

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 Davis Brothers Store

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number N side E. Main St., just E of jct w/Flint Hill Rd. N/A not for publication

city or town East Bend N/A vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Yadkin code 197 zip code 27018

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. King SHPO 12-9-93
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register

See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain)

Davis Brothers Store
Name of Property

Yadkin Co., 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>2</u>		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>2</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)

COMMERCE/TRADE/department store

HEALTH CARE/medical business/office

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Commercial Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT

other BRICK

WOOD

Narrative Description

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

Davis Brothers Store
Name of Property

Yadkin Co., NC
County and State

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)

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

HEALTH/MEDICINE

Period of Significance

1913-1943

Significant Dates

1913

1917

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Garriott, Dr. Rosebud Morse

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

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: _____

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Davis Brothers Store
Yadkin County, N. C.

DESCRIPTION -

Located on E. Main Street in East Bend, Yadkin County, the Davis Brothers Store is a largely intact two-story brick commercial building erected in 1913. Behind the store is a center-passage frame storage barn, believed to date from the 1930s, which served as a support building for the store. Both store and barn remain in good condition and are little altered; they retain historic integrity in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Davis Brothers Store serves as an anchor to the east end of the town's historic commercial center, where Flint Hill Road intersects E. Main Street. The store is immediately flanked on east and west by large houses dating from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Across Main Street to the south stands the Morse-Wade Building, a turn-of-the-century two-story brick structure on the east side of Flint Hill Road. On the west side of Flint Hill Road is the frame Smitherman Store. Farther west is an assortment of commercial buildings, houses, and the Town Hall. Farther east are houses and the East Bend Medical Center. Typical of commercial properties of its period, the Davis Brothers Store is situated close to the street, with its front porch sheltering the sidewalk. The west elevation is lined with trees and abuts the west property line. East of the store, a gravel driveway leads to a parking area in the rear. At the rear (north side) of the lot stands the barn. It is surrounded on three sides by trees and other vegetation.

Davis Brothers Store is a simple but handsome brick structure typical of many built in North Carolina towns during the first quarter of the twentieth century. The two-story building has a brick foundation, brick walls laid in stretcher bond, and a flat roof which slopes gently from front to rear.

The first story of the main (south) facade is composed of the intact store fronts and entrances. On the west half are large, muntined windows which rest on a wood-paneled base and flank the recessed main store entrance with its glass-and-wood paneled double-leaf door and surmounting transom. The next bay to the east consists of the glass-and-wood paneled door with overhead transom which provides access to the stair to the second floor of the building. The last two bays on the east half contain a double-leaf entrance like that on the west side, only not recessed, and the same large muntined window with wood-paneled base as those found on the west half. The entire first story is sheltered by a shed-roofed canopy-like porch supported by six plain brick posts and an iron railing. It was added

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shortly after the initial construction of the building. The second story of the main facade features five plain two-over-two double-hung sash windows in wooden surrounds and a dentil cornice at the roofline.

The west side elevation of the store has no fenestration, while the east elevation has a single two-over-two sash window and a door on the first floor and four two-over-two sash windows on the second floor.

The rear (north) elevation exhibits the only exterior alterations to the building. Here the original fenestration--four two-over-two sash windows across the second story and three windows and a double-leaf paneled door on the first story--remains intact. However, a one-story frame storeroom added ca. 1985 hides the doorway and two windows on the first story and one window on the second story.

The interior of the Davis Brothers Store reflects the physical character of small town business establishments during the first half of the twentieth century. The most intact portion of the first floor is also that part which is most significant historically--the west half which served as the primary room of the Davis Brothers Store. It is treated with board flooring, a beaded board ceiling, beaded board walls above the shelving, flush board walls elsewhere, and four heavy chamfered support posts running down the center of the room from front to rear. Original shelving with a heavily molded cornice survives along the length of the side walls. Free-standing counters and other fixtures are of the period but are not original to this store. The two rooms which comprise the east third of the store--and which served as the hardware section of the store and as the tobacco sack room--have been remodeled with modern paneling. Between these rooms and the main body of the store, an enclosed, flush-boarded stairway leads to the second floor.

The second floor is divided into five main rooms of varying sizes. Flush-boarded walls and ceilings are found throughout, with the exception of the east stair wall, which is board-and-batten. The majority of the west half of the second floor is taken up with a large open storage room above the store on the west side. Like the store below, it has chamfered posts down the center. A smaller storage room is located in the rear half of the east side of the second floor. A bathroom has been added to the southeast corner of this room. The three rooms in the southeast quarter of the second floor overlooking E. Main Street served as the dental office of Rosebud Morse Garriott. The room entered diagonally from the second floor stair landing was the waiting room. It is separated from the treatment room by a two-thirds-high wall with a five-panel door. The treatment room in the southeast corner of the building is well-lit with three windows. A partial wall separates a work space in the northeast corner of the

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room. A counter and cabinets line the southwest corner of the room, next to which a door leads to a room with additional storage and work spaces. Floors in the office are covered with linoleum.

