

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Bernhardt House

other names/site number Bernhardt, Paul Mathias, House

### 2. Location

street & number 305 East Innes Street n/a  not for publication

city or town Salisbury n/a  vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Rowan code 159 zip code 28144

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

William S. P... SHPO 5-5-92  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Bernhardt House  
Name of Property

Rowan County, NC  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Vacant/Not in Use  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Italian Villa  
Italianate  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick  
walls Weatherboard  
\_\_\_\_\_  
roof Asphalt  
other Wood  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

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

Name of Property

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1882; ca. 1900

Significant Dates

1882; ca. 1900

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Bernhardt House

Name of Property

Rowan County, N.C.

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property app. one-quarter of an acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

UTM grid for Zone 1, Easting 548160, Northing 3946735

UTM grid for Zone 3, Easting, Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Davyd Foard Hood

organization date February 18, 1992

street & number Isinglass, 6907 Old Shelby Road telephone 704/462-4331

city or town Vale state North Carolina zip code 28168

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places...

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions...

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## Architectural Description

The Bernhardt House, built in 1882 and remodeled to its present appearance by 1902, is a handsome two-story late-Victorian house reflecting the two successive phases of the Italianate style. Its arch-headed windows with heavy projecting hoods, the entrance way, and its existing L-shaped porch are original to the 1882 period and reflect the somewhat heavier appearance of the Italian Villa style that was succeeded near the end of the nineteenth century by an airy, lighter mode, seen here in the bracketed eaves and gables.

Facing northeast and fronting on East Innes Street, it occupies its original site and a lot of the exact-same dimensions as those cited in the deed of 1882 by which Mary Jane Leak Bernhardt acquired the property.<sup>1</sup> The grassy lawn on which the house sits is enclosed by a poured concrete retaining wall across the Innes Street (northeast) front that is broken by an inset flight of steps that descends from the sidewalk to the paved walk onto the front porch. The driveway ramp, retained by rock masonry, likewise descends from street level down to the yard; it is positioned to the northwest of the walk and parallel to the northwest property line. While the front yard has historically been small--and would be even with the additional but now lost two additional feet--its sunken appearance has become increasingly acute as the level of the street has been raised in successive efforts whereby the iron and cement bridges replaced the earlier wood bridge. The position of the driveway ramp contributes to this sunken, tight appearance of the front yard. The lawn extends up to the northwest side property/lot line where the grade drops down to the railroad bed which is sunken some twenty feet below the grade of the side yard. Near the southwest end of this trackside boundary there is a large old Magnolia grandiflora that appears to date to the turn of the century, at least. It and a small clump of Yucca filamentosa at the front northwest corner of the house are the only living remnants of the domestic landscape. A woven-metal "Cyclone" fence completely without gate or break carries along the southeast and southwest property lines that are common with the adjoining commercial property.

The house occupied by the Bernhardt family from 1882 until 1947 is a center-hall/double-pile plan dwelling with the right (northwest) tier of rooms set forward to create an asymmetrical plan and exterior appearance. There are two brick interior chimneys, with banded tops, positioned in generally symmetrical positions in the common walls of the paired rooms on either side of the hall. They each contain four flues. By 1902 the old kitchen, connected to the house by a breezeway-passage, was replaced by a new kitchen in a one-story/one-room addition made behind the dining room in the southeast tier of rooms. (It is also possible that this back--and third--room on the southeast side was original to the house and comprised a one-room/one-story ell. If that is correct, then it was simply fitted up with running water as the kitchen when the old semi-detached kitchen was taken down.) It appears that the first-story bathroom was then located in a room directly behind the extended center hall and separated from it by a partly open passage or porch. The second story bathroom was located off the landing and incorporated into the main body of the house.

When the house was sold in 1948 and converted to four rental apartments, an addition, containing principally a kitchen, dining room, bathroom, and passage, was made behind

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the northwest tier of rooms. This addition filled in the space here, pendant to the space occupied by the earlier kitchen ell, and its walls were made flush with the house's existing northwest and southwest elevations. This rear tier of kitchens and bathrooms was raised simultaneously to two stories to provide like kitchens, bathrooms, and closets for the pair of second story apartments above the two on the first story.

With the additions of 1948, the two-story weatherboarded frame house, built on brick piers with later running bond infill and covered with an asphalt shingle gable roof, achieved a generally rectangular exterior plan that survives to the present. The only significant variation occurs on the northeast front elevation where the projecting gable-front block is, itself, preceded by a one-story bay window. Originally, the form of this bay was concealed behind the expansive one-story porch--a continuation of the present L-shaped porch--that wrapped across the front of this gable and then carried down the entire northwest trackside location. When the cement bridge was put in and the present driveway ramp installed, those two sections of the porch were taken down. The gable front form of the northwest tier of rooms has a bay window on the first story, paired four-over-four sash windows in a molded surround on the second story, and a louvered vent in the pent gable at the top of the elevation. The bay window has paired four-over-four sash windows on its street face and single one-over-one sash windows in its shallow sides. All have arched heads and are set above molded paneled aprons. They retain pintles for now-lost blinds. The outside front corners are protected by inset turned spindles; a third spindle is engaged between the two front windows. The weatherboarded elevations of the bay window taper slightly inward toward the top where a wide frieze board is mounted with single late-Italianate brackets with pendants, presumably reused from the demolished porch. The pattern of four-over-four sash windows, established in the bay window, occur throughout the house as does the two-part molded surrounds: This formula appears in the paired windows above the bay where the molded surround forms the base of the projecting hood engaging the paired windows within a single frame that also breaks upward in the center. Cornerposts at the corners of the gable face rise to shallow capitals that support the frieze board; it is continuous around the 1902 block of the house and is sheathed with tongue and groove ceiling. The paired brackets, set at the outside corners and center of the elevation, rise to flush sheathed soffits. The face of the pent gable at the top of this elevation is sheathed with tongue and groove ceiling applied in a vertical fashion. A tongue and groove frieze band carries along the rise of the roof to the apex of the gable and serves as the base for the three pairs of brackets that ornament its eaves. In the center of the gable is an attic vent fitted with louvers within an arch-headed frame that is also protected by a shallow projecting hood.

The front, northeast face of the main block has a two-bay division at both levels and is also surmounted by a centered, ornamental gable whose finish is the same as that on the front ell. At the second story level there are no openings on the northwest face of the projecting ell. The L-shaped porch has a flush shed end facing the street clearly indicating the alteration to its earlier appearance; its

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opposite end stops short of the east front corner of the elevation. The porch is supported by chamfered columns--minus their original railing--that rise to molded impost bands. The impost bands are topped by a simple molded capital and serve as the bases for the paired brackets that support the molded frieze band carrying under the eaves. The eaves are ornamented with projecting bosses; the spaces between them are chamfered. The finish and woodwork of this porch is clearly original to the 1882 house. The floor of the porch is wood and there is a shallow baseboard carrying around the bottom of the beaded flush-sheathed elevations under the porch. There are two single floor-length windows on the porch in the northwest and southeast walls that illuminate the living room and parlor, respectively. They are fitted with tall four-over-four sash.

The front entrance is likewise original to the 1882 period. It features a two-part molded surround that splays in curvilinear fashion at the base and rises upward to splay out again in a stepped curvilinear fashion to serve as the base for the projecting hood. The deep-set reveal of the opening is fitted with molded panels. The original Eastlake style front door has molded horizontal panels in the lower half and an arch-headed upper half fitted with a perimeter band of glazing enclosing a large single pane. The sides of the opening are flanked by applied turned spindles while the band across the top of the opening has incised decoration.

On the southeast side elevation of the house, the three-bay arrangement of single four-over-four sash windows on each story suggests the triple-pile arrangement of rooms inside. The front tier of rooms projects forward (southeast) about a foot to set it apart and give it the appearance of a shallow projecting bay that is likewise topped by an ornamental pent gable. The ceiling/floor line of the two levels is marked by an inset molded sill band. This band turns the corner of the projection and continues in a southwesterly direction across the face of the remainder of the southeast elevation. This rear two-thirds of the elevation has flush weatherboards on the first level suggesting that the rear, third room was an early/original one-story unit; however, there is the remnant cornerboard in the center of the second story marking the point at which the apartment addition was made. All five windows of the original portion have four-over-four arch-headed sash in molded surrounds with projecting hoods. There is a flat-headed opening, also holding four-over-four sash, in the southwest (left) second story bay.

The northwest, trackside, elevation is divided vertically by the cornerboard that originally marked the west corner of the house. It was left intact when the two-bay addition was made to the existing two-bay, original elevation of the Bernhardt House. The windows in the main block and the first story of the addition follow the original form while the two windows on the second level of the addition have flat heads but the prescribed four-over-four sash. In the near-center of the first story elevation of the original house there is a small window holding paired six-pane casements set in a plain board surround. It illuminated a small bathroom fitted into the old closet on the northwest side of the chimney.

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The southwest, rear elevation has an asymmetrical arrangement of windows and doors on the first story and a symmetrical arrangement of four windows on the second level. The first-story elevation reflects some refiguring of the door and window openings that occurred when repairs were made to water-damaged interiors in the rear (apartment) tier of rooms. During this phase of work the bathroom for the east first-story apartment--set in the southwest end of the first story hall--was completely removed. Now there is a pair of glazed doors in the near center of the first-story elevation that opens into the southwest end of the newly-restored center hall of the house. The outer bays of the first story elevation hold four-over-four window sash in arch-headed surrounds with projecting hoods that were reused here. Between the hall doors and the window to the left (northwest) there is a 1948 door opening into the kitchen of the west apartment and a small six-over-six sash window illuminating the bathroom of that apartment: both are set in plain board surrounds. A second 1948 door opening onto a staircase that rose to the second story, on this side of the hall doors, was weatherboarded over as was a 1948 door opening on the right (southeast) side of the hall that opened into the kitchen of the east first-story apartment. At present there is a shallow, low wood deck on brick piers carrying across most of the rear first-story elevation that was added by the Foundation. It has two flights of mostly granite two-tread steps on the southwest side and one flight of two-tread granite steps on the southeast end; these appear to be reused from the earlier configuration of steps onto the rear service porch.

On the second story there are single flat-headed window openings above the principal first-story bays; these are fitted with four-over-four sash. Paired in the upper center of the elevation are smaller window openings holding three-over-one sash. These two windows illuminate the two bathrooms of the second-story apartments. The rear tier of rooms has a low hip roof. Barely visible behind them are the paired weatherboarded gable ends, each with its louvered vent, which had earlier topped the original rear elevation of the Bernhardt House.

The Bernhardt House, built on a center, stair hall plan, retains its remarkably intact late-Victorian interior decoration including a consistent pattern of floor, wall, and ceiling finishes, the molded door and window surrounds and its full complement of eight mantels, and a handsome stair hall that is embellished with a sheathed wainscot and a ceiling screen. The staircase survived the conversion to apartments in 1948, but it received some rot--principally on the mid-story landing--from water leakage in the late-1980s; that was repaired in 1990-1991.

When the double-pile plan house was expanded in 1948 with a tier of rooms on the rear, the only truly significant change to the interior of the original house occurred on the first story. Here, three of the four tall doorways with multi-pane transoms, connecting the four principal rooms with the hall, were cut down; replacement doors with simple molded surrounds were installed and the transoms discarded. Only the doorway from the hall into the dining room retains its tall molded surround, the molded-panel Italianate door, and its twelve-pane transom. Because the tiers of

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rooms on either side of the hall were converted to four individual apartments, the closets on the northwest sides of the chimneys were often lost and became inter-apartment passages when new doorways were cut in the blind walls.

Another general aspect of the interior bears note. While all eight of the original rooms are fitted with mantels and fireplaces, only the parlor and living room had wood-burning fireboxes; the "fireplaces" of the other six rooms were fitted with ceramic flues inset in plaster (or stuccoed masonry) in the fireboxes. Small coal-burning "Franklin stoves" stood in each of the other six rooms. At present it is thought that this system of stove flues is original to the 1882 house.

The stairhall features the most elaborate finish of any room in the house. The center, stair hall of the house extends its full width for the depth of the double-pile main block and then narrows down on the northwest side where it continues between the rear tier of rooms to the paired back doors. The front, original part of the hall is sheathed with a beaded, vertical wainscot set between a high molded baseboard and a molded chair rail. The walls here are plaster as they are throughout the house and the ceiling is sheathed with tongue and groove ceiling. The original pine floors, comprising boards of approximately five-to-six-inches in width, remain in the front half of the hall. The original flooring in the back half of the hall had to be replaced because of rot from water damage. The stair is set in this back part of the original hall along the northwest wall. It rises to the southwest to an intermediate landing and then turns and rises to the northeast along the hall's southeast wall and up to the second story. The stair has molded square-in-plan newel posts and a railing of turned members carried by a molded and shaped handrail. The wainscot rises up the northwest and southeast walls with the two flights of the stair. A like arrangement of wainscot paneling encloses a closet under the stair which is fitted with a four-panel door on its southwest end.

There is a spindle-work screen mounted on the ceiling directly above the newel post that serves to visually separate the front--entrance/reception--part of the hall from the rear half. The screen has a spindle frieze carrying at the top and bottom. The lower frieze of spindles arches in the pendant space above the stair treads to demarcate the rise of the stair. In the panel above it and in the three symmetrically arranged panels to the southeast--above the hall floor--there are variously shaped circular devices held in place by spindles.

The doors into the four first-story rooms occur in asymmetrical positions along the northwest and southeast sides of the hall. As noted above, the original surrounds have been replaced for the doors opening in the living room and bedroom on the northwest side and into the parlor on the southeast. The door into the dining room--set behind the parlor on the southeast side--retains its two-part surround with multiple Victorian moldings on the backband; it holds a raised four-panel Italianate door between the twelve-pane transom.

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In the twentieth century the parlor was the front room on the left (southeast) side of the hall. Its finish includes the five-to-six-inch pine floors, plaster walls, and a ceiling sheathed with tongue and groove. The elevations rise from a high molded baseboard to a simple wood cornice. This pattern appears throughout the house. The fireplace is positioned slightly off-center on a projecting chimney breast in the southwest wall. It is a typical Italianate mantel of the 1870s-1880s and features molded pilasters rising to a wide frieze. The bottom of the frieze is sawn in the shape of a Tudor arch and enframes the fire opening which was (in 1948?) fitted with a flue and infilled with yellow wire-cut brick. The hearth is either stone or poured cement. In the center of the room's northeast elevation there is a long floor-length window under the porch; on the southeast wall there is a shorter window that rests on a paneled apron partially inset in the baseboard. These retain their original surrounds as do all of the house's original windows; they are two-part with a richly molded backband. While the door into the hall is a modern replacement, the original door into the dining room, positioned to the right (northwest) of the fireplace, has a four-panel arrangement and is set in a surround like those of the windows. There is no evidence of a ceiling light fixture in either the parlor or the dining room.

The dining room has a mantel that, ironically, is more impressive than the one in the parlor. It is Italianate in style and has raised panels on the faces of the pilasters and the frieze. A thick band of moldings carries across the top of the frieze and supports a shallow shelf with clipped corners. The molding band breaks forward in the center, above an inset arch in the base of the frieze, that is likewise centered above the flue opening here. An original four-panel door opens into a closet fitted into the space to the right (southeast) of the chimneybreast. Directly opposite the door is a coat rack retaining its original hardware; shelves are fitted to either side of the door. The window in the center of the southeast wall is fitted with a paneled apron partially inset into the baseboard. The present doorway connecting the dining room with the kitchen dates to the 1948 period and features a glazed and paneled door in a plain board surround. (It is possible that this was the original location of a doorway and that the present door is smaller in width and height.) The third room on the southeast side of the hall--used in the twentieth century by the Bernhards as a kitchen--has windows on both the southeast and southwest sides fitted with paneled aprons like those in the parlor and dining room; this suggests that, originally, this room was used for a higher purpose than food preparation, but its original function is not known. The door surround on the northwest wall into the hall is original; however, the door, itself, is a modern replacement. There is also a once-exterior doorway, dating to 1948, at the west edge of the southwest wall that has been covered over on the exterior. The wall-hung porcelain sink on the northwest hall appears to date to 1948.

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In the twentieth century the front room on the right (northwest) side of the hall was used as a living room. (It and the room behind it--used in the twentieth century as a bedroom--are the largest rooms in the house and it seems likely that originally these rooms were the parlor and dining room, respectively, and that the smaller rooms on the southeast side of the hall might have been bedrooms.) The room has windows on three sides; there is a floor length window beside the door into the hall on the southeast wall, a window with paneled apron on the northwest wall, and the bay window on the northeast wall. An arched opening in the wall frames the bay window which was later fitted with a window seat with hinged tops. The original mantel in this room was replaced by the present, conventional Colonial Revival mantel with Corinthian columns and a mirrored overmantel in the early years of this century. It has a cranberry tile hearth and surround enfaming the coal grate which was fitted (in 1948?) with a flue and infilled with blond wire-cut brick. The projecting chimney breast has chamfered front corners. To the right (northwest) of the fireplace is a four-panel door that opens into a shallow passage. This passage, illuminated by the casement window on the house's northwest elevation, was fitted up in the early-twentieth century as a half-bathroom.

The room behind the living room, used in the early twentieth century as a bedroom, has an original mantel similar in design to the one in the dining room. Here the frieze has paired raised panels flanking a central keystone motive that is also comprised of raised panels. Moldings at the top of the frieze support a shelf with rounded corners. The mantel is set in the near center of the northeast wall and symmetrically flanked by original doorways. The one on the left (northwest) opens into the aforementioned passage that connects with the living room. The one on the right (southeast) opens into a closet that is fitted with a clothes rack and three shelves in recesses on either side of the door. There is a door opening into the hall on the southeast wall fitted with a replacement door and surround. On the rear (southwest) wall there is a 1948 door opening with a plain board surround. It opens into a small room, presumably a dining room, that was added in 1948 together with its companion kitchen to the southwest. Both rooms have narrow pine flooring, sheetrock walls, ceilings of tongue and groove, and plain board surrounds. In the space to the southeast of these two rooms--between them and the back hall--are a closet, a passageway, a second closet that also seems to have functioned as the passage to the bathroom, and the bathroom. The finish of these closets and service spaces is like that in the adjoining kitchen and dining room. Also enclosed in this space is a narrow staircase that rose from a door on the rear porch of the apartment house to the door on the main stair landing. This staircase appears to have been a service stair for the second floor apartments that, like those on the first story, were probably entered from the main hall.

The finish of the second-story hall and the four original bedrooms here is like that on the first story and consists of five-inch pine floors, plaster on lath walls, and ceilings sheathed with tongue and groove ceiling. The baseboards in the bedrooms have recessed beading in the center of the board face and an applied

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molding on top. The mantels in the four bedrooms are also identical and Italianate in style. The chamfered pilasters rest on square bases that have a horizontal beading like the baseboards. The faces of the pilasters have two vertical strips of recessed beading. Above each pilaster and centered above the flue opening are three ribbed brackets that are set on the frieze board; they, in turn, enframe raised and applied panels whose outer corners repeat the downward curves of the frieze band. All of the mantels enframe flue openings set in stuccoed masonry; the hearths are poured cement or stone except for that in the front southeast room which has ceramic tiles. The windows are set in two-part molded surrounds; their sill boards are set into the tops of the baseboards.

The front southeast bedroom originally was Mrs. Bernhardt's. It has a four-panel door opening into the hall and a five-panel door on the closet on the northwest side of the chimney. This closet became an inter-apartment passage in the 1948 conversion when a doorway was cut in the blind wall of the adjoining room to the southwest. The rear bedroom retains its original closet on the southeast side of the chimney that is fitted with a five-panel door and two shelves on each side. The window in the center of this room's southwest wall was closed up and a doorway cut into the west edge of the wall to connect with the kitchen and bathroom with companion closet in the rear tier of rooms added in 1948. These added rooms have narrow pine floors, sheetrock walls, and ceilings sheathed with tongue and groove ceiling. The kitchen retains its wall-hung sink on the northwest wall and to its right (northeast) there is a door opening into the closet/passageway and bathroom that occupy the space over the back hall on the first story. The bathroom retains its wall hung sink. The commode tank is stamped with the date " 8 21 45."

The bedrooms on the northwest side of the hall are the same in appearance as the two on the southeast side. The only difference is that some restoration has begun in the front room, and portions of the plaster and lath have been removed. The doors into the hall are four-panel while those on the closets are five panel. The closet on the northwest side of the chimney that served the front bedroom became an inter-apartment passageway in the 1948 conversion while the original closet for the rear bedroom--sheathed in tongue and groove--survives as a closet. A doorway cut into the rear bedroom's southwest wall opens into a companion suite of closets, passages, and bathroom that generally repeat the configuration of like rooms below on the first story. There are three glazed cupboards fitted into the southeast wall of the apartment's dining room.

Standing in the rear south corner of the lot is a small weatherboarded frame dependency that was clearly moved to this location, probably in 1948. It stands on low stacks of granite blocks. It appears to have been the one-story semi-detached room that served as the house's first-story bathroom off the southwest end of the hall. The present front elevation of the rectangular building is flush sheathed and protected by a projecting, unsupported gable-front hood that has weatherboards in its gable end. It has a four-panel door in a two-part molded surround near the left edge of the front. There are boarded-up

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window openings on both side elevations; the rear elevation is blind. The interior was unavailable.

FOOTNOTE

1. In the deed of 13 July 1990 by which the Ruffy heirs conveyed the property to the Historic Salisbury Foundation, Inc., the lot was described as being 85 feet wide and 186 feet deep. These are the same dimensions cited in the deed between Robert Murphy and Mary Jane Leak Bernhardt. The tax map--Rowan County Tax Map, Salisbury Township Map #10, Lot #307--shows the lot as measuring 85 feet wide and 184 feet deep. The two-foot discrepancy is at the street front of the lot. Presumably it was lost in 1947 when the bridge was replaced, the road raised and probably widened, and the concrete retaining wall installed. The property nominated is the lot measuring 85 by 184 feet that appears on the tax map.

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Summary

The Bernhardt House is important in the architectural, commercial, and social history of Salisbury. Of these values, its architectural significance is most clearly evident within a definable context and the house is nominated on that account. However, the house is better known locally for its association with the Bernhardt family and their presence in the life of Salisbury.

Mary Jane Leak Bernhardt (1853-1929), the second wife of Paul Mathias Bernhardt (1846-1922), acquired this lot on 4 January 1882; they proceeded immediately to construct this house. In the late nineteenth century, East Innes Street was the principal eastern entrance into Salisbury, the prosperous county seat and regional trading center. This house was in the center of an important residential neighborhood comprised of affluent citizens who had come from the German settlements of eastern Rowan County and elsewhere to seek their fortunes in Salisbury. This house, alone, survives as a reminder of the character and significance of that neighborhood.

The Bernhardt House is significant in Salisbury's architectural history as a largely intact late-Victorian dwelling that reflects the two successive modes of the Italianate style of the second half of the nineteenth century. When erected in 1882 it was embellished with arch-headed windows set in bold surrounds and given a handsome porch that reflects the somewhat heavier appearance of the Italian Villa style. Before the century was out, the Bernhardts remodeled their house in the late-Victorian Italianate manner. They retained the earlier window and door surrounds and the handsome porch, but enlivened the roofline of their house with bracketed eaves and ornamental gables and added a rectangular window bay to the front wing. The house remained the residence of their descendants until 1947 and in 1948 it was sold out of the family, expanded, and converted to apartments. During this process the important architectural features of both the exterior and the interior remained intact and the house continues to reflect the character of late nineteenth/early twentieth century Salisbury. There are two periods of significance for the house. The first is the year 1882 in which the house was originally built in the Italian Villa style. The second period, ca. 1900, is the approximate date for the remodeling of the house in the late-Victorian Italianate mode during which effort it largely achieved its present appearance.

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Rowan County, N.C.Section number 8 Page 2Architectural Context

The Bernhardt House is significant in the architectural history of Salisbury as a largely intact example of a late-Victorian residence that also reflects the two successive phases of the Italianate style of the later nineteenth century. The house built by the Bernhardts in 1882 in the Italian Villa style featured tall arch-headed windows set in molded surrounds with deeply projecting hoods and a handsome porch supported by molded, chamfered posts carrying a boss-enriched bargeboard. The house appeared in plan on "Gray's New Map of Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina" that was published in 1882. About 1900, the Bernhardts remodeled their house in the then-fashionable bracketed Italianate style that defined houses of that period in Salisbury. The signal features of the earlier Italian Villa phase cited above were retained and, to them, the Bernhardts added ornamental sheathed-face gables. Paired brackets were added along the house's eaves and along the eaves of the new gables.

The original 1882 house and the remodeled ca. 1900 house were both representative of Salisbury's domestic architecture in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The linear character of the antebellum Greek Revival style was largely subsumed in the first post-war decade by the more richly ornamented Italianate or Italian Villa style that featured arch-headed windows in bold, hooded surrounds, heavy bracketed eaves, and robustly-detailed porches supported by chamfered columns with handsome balustrades and bargeboards. The largest and handsomest house of this group was the two-and-a-half story brick house built by William Murdoch in the late 1860s. In the 1870s and 1880s, Italianate frame houses were built on an asymmetrical plan with projecting front ells. This projecting front ell soon came to define domestic architecture in Salisbury as scores of houses were built on T- or L-plans into the early twentieth century. The house built for Paul and Mary Jane Bernhardt in 1882 followed this form which first appears on the John M. Knox House erected a block west of the aforementioned Murdoch House on Bank Street in 1872. Contemporary with the double-pile plan Bernhardt House are a pair of T-plan houses at 420 and 428 North Ellis Street whose finish is remarkably similar.

As the end of the century neared, house builders in Salisbury, then a prosperous trading center and important railroad town, showed great originality in the construction and ornamentation of their houses. The T- and L-plan houses, not to mention the more commonplace three-bay, single-pile houses, were enlarged and expanded with projecting one- and two-story ells and expansive porches. A bewildering variety of sawn and molded woodwork became available with which to enliven the elevations, towers, gables, and porches of the city's houses. The remodeling of the Bernhardt House reflected this phenomenon. Here, the roof was embellished with ornamental gables that featured flush sheathing of tongue and groove ceiling. The eaves of these gables and the house itself were enriched with

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paired, airy Italianate brackets mounted on frieze bands of tongue and groove ceiling.

It is not necessarily the paired brackets that appear on the eaves and in the ornamental gable ends of the house that convince us of a remodeling prior to 1902 as the fact that they are mounted on frieze bands of tongue and groove ceiling. Tongue and groove ceiling was not used in this fashion generally or as the sheathing on exterior of houses--here on the faces of the front and side gables--until the late 1890s or turn of the century. There is then the matter of tongue and groove ceiling appearing as the sheathing on the ceilings of all the first and second story rooms in conjunction with plaster walls.

The possibility that emerges is that Mrs. Bernhardt remodeled the house in the later years of the nineteenth century using, in part, her inheritance following the death of her father in 1892. The ornamental pent gables with their bracketed eaves and sheathing of tongue and groove ceiling was probably her attempt to bring the house more into late-1890s fashion. The application of tongue and groove ceiling inside the house on the ceilings could well have been a more practical matter of good housekeeping since it seems likely that the constant passage of trains might well have cracked the plaster ceilings of her frame house standing on brick piers.

Whatever the course of events, the house that Mrs. Bernhardt occupied in 1902--when her house first appears on the Sanborn Insurance Company Map--was the house acquired in 1948 by the Rufty family and converted to apartments. It was surely some sign of respect for the house--for their investment--that in the expansion of the house for apartments they reused original windows and surrounds that were either closed up or converted to doors in the process. As a consequence the exterior appearance of the house was not compromised. Clearly this rear tier of rooms is an addition but it reads as a likely one for a family and in no way indicates the fallen fortunes of the house into four rental units. Inside, there have been some replacements of doors and surrounds during the rental occupancy; however, the house is essentially intact and retains its full complement of eight Victorian (and Colonial Revival) mantels, its pine floors, plaster walls, and tongue and groove ceiling, and the wainscoted hall with its Victorian stair and hall screen.

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Rowan County, N.C.Historical Background

The Bernhardt House, erected in 1882 and remodeled by 1902, is one of at least four nineteenth century frame houses on East Innes Street owned and occupied by the Bernhardt family. Three of the houses were built by members of the family while the fourth house--actually the oldest of the quartet--was standing on its lot in 1872 when Caleb Bernhardt purchased the property. Of that group of houses and the larger neighborhood in which the family built and occupied their houses, only this house has survived to the present. It is a valuable reminder of the early fortunes of the family and of the appearance of a now-lost residential community on East Innes Street.

Paul Mathias Bernhardt (1846-1922) and his eldest brother Caleb Theophilus Bernhardt (1842-1911) were the first of their family to come to Salisbury in the post-Civil War period. They were shortly joined by their third brother Harvey A. Bernhardt (1856-1923). All three sons were the sons of George Matthias Bernhardt (1820-1885) and his wife Mary Ann Heilig (1823-1878) and spent part of their formative years at the family plantation established in 1854 on the Rowan/Cabarrus County line which was listed in the National Register in 1982 and which remains a family property. Paul Bernhardt was born on 6 November 1846 near Organ Church. His early years were recalled in his obituary.

He spent his boyhood days on the farm and enlisted in the Confederacy in one of the last companies formed in Salisbury and was made a first lieutenant. However, before being called into active military service he was assigned to other war work in and near Salisbury. Shortly after the close of the war he entered old Trinity college and after completing his studies there returned to Rowan and located in Salisbury and began his life work here, engaging in the mercantile business.

On 23 August 1870, Paul Bernhardt was married to Mary Virginia Rouzee (1850-1875), the daughter of William Rouzee. The couple's first and only surviving child, Maude Rouzee Bernhardt, was born on 25 June 1871. A year and a half later, Paul Bernhardt purchased a lot in the South Ward of Salisbury, fronting on Innes Street, where he would build his house. This purchase on 18 December 1872 was concurrent with the purchase of the adjoining lot by his brother Caleb; both lots were purchased from Julia Long Smythe.

Paul Bernhardt paid \$800 for his lot, and here he built a house for his family. This house would be his residence for but a few years. On 30 March 1875, Mary Virginia Rouzee Bernhardt died and a year later, on 1 June 1876, Paul Bernhardt sold his recently-built house and lot to Robert A. Knox for \$2,800.

Bernhardt remained a widower for just over two years. On 22 May 1877, he was married to Mary Jane Leak, the daughter of James A. (1822-1892) and Eliza Ann

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McRae Leak (1830-1897) of Wadesboro. Her obituary, in 1929, described her as "a descendant of a long line of distinguished ancestors, who were prominent in colonial and revolutionary days. She was a highly cultured woman and was educated in the schools of Ansonville and Warrenton and was a graduate of St. Mary's college, Raleigh."<sup>6</sup> Apparently the newly married couple occupied a rental house in the South Ward of Salisbury for the first years of their marriage. It was not until 1882 that Mary Jane Leak Barnhardt acquired the lot on which this house would be built.

According to family tradition, Mrs. Bernhardt had the choice of this lot or the antebellum brick Quinn House that stood in the 200 block of West Innes Street. The tradition continues with the suggestion that she chose this lot, on the side of the main line of the North Carolina Railroad, because Mr. Bernhardt enjoyed watching trains. It seems more likely, however, that the choice of this lot was determined by other factors. The first of these is the fact that this East Innes Street location was in a neighborhood which Mr. Bernhardt knew well. He had owned property and built a house here--a block to the southeast--and his brother still resided in the former Smythe house at the corner of Innes and Long streets that he had purchased in 1872. The other factor is that Stephen William Cole (1813-1889), a distant kinsman of Mrs. Bernhardt's father James A. Leak, then owned and occupied a house, formerly the residence of John Murphy, in this block two doors away.

Stephen William Cole, the son of William Terry Cole and Judith Moseley Leak (1798-1868), spent the early years of his married life at a plantation between Wadesboro and Ansonville known as Rural Retreat. He was instrumental in the organization of the first bank at Wadesboro and the establishment of the girl's academy at Ansonville which Mrs. Bernhardt had attended. In 1870 he took a second wife and subsequently moved to Salisbury where he organized the First National Bank of Salisbury in 1883 and was named its first president. Mr. Cole's relocation in Salisbury was not coincidental. All three of his daughters were then living in Salisbury. Mary Ledbetter Cole (1836-1909) was married to John A. Boyden of Salisbury in 1858. In 1877 she acquired the handsome house of William H. Crawford on the north side of the 300 block of East Innes Street where she and her husband made their home.<sup>10</sup> When Stephen W. Cole set about to acquire a house in Salisbury he chose the one almost directly across East Innes Street from his daughter's residence.<sup>11</sup> Mrs. Bernhardt, in turn, bought her trackside lot from Robert Murphy (1826-1892) who lived in what was then only the second house in this block--between the lot and Stephen Cole's residence; Murphy owned the remainder of the undeveloped block.<sup>12</sup>

It would appear that the Bernhardts quickly set about the construction of their house since it appears on "Gray's New Map of Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina" that was also published in 1882 by O. W. Gray & Son. The idea that there might have been an existing house on the lot is discounted by the fact that the purchase price was but \$700. The two-story weatherboarded frame house they built was asymmetrical in plan. It was remodeled in a late-Victorian style, probably around the turn of the

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century; however, the bold Italianate window surrounds and elements of the porch's original finish survive.

When the house was completed in 1882 Paul and Mary Jane Leak Bernhardt moved into it with eleven-year-old Maude Bernhardt (from the first marriage) and two children of their own. Ann Eliza Leake Bernhardt had been born on 25 February 1878; Pauline Mary Bernhardt was born on 5 December 1879. The couple's third child and first son James Leak Bernhardt was born on 25 July 1883. Between 1885 and 1895 four more children would be born to the couple: George Moreau Bernhardt was born on 17 March 1885; Paul McRae Bernhardt was born on 22 March 1890; Lilly Heilig Bernhardt was born on Valentine's Day, 1892; and Leak Augustus Bernhardt was born on 27 January 1895.<sup>13</sup>

Apparently both Caleb and Paul Bernhardt began their careers in hardware merchandising in 1870--the same year Paul had married Miss Rouzee--and in the same firm. In 1885, the CAROLINA WATCHMAN published a catalog of business firms then operating in Salisbury. In the account of the business enterprises of William Smithdeal appears the first extended description of his association with the Bernhardt brothers in the hardware business. This partnership, in various forms, would last for over twenty years.

In 1870 Mr. Smithdeal organized the firm of Smithdeal, Barnhardt & Co., the co-partners being himself, C. T. Barnhardt and P. M. Barnhardt. In 1873 Mr. S. retired from that firm and went to Hickory, where he was in general trade for a year; then he again returned to his old home and opened a hardware house under the firm name of Smithdeal & Hartman, which was followed by that of Smithdeal & Caldwell, and when that firm was dissolved in 1876, Mr. S. became and has since remained sole proprietor. At Concord he also has a branch store, established three years ago, and which is doing a very good business under the management of J. L. Ritchie, the firm name being Smithdeal & Ritchie. In the house here Mr. Smithdeal is assisted by Mr. J. C. Taylor, salesman, who has been with him since 1879, and by Mr. P. M. Bernhardt, bookkeeper and salesman, who was one of the old firm of Smithdeal, Bernhardt & Co.<sup>14</sup>

The operations of the company were then described in four paragraphs.

In 1893, the company was reorganized and incorporated as Smithdeal Hardware Co.; among the investors were prominent members of the Salisbury business community including Theo F. Kluttz and the Bernhardt brothers. In 1897, Smithdeal withdrew from the firm and established a new hardware store under the style of Smithdeal Hardware Company. His old firm was renamed Salisbury Hardware and Furniture Company. An account of Salisbury Hardware and Furniture Company appeared in the SALISBURY COMMERCIAL REVIEW in September, 1897. It describes both the character and extent of the business as well as the Bernhardt family's role in its operation.

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This mammoth business was established here in 1893 under the firm name of Smithdeal Hardware Co., and enjoyed the patronage of a large trade. However, the business was succeeded in January, 1897, by the present company. Since that time it has not only maintained its reputation, but has branched out, increasing its scope of trade and facilities adequate to meet the requirements of the public, until now it stands as one of the largest enterprises of its character in the State. This business is conducted in two handsome two story brick buildings, with four distinct departments, viz: Furniture; Hardware and Machinery; Jewelry, with practical jeweler and oculist; and undertaker and embalmer. The officers of this institution are Messrs. Theo F. Kluttz, president; C. T. Bernhardt, manager; O. D. Davis, secretary and treasurer; R. M. Davis, undertaker and embalmer; C. F. Reisner, jeweler and opticians; P. M. Bernhardt, buyer; and James H. Ramsay, book-keeper. All of these gentlemen (with one exception--Mr. Reisner) are natives of this county and business men widely and favorably known to the trade, bearing reputations second to none, conducting the business on purely honest and well defined principles.

The stock handled is by far the most complete carried in the State. All kinds of hardware, furniture, buggies, wagaons, harness, mining supplies, grain drills, threshing machines, engine and boiler fittings, stoves and heaters, agricultural implements, fertilizers, dynamite, powder, blasting caps, fuses, paints, oils, varnishes, and in fact everything mentionable under the above headings are kept in stock for the wholesale and retail trade, and at prices as low as the lowest.<sup>15</sup>

Caleb T. Bernhardt remained as manager of the Salisbury Hardware and Furniture Company and became president of the concern by 1910; he held that position until his death in 1911. Charles Franklin Reisner (1870-1944), the jeweler and optician, had married Maude Rouzee Bernhardt (1871-1953), the eldest daughter of Paul Bernhardt, in 1896. Paul Bernhardt, listed as a buyer for the company, became vice-president of the hardware company, a position he held until his death in 1922. Between 1910 and 1919 the firm relocated from 108-110 South Main Street to new quarters at 120 South Main Street where it was operated until closing in 1959.<sup>16</sup>

That the Salisbury Hardware and Furniture Company was a Bernhardt family enterprise is borne out by the number of family members who worked there. In the 1910 city directory six Bernhardt men are listed as employees of the company. Caleb T. Bernhardt, living at 403 East Innes Street, is listed as president-manager. His three sons, all then living at home, are also employees; Clarence T. and Paul H. are listed as clerks while Robert Linn is listed as bookkeeper. Paul M. Bernhardt's position is not listed; however, his son George M., still living at home, was listed as a clerk.<sup>17</sup> In the 1919-20 edition of the directory, Caleb's son Paul H.

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is listed as president of the company and Paul M. Bernhardt is listed as vice-president. Robert Linn Bernhardt is secretary and general manager, while Caleb's third son Clarence T. Bernhardt remains a clerk in the family store. Paul's son George Moreau has been promoted to bookkeeper, succeeding his cousin in that post, while Paul's youngest son Leak A. is listed as a clerk.<sup>18</sup> Those positions held the same in the 1922-23 edition of the directory, published in the year Paul Mathias Bernhardt died.<sup>19</sup>

Paul Mathias Bernhardt died at home on Sunday evening, 13 August 1922. His obituary appeared on the front page of the SALISBURY EVENING POST the following day and described him as "one of Salisbury's most highly honored citizens and prominent business man." His funeral was held from St. John's Lutheran Church by the Rev. Dr. J. L. Morgan, president of the North Carolina Lutheran Synod. He was buried in the family plot at Chestnut Hill Cemetery near the grave of his son-in-law James William Neave who had died in 1919. Mr. Bernhardt died intestate, possessing at that time no real property. Mrs. Bernhardt continued to live on at 305 East Innes Street where her two bachelor sons James Leake Bernhardt (1883-1943) and George Moreau Bernhardt (1885-1947) also made their home. After her husband's death on 17 June 1919, Ann Eliza Leake Bernhardt Neave (1878-1945) also lived at 305 East Innes Street until her death.<sup>20</sup>

Mary Jane Leak Bernhardt died on Sunday evening, 24 March 1929, at home. In her will she bequeathed her real and personal property to her seven children and \$1,000 in cash to Maud Bernhardt Reisner. Apparently, the heirs to the real estate consigned their interest in the homeplace to their bachelor brother George Moreau Bernhardt who lived here until his death on 10 April 1947. During this period the house had been home to his sister, Mrs. Neave and, for varying periods, her two daughters Caroline Neave Neel (b. 1917) and Mary Leake Neave Van Wagenen.<sup>21</sup>

In his will written on 12 March 1947, George Bernhardt named his nephew Nelson H. Woodson his executor and made three bequests. He bequeathed his seven shares of stock in the Salisbury Hardware and Furniture Company to his niece Caroline Neave Neel to whom he also devised "the balance of my personal property; and money; all stocks and bonds. . . ." Anticipating the fact that the Bernhardt homeplace would be sold after his death he bequeathed his real estate (305 East Innes Street) to his sisters, Maude Reisner, Lily Heilig B. Toms (1892-1967); his nieces and nephews, Mary Leake Neave Van Wagenen, Caroline Neave Neel, Walter H. Woodson, Jr., Nelson Woodson, Paul B. Woodson, and James L. Woodson;<sup>22</sup> and to his brothers Paul McRae and Leake Augustus Bernhardt, in equal shares.

On 17 September 1948 these heirs and their spouses sold the Bernhardt House to O. O. Rufty and his wife Mary L. Rufty. Mr. Rufty was the proprietor of the general store at 126 East Innes Street that bore his name and a resident of the 200 block of South Long Street. Mr. Rufty added three kitchens and bathrooms to the west rear of the house, raising the one-story portion of the house to two stories, and converted

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the building to four rental apartments. In recent years the house stood vacant and in 1990<sup>23</sup> the property was sold to the Historic Salisbury Foundation by the Ruffy heirs. It is now available for sale under protective covenants.

## FOOTNOTES

1. Author's interview with Paul Leake Bernhardt, Salisbury, 6 February 1992 (notes on interview in the Bernhardt House file, Survey and Planning Branch, State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, N.C.), hereinafter cited as Bernhardt interview.
2. SALISBURY EVENING POST, 14 August 1922.
3. Records of Marriages, Births, and Deaths, appearing in handwritten entries in the Paul Mathias Bernhardt family BIBLE, formerly in the possession of Maude Rouzee Bernhardt Reisner and now owned by Paul Leake Bernhardt. Notes made by the author on 7 February 1992, hereinafter cited as Bernhardt Family BIBLE Records.
4. Julia L. Smythe to Caleb T. Bernhardt, 18 December 1872 (and) Julia L. Smythe to Paul M. Bernhardt, 18 December 1872, Rowan County Deeds, Office of the Register of Deeds, Rowan County Office Building, Salisbury, Book 46, 494-496, hereinafter cited as Rowan County Deeds. Harvey A. Bernhardt, the youngest of the brothers, purchased a corner lot on Long and Innes streets--diagonally opposite to Caleb's house--in 1882 and erected a house there. According to the deeds, Caleb Bernhardt purchased the house and lot at the corner of Long and Innes streets, "Comprising all of lot No. 49 on old Town Plat of Salisbury." His younger brother Paul purchased a lot "Comprising all of lot No. 50 on Old Town Plat of Salisbury." On the plat lot 50 was behind (southwest of) lot 49 and occupying the corner of Long and Fisher streets. The property described in the deeds themselves contradicts these citations of specific town lots. Instead, the descriptions of the property conveyed by the deeds and the measurements given makes it clear that the two men each bought a lot fronting along Innes Street for 99 feet and extending 396 feet deep to Fisher Street. In fact, the brothers each bought one-half of lots 49 and 50. Caleb Bernhardt purchased for \$2,500 the lot on the outside corner anchored by an existing house facing Innes Street and carrying along Long Street for 396 feet to Fisher Street. Paul Bernhardt acquired the parallel, vacant lot to the southeast, having the same dimensions for which he paid \$800.
5. Bernhardt Family BIBLE Records. Paul M. Bernhardt to Robert A. Knox, 1 June 1876, Rowan County Deeds, Book 52, 371-372.
6. Bernhardt Family BIBLE Records. SALISBURY EVENING POST, 25 March 1929.

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7. Robert Murphy, Sr. to Mrs. Mary Jane Bernhardt, 4 January 1882, Rowan County Deeds, Book 60, 384-386.
8. Mary Jane Fowler to Davyd Foard Hood, 7 February 1992, in the author's possession. The author's understanding of this neighborhood and Salisbury history greatly benefitted from his conversation with Miss Fowler who is a well-respected and well-known authority on the history of Salisbury and the genealogy of its prominent nineteenth century families.
9. Samuel A. Ashe and others (eds.) BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA: FROM COLONIAL TIMES TO THE PRESENT (Greensboro: Charles L. Van Noppen, 8 volumes, 1905-1917), VI, 147-150.
10. John S. Henderson, assignee, Bankruptcy of William H. Crawford, to Mary L. Boyden, 11 October 1877, Rowan County Deeds, Book 58, 399-401.
11. Mary E. Shaver and Edwin Shaver to Stephen W. Cole, 1 January 1874, Rowan County Deeds, Book 68, 4.
12. After Murphy's death in 1892 his house was owned by R. M. Eames. In the twentieth century it was occupied by members of the Peacock family.
13. Bernhardt Family BIBLE Records. Mrs. Bernhardt's maiden name and its use in the names of her children is alternately spelled "Leak" and "Leake"; on the family gravestones it is spelled "Leake."
14. The account is published in James S. Brawley, THE ROWAN STORY, 1753-1953 (Salisbury: Rowan Printing Company, 1953), 243-246.
15. SALISBURY COMMERCIAL REVIEW, September 1897. This issue is the only known number of the business journal. It survives in the papers of James Shober Brawley in the History Room, Rowan Public Library, Salisbury, N.C.
16. Bernhardt interview. The firm's building at 120 South Main Street was destroyed by fire on 27 April 1964.
17. SALISBURY-SPENCER, NORTH CAROLINA CITY DIRECTORY, VOL. II (Asheville: Hackney & Moale Co., 1910), 72-73.
18. SALISBURY-SPENCER, N.C. CITY DIRECTORY, VOL. VI (Asheville: Commercial Service Co., 1919), 110-111.
19. SALISBURY-SPENCER, N.C. CITY DIRECTORY, VOL. VII (Asheville: Commercial Service Co., 1922), 112-113.

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20. SALISBURY EVENING POST, 14 August 1922. Bernhardt interview. Author's interview with Carolina Neave Neel, 6 February 1922 (notes on interview in the Bernhardt House file, Survey and Planning Branch, State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, N.C.), hereinafter cited as Neel interview.
21. Will of Mary Jane Bernhardt, Rowan County Wills, Book 9, 135-136, Office of the Clerk of Court, Rowan County Court House, Salisbury, location hereinafter cited as Rowan County Wills.
22. Will of George Moreau Bernhardt, Rowan County Wills, Book 12, 99.
23. Leake A. Bernhardt and others to O. O. Rufty and wife Mary L. Rufty, 17 September 1948, Rowan County Deeds, Book 331, 62-63.

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7 February 1992; interview notes in the Bernhardt House file.

Caroline Neave Neel, interviewed by Davyd Foard Hood, Salisbury, North Carolina,  
7 February 1992; interview notes in the Bernhardt House file.

Rowan County Deeds, Office of the Register of Deeds, Rowan County Office Building,  
Salisbury, North Carolina.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Bernhardt House  
Rowan County, N.C.

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### Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description: The property being nominated is Lot #307, Salisbury Township Map #10, Rowan County Tax Maps. A copy of said map is enclosed with this nomination. The lot is marked by a bold line.

Boundary Justification: The property being nominated is the same lot, bearing nearly the identical dimensions, that was acquired by Mary Jane Leak Bernhardt on 4 January 1882 and on which the house was built. This property has been the house lot from that time to the present.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Bernhardt House, Salisbury, Rowan County, NC

Photographs

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## Bernhardt House: Schedule of Photographs

The following lettered list of photographs is a schedule of those photographs included in this nomination. The following information applies to all of the photographs.

Name of property: Bernhardt House  
305 East Innes Street  
Salisbury  
Rowan County  
North Carolina

Photographer: Davyd Foard Hood

Date of Photographs: 28 January and 13 March 1992

Location of original negatives: Division of Archives and History  
109 East Jones Street  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27601

- A. Bernhardt House: Overall front elevation, looking west
- B. Bernhardt House: Main, front entrance, looking southwest
- C. Bernhardt House: Overall rear view, looking east/northeast
- D. Bernhardt House: Hall view, looking southwest
- E. Bernhardt House: Northeast wall elevation of rear room on northwest side of house, first story, looking northeast
- F. Bernhardt House: Northeast wall elevation of rear room on the southeast side of house, second story, looking northeast

ARKANSAS, POPE COUNTY, Missouri--Pacific Depot--Atkins, US 64, Atkins, 92000600, NOMINATION, 6/11/92 (Historic Railroad Depots of Arkansas MPS)

ARKANSAS, POPE COUNTY, Missouri--Pacific Depot--Russellville, N of Jct. of G St. and Denver Ave., Russellville, 92000620, NOMINATION, 6/11/92 (Historic Railroad Depots of Arkansas MPS)

ARKANSAS, PULASKI COUNTY, YMCA--Democrat Building, E. Capitol & Scott Sts., Little Rock, 87001544, NOMINATION, 6/11/92 (Thompson, Charles L., Design Collection TR)

ARKANSAS, SALINE COUNTY, Missouri--Pacific Railroad Depot--Benton, Adjacent to Jct. of S. East and E. Hazel Sts., Benton, 92000602, NOMINATION, 6/11/92 (Historic Railroad Depots of Arkansas MPS)

ARKANSAS, SEARCY COUNTY, Missouri and North Arkansas Depot--Leslie, SW end of Walnut St., Leslie, 92000613, NOMINATION, 6/11/92 (Historic Railroad Depots of Arkansas MPS)

COLORADO, LARIMER COUNTY, Arrowhead Lodge, 34500 Poudre Canyon Hwy., Roosevelt NF, Bellvue, 92000502, NOMINATION, 5/27/92

FLORIDA, PALM BEACH COUNTY, West Palm Beach National Guard Armory, Old, 1703 S. Lake Ave., West Palm Beach, 92000142, NOMINATION, 6/11/92

KENTUCKY, JEFFERSON COUNTY, Harrods Creek Historic District, Jct. of Upper River and Wolf Pen Branch Rds., Harrods Creek, 91001679, ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION, 6/09/92 (Louisville and Jefferson County MRA)

MASSACHUSETTS, MIDDLESEX COUNTY, Walker Home for Missionary Children, 144 Hancock St., Newton, 90000047, NOMINATION, 6/04/92 (Newton MRA)

MINNESOTA, HENNEPIN COUNTY, Parker, Charles and Grace, House, 4829 Colfax Ave. S., Minneapolis, 92000699, NOMINATION, 6/11/92

MINNESOTA, LAKE COUNTY, Dwan, John, Office Building, 201 Waterfront Dr., Two Harbors, 92000700, NOMINATION, 6/11/92

MISSISSIPPI, FORREST COUNTY, Building 6981, Camp Shelby, Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg vicinity, 92000698, NOMINATION, 6/11/92

MONTANA, CASCADE COUNTY, Burlingame School, Address Restricted, Belt vicinity, 92000575, NOMINATION, 6/01/92 (Korpivaara MPS)

MONTANA, CASCADE COUNTY, Crocker--Jarvi Homestead, Address Restricted, Belt vicinity, 92000572, NOMINATION, 6/01/92 (Korpivaara MPS)

MONTANA, CASCADE COUNTY, Heikkila--Mattila Homestead, Address Restricted, Belt vicinity, 92000573, NOMINATION, 6/01/92 (Korpivaara MPS)

MONTANA, CASCADE COUNTY, Kraftenberg Homestead, Address Restricted, Belt vicinity, 92000574, NOMINATION, 6/01/92 (Korpivaara MPS)

MONTANA, CASCADE COUNTY, Lewis--Nevala Homestead, Address Restricted, Belt vicinity, 92000576, NOMINATION, 6/01/92 (Korpivaara MPS)

MONTANA, CASCADE COUNTY, Myers--Urlick Homestead, Address Restricted, Belt vicinity, 92000571, OWNER OBJECTION, 6/01/92 (Korpivaara MPS)

MONTANA, CASCADE COUNTY, Stone Homestead, Address Restricted, Belt vicinity, 92000577, NOMINATION, 6/01/92 (Korpivaara MPS)

MONTANA, CASCADE COUNTY, Wargelin--Warila Homestead, Address Restricted, Belt vicinity, 92000578, NOMINATION, 6/01/92 (Korpivaara MPS)

NEBRASKA, GAGE COUNTY, Farmers State Bank, 601 Main, Adams, 92000702, NOMINATION, 6/11/92

NEBRASKA, SCOTTS BLUFF COUNTY, Knorr--Holden Continuous Corn Plot, Scottsbluff Experiment Station, off NE 71 N of Scottsbluff, Scottsbluff vicinity, 92000703, NOMINATION, 6/11/92

NEW JERSEY, HUNTERDON COUNTY, Taylor's Mill Historic District, Jct. of Taylor's Mill and Rockaway Rds., Readington Township, Oldwick vicinity, 92000636, NOMINATION, 6/11/92

NEW YORK, ERIE COUNTY, Hull, Warren, House, 5976 Genesee St., Lancaster, 92000456, NOMINATION, 5/11/92

NEW YORK, KINGS COUNTY, Lefferts Manor Historic District, Roughly bounded by Lincoln Rd., Fenimore St., Rogers Ave. and Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, 83004872, NOMINATION, 5/18/92

NEW YORK, ONEIDA COUNTY, Ava Town Hall, NY 26 S of Jct. with Ava Rd., Ava, 92000453, NOMINATION, 5/18/92

NEW YORK, ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, Waddington Historic District, Jct. of NY 37 and La Grasse St., Waddington, 92000457, NOMINATION, 5/18/92

NEW YORK, ULSTER COUNTY, Snyder Estate Natural Cement Historic District, NY 213, 1/2 mi. W of Rosendale, Rosendale vicinity, 92000695, NOMINATION, 6/09/92

NORTH CAROLINA, RANDOLPH COUNTY, Kindley, Wilson, Farm and Kindley Mine, NC 1408, E side, 1 mi. N of US 64, Asheboro vicinity, 91001412, NOMINATION, 6/11/92

NORTH CAROLINA, ROWAN COUNTY, Bernhardt House, 305 E. Innes St., Salisbury, 92000701, NOMINATION, 6/11/92

NORTH DAKOTA, MORTON COUNTY, Dunlap, Stuart, House, 201 7th Ave., Mandan, 92000587, NOMINATION, 6/08/92

OREGON, GRANT COUNTY, Advent Christian Church, 261 W. Main St., John Day, 92000665, NOMINATION, 6/10/92

SOUTH CAROLINA, YORK COUNTY, Afro--American Insurance Company Building, 558 S. Dave Lyle Blvd., Rock Hill, 92000651, NOMINATION, 6/10/92 (Rock Hill MPS)

SOUTH CAROLINA, YORK COUNTY, Charlotte Avenue--Aiken Avenue Historic District, Roughly, Aiken Ave. from College Ave. to Charlotte Ave. and Charlotte from Aiken to Union Ave., Rock Hill, 92000659, NOMINATION, 6/10/92 (Rock Hill MPS)

SOUTH CAROLINA, YORK COUNTY, First Presbyterian Church, 234 E. Main St., Rock Hill, 92000653, NOMINATION, 6/10/92 (Rock Hill MPS)

SOUTH CAROLINA, YORK COUNTY, Hermon Presbyterian Church, 446 Dave Lyle Blvd., Rock Hill, 92000652, NOMINATION, 6/10/92 (Rock Hill MPS)

SOUTH CAROLINA, YORK COUNTY, Highland Park Manufacturing Plant and Cotton Oil Complex, 869 Standard St., 732 and 737 E. White St., Rock Hill, 92000655, NOMINATION, 6/10/92 (Rock Hill MPS)

SOUTH CAROLINA, YORK COUNTY, Marion Street Area Historic District, Roughly, Marion St. from Hampton St. to Center St. and Center from State St. to Marion, Rock Hill, 92000654, NOMINATION, 6/10/92 (Rock Hill MPS)

SOUTH CAROLINA, YORK COUNTY, Mount Prospect Baptist Church, 339 W. Black St., Rock Hill, 92000656, NOMINATION, 6/10/92 (Rock Hill MPS)

SOUTH CAROLINA, YORK COUNTY, Reid Street--North Confederate Avenue Area Historic District, Roughly, Reid St. and N. Confederate Ave. between E. Main St. and E. White St., Rock Hill, 92000657, NOMINATION, 6/10/92 (Rock Hill MPS)

SOUTH CAROLINA, YORK COUNTY, Rock Hill Cotton Factory, 215 Chatham St., Rock Hill, 92000658, NOMINATION, 6/10/92 (Rock Hill MPS)

SOUTH DAKOTA, BROOKINGS COUNTY, Beals, William H. and Elizabeth, House, 1302 Sixth St., Brookings, 92000685, NOMINATION, 6/09/92

SOUTH DAKOTA, CUSTER COUNTY, Bauer, Maria, Homestead Ranch, 3 mi. SE of Jewel Cave NM, Custer vicinity, 92000683, NOMINATION, 6/09/92