and continuing along an alley approximately 194 feet, then northeast along an alley approximately 165 feet, then southeast along an alley approximately 194 feet, crossing Hudson Ave. and continuing along an alley approximately 200 feet, then southwest along an alley approximately 318 feet to Fifth St. Then southeast along Fifth St. approximately 150 feet, then southwest approximately 145 feet along the northwestern boundary of lot 205 (map 33, block 36) to an alley. Running southeast along the alley approximately 50 feet, then southwest along an alley approximately 145 feet to Sixth St., then southeast along Sixth St. approximately 400 feet to

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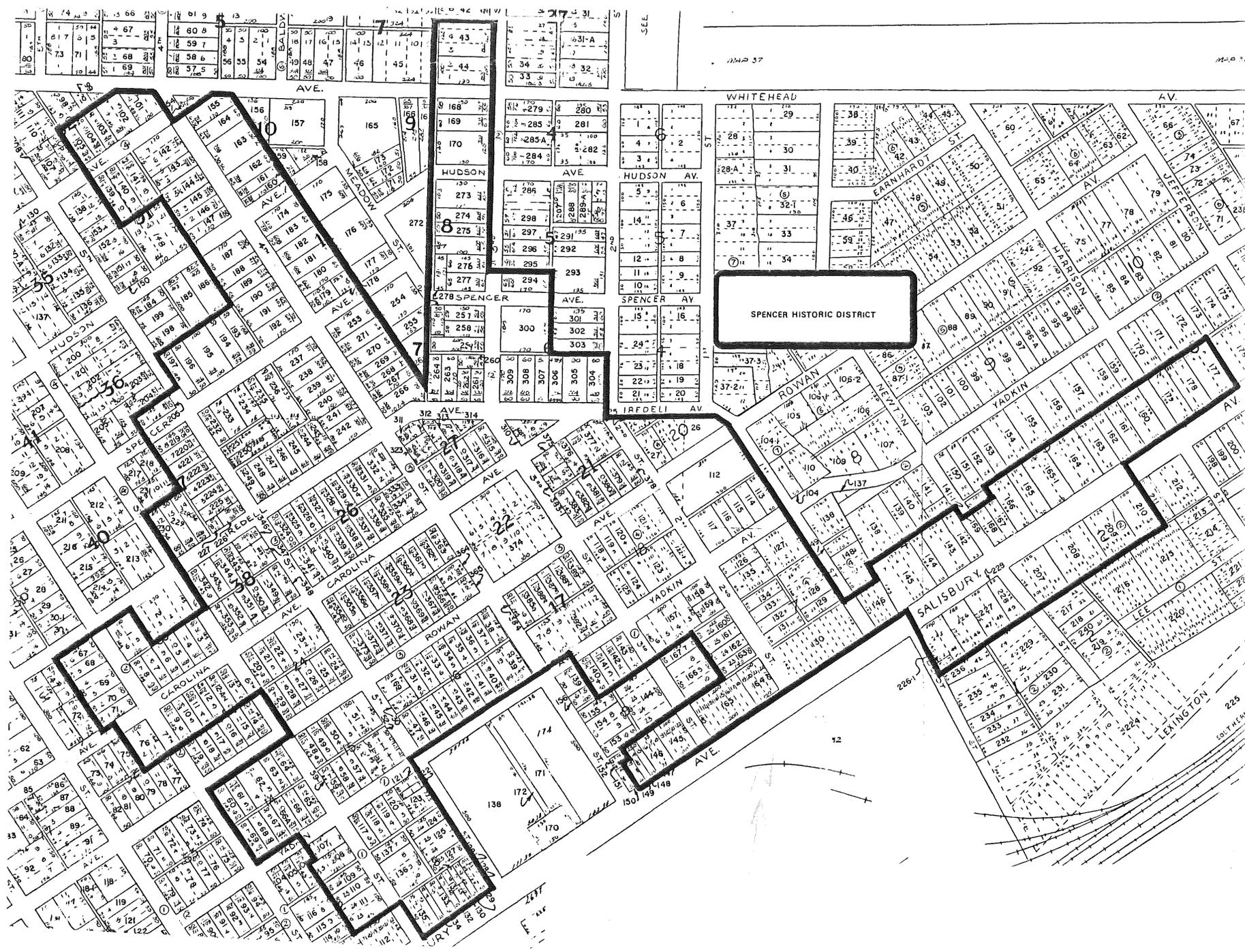
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an alley. Then southwest along the alley approximately 200 feet, then northwest along the northeastern boundary of lot 1 (map 32, block 39) approximately 145 feet to S. Iredell Ave., then southwest along S. Iredell Ave. approximately 305 feet to an alley, then southeast along the alley approximately 300 feet to S. Carolina Ave. Then northeast along S. Carolina Ave. approximately 50 feet, then southeast along to an alley, then northeast along the alley approximately 100 feet, crossing Seventh St. and continuing along an alley approximately 300 feet to Sixth St. Running southeast along Sixth St. approximately 145 feet to S. rowan Ave., and then southwest along S. Rowan Ave. one block to Seventh St., then southeast along Seventh St. one block to S. Yadkin Ave., then northeast along S. Yadkin Ave. approximately 183 feet, then southeast approximately 70 feet along the southwestern boundary of lot 107 (map 32, block 12). Then southwest approximately 33 feet along the northwestern boundary approximately 70 feet to an alley. Then continuing southeast along the alley approximately 200 feet, and then northeast along an alley approximately 145 feet to Sixth St., then southeast along Sixth St. approximately 140 feet to the beginning.

KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

- a. 215 N. Salisbury Ave. (Morrison house)
- b. 212 N. Salisbury Ave.
- c. 500 block S. Salisbury Ave.
- d. 600 block S. Yadkin Ave.
- e. 400 block S. Yadkin Ave.
- f. 215 Fifth St. (Baptist Church)
- g. 300 block Fourth St.
- h. 400 block S. Carolina Ave.
- i. 500 S. Carolina Ave. (Chapman house)
- j. 500 block S. Iredell Ave.
- k. 400 block S. Iredell Ave.
- l. 500 block Fifth St.
- m. 400 block Baldwin Ave.



SPENCER HISTORIC DISTRICT

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SOUTH WEAVER