Behind (north of) the Davis Brothers Store is the storage barn associated with the store. This frame, weatherboarded structure, probably built in the 1930s, has a broad gable roof, a center passage, a loft with loading door, and side sheds incorporated beneath the main roof. The barn is the third on the site; the first two burned. It was used to store fertilizer and other related materials and to stable livestock.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE -

Summary:

The Davis Brothers Store in East Bend, Yadkin County, is locally significant for a variety of reasons. It exemplifies the commercial importance of the general store in North Carolina's small towns during the first half of the twentieth century and thus meets Criterion A for listing in the National Register. Built in 1913 by Henry E. and William C. Davis, the store was operated by Henry Davis for more than forty years until his retirement in 1956. During those years it provided the community with much more than just a source for needed merchandise.

Architecturally, the store fulfills Criterion C. It serves as a well-preserved example of the more prominent commercial buildings of brick construction erected in Yadkin County during the first quarter of the twentieth century. Of particular interest are the intact store front, the rare surviving early shed porch, and the handsome interior store shelving.

Criterion B is met in the area of Health/Medicine because of the building's long association with Rosebud Morse Garriott, who was among the earliest women dentists to practice in North Carolina. She occupied an office on the second floor of the store from 1917 to 1980.

The period of significance for the Davis Brothers Store stretches from 1913, when it was built, to 1943, the last year in which the building meets the fifty-year requirement for listing in the National Register. After some years of near or total vacancy, Davis Brothers Store is being restored by its present owners, John and Barbara Norman, as a country store and historic center.

Historical Background:

For some time prior to 1913, Henry Evan Davis (1877-1958) was in the general mercantile business with Bruton Davis (no known relation) in the Yadkin County town of East Bend. Their frame store, which stood near the center of town, burned, and Bruton Davis chose not to continue in the business. Henry Davis then joined with his younger brother, William Clingman Davis (1882-1934), and on May 19, 1913, they purchased a lot on E. Main Street from merchant W. J. Poindexter. Poindexter had a frame store on the site but had relocated the building to a site on Union Hill Road. Henry and William Davis proceeded to construct their own two-story brick store, which they

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named the Davis Brothers Store (Poindexter Interview; Deed Book 5, 282).

Although the two brothers jointly owned the store in the early years, apparently William had little to do with the daily operations. Approximately ten years after they started the business, Henry purchased his brother's share, and when William died in 1934, his obituary described him as a well known farmer, with no mention of his association with the mercantile business (Poindexter Interview; The Yadkin Ripple, October 4, 1934). In fact, it was Henry Davis who ran the store for over forty years, from 1913 until his retirement in 1956. In addition to being a prominent local merchant, Davis served on the Yadkin County Board of Education in 1930, was East Bend's mayor prior to 1939 (exact dates unavailable) and was a deacon and Sunday School superintendent at East Bend Baptist Church (Heritage of Yadkin County, 3342-343; Board Minutes, January 6, 1930-April 15, 1931; Yadkin County Record Book, 57). During Davis' proprietorship, the store and the building it occupied played an important role in the community--not only as a well-equipped general store, but also as a voting place, a meeting place, and the location of the office of East Bend's only dentist, Dr. Rosebud Morse Garriott (Poindexter Interview; Heritage of Yadkin County, 342).

On February 28, 1959, several months after Henry Davis's death, the store building was sold at public auction to Rosebud Morse Garriott, the actual deed being executed March 17, 1959 (Deed Book 88, 61). She had occupied part of the second floor as her dental office since 1917, and, after acquiring the building, continued her practice there until shortly before her death on October 13, 1980. By her will, Garriott gave the brick store building to her long-time assistant, Lockie Moss Sears (Garriott Will).

Lockie Sears retained ownership of the building until May 24, 1985, when she sold it to Alton P. George and Paul N. Kiger (Deed Book 254, 382). They used the building primarily for storage and added the one-story shed room to the rear. On March 2, 1992, they sold the property to the present owners, John M. and Barbara K. Norman (Deed Book 327, 636). The Normans have restored the dry goods section of the former store and operate it on weekends as a nostalgic candy and gift shop. They expect to restore and convert the rest of the building for use as a museum of local history.

Commerce Context:

The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were a period of

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great increase in small business and mercantile establishments in Yadkin County as elsewhere in North Carolina. In 1872, Branson's Business Directory listed twelve general merchants in the county. By 1884 this number had increased to thirty-six, and by 1897 there were forty-seven general merchants. Some of these were located at various crossroads communities throughout the county, while others were concentrated in the towns of Boonville, East Bend, Jonesville, and Yadkinville. In 1909 East Bend (pop. 640) boasted two physicians and a dentist, a tobacco dealer, a jeweler, nine manufacturing plants, and a bank, in addition to three general stores (Historical Architecture of Yadkin County, 9; Mohne essay, 63).

General stores were important for several reasons. First, they provided at one location a variety of goods needed for both the household and the farm--those things which could not be produced on the farm. Second, store buildings were often used for various civic functions, such as a post office or a voting place. Professional offices were typically located on the second floor of larger stores in towns, and sometimes organizational meeting rooms were also found on the second floor. In addition, general stores were known for their social role in the community. Whether at a crossroads or in a small town, these stores were the scene of the exchange of much local and personal news. As the twentieth century progressed and automobiles became a familiar site, gas pumps were frequently installed in front of general stores in order to serve that new need.

The Davis Brothers Store illustrates well the prominent role that general stores often played in the community. This store was the largest in East Bend during its time. It was truly a "general" store, selling a wide range of items such as various dry goods, hardware, cedar shingles, fertilizer and other farm supplies, and even school books. Local tradition claims that its candy counter was well stocked and that it was a favorite shopping destination for many a child in the community (Poindexter Interview; Waynick Interview; Norman letter). When the need arose, gas pumps were added in front of the store to service the increasing number of motorists.

However, the Davis Brothers Store building housed other community functions in addition to its mercantile establishment. For some years the store served as a distribution and collection point for Golden Belt Manufacturing Company tobacco bags (as did the Morse-Wade Building across the street). This facilitated a much-needed extra income for many area residents. Seamed bags from Durham were picked up by the wagon load at Donaha on the Yadkin River and delivered to the store. The "sack room" was located on the east side of the building. Local people came to the store, picked up the bags, and

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returned home with them to be finished. The bags, which measured approximately three by four inches when completed, were clipped, turned, hemmed, and strung with a gold-colored thread. Twenty-five individual bags were tacked together to form a bunch and were then returned to the store, where they were counted. The workers were paid per hundred sacks. When the finished sacks were collected, they were hauled back to Donaha, where they were shipped by rail to Durham. There they were distributed by the Golden Belt Manufacturing Company to various tobacco companies to be filled with tobacco for sale (Poindexter Interview; Heritage of Yadkin County, 342).

Davis Brothers Store provided other services to the East Bend community. The large room on the second floor was used for a time as a Masonic meeting hall. For years voting booths were set up in the store's sack room at election time, enabling the store to serve as a local polling place. During the 1930s and early 1940s the store housed one of only two long distance telephones in the community. (The other was in the Davis home.) This was particularly helpful during the Second World War, as it allowed servicemen to call home (Poindexter Interview).

The second floor of Davis Brothers Store also housed the office of the town's only dentist. Dr. Rosebud Morse Garriott carried on her practice in the building for more than sixty years, and was an important fixture in the community (Poindexter Interview; The Yadkin Ripple, October 16, 1980).

Architecture Context:

Late nineteenth and early twentieth-century commercial buildings are becoming increasingly rare in Yadkin County. Those which survive are representative of a once more numerous group. Most of those located at or near rural crossroads were frame, such as the Hanes-Johnson Store in Lone Hickory, the Stimpson-Taylor Store in Smithtown, and the Billy Gough Store in Hamptonville. The towns had a combination of frame and brick commercial structures. Documentary photos of East Bend, Boonville, and Yadkinville show that two-story frame structures were once common. Boonville retains several good examples, including Day's Dry Goods Store, the James M. Jones Store, and the Wilmoth-Hayes-Matthews Store. Several frame stores remain in East Bend, such as the Smitherman Store. Those in Yadkinville have been for the most part replaced (Mohney essay, 58-59; Historical Architecture of Yadkin County, 36, 38, 51, 62, 78, 86, 103, 137, 142, 156, 164).

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Many frame stores were later replaced by brick structures, which became more fashionable and were less of a fire risk. Yadkinville retains several early twentieth-century brick commercial buildings, but most of these have been altered. A better selection remains in East Bend, with the one-story (former) Yadkin Valley Bank, the two-story Morse-Wade Building, and the two-story Davis Brothers Store (Mohney essay, 63-64). These brick stores are of relatively simple design, and in their flat-roofed, rectangular form, vary little from the frame stores which often preceded them. Store fronts and entrances are located on the first story, while a more-or-less symmetrical row of sash windows characterizes the second story. Most have flat roofs that are gently sloped from front to rear. The brick stores are located in close proximity to the street, and are either free-standing or in a row.

The Davis Brothers Store is indicative of the change from the dominance of frame stores to brick stores as the twentieth century progressed. Henry and William Davis formed a new mercantile business after the frame store in which Henry (and Bruton) Davis' previous business was located burned. It is not surprising that the building which the brothers chose to erect was brick. In making way for this new store, W. J. Poindexter moved his frame store which had stood on the site to a different location.

The Davis Brothers Store serves as a particularly well-preserved example of the more substantial of the commercial buildings erected in Yadkin County during the first quarter of the twentieth century. The exterior, with its glass and wood-paneled store front with a recessed entrance, a central enclosed staircase to the second floor, and a row of two-over-two sash windows on the second story, dentil cornice, and long sloping roofline, remains virtually unaltered except for a one-story frame shed addition on the rear. The shed porch across the front--supported by square brick posts--was added within a few years of the 1913 construction of the store. It is significant as a rare surviving example of original or early porches which once formed an integral part of such stores. On the interior, the Davis Brothers Store retains much of its original fabric, including the handsome shelving with heavily molded cornice along each wall of the main room, the heavy chamfered support posts in the largest rooms which allow for expanses of open space, both flush and beaded board wall surfaces, and the enclosed stair near the center front of the building which provides access to the second floor.

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Health/Medicine Context:

The Davis Brothers Store is significant because of its long association with Dr. Rosebud Morse Garriott. Rosebud Morse Garriott was significant in the field of Health/Medicine because of her role as one of North Carolina's earliest women in the profession of dentistry.

By the early twentieth century, the dental profession in North Carolina had established its place in the state's health care. In 1856 the first state dental society in the nation was founded in North Carolina. In 1877 North Carolina's State Board of Health--in which dental care would eventually play a role--was established. After the turn of the century, interest in proper dental care became focused on the state's children. In 1908, the first scientific paper on the need for dental education of school children was presented to the North Carolina Dental Society. Two years later a resolution was passed by the Dental Society advocating "a free dental dispensary for the examination and treatment of all school and factory children" in towns and cities. A permanent Oral Hygiene Committee was established by the Dental Society. In 1912, Oral Hygiene Committee members lectured in the graded school of Gastonia, Wilmington dentists gave free examinations in the primary grades, and Wake County started examinations and lectures by dentists in schools. Soon, other counties followed (Bivins, Smiling, 1).

Concerns for the dental health of children continued to be prominently addressed in the state. In 1918, a year after Rosebud Morse Garriott began her practice, Dr. George Cooper of the State Board of Health urged the Dental Society to take action on behalf of the acute dental needs among the state's school children. At the same time, he added oral hygiene to the Public Health agenda. The Dental Society followed up by endorsing the dental health program for schools and sought special funds from the State Legislature. As dental health programs were established, the purpose of the dental program in the schools became fixed; it was for the relief of pain and suffering along with education on good dental health. In 1931 North Carolina was first in the nation to establish a Division of Oral Hygiene as part of the State Board of Health. By 1934, however, a "Mouth Health Survey" conducted by the Dental Society to determine the dental needs of school children in the state found that, of those surveyed, 54.3% had never seen a dentist (Bivins, Smiling, 1-2).

It was into this milieu that Rosebud Morse Garriott began her professional career as a dentist. The fact that she was a woman made her entry into the field unusual, but the extreme need for dental care in the state and the particular concern for the dental health of

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children may have attracted Garriott and the small collection of other women dentists in North Carolina to the profession.

In North Carolina at the turn of the century, only three percent of employed women were in the professions, and most of these were teachers. Of the remaining 97%, most (95%) were employed in farming, mills, or domestic service. Women in the professions tended to follow the "female" professions of teaching, librarianship, home economics, and nursing. Few entered the more traditional professions of law, medicine, and dentistry. At the turn of the century there were only twenty-two women physicians in the state. Apparently, fewer women were dentists (Smith Interview, II).

Opportunities for women in the male-dominated traditional professions developed at a slow pace for decades, with a rapid increase coming only in the last quarter century. As a measure of this, Emory University, where several North Carolina women attended dentistry school, claimed that from 1918 to 1953 it frequently accepted and graduated women. It boasted of its peak year, 1943, when four women received their D.D.S. degrees ("Dental School")! And this, of course, was during World War II, when many more women were active in non-traditional women's roles.

Records on a statewide level concerning North Carolina's women dentists during the first quarter of this century are incomplete, and thus it is not possible to ascertain who was the first. This is true in part because women sometimes used their initials professionally instead of their given names, making it impossible to tell feminine from masculine names. Several names have emerged, however, through different sources ("Dental School"; Smith Interview, I. Telephone calls to the North Carolina State Board of Dental Examiners and to the North Carolina Dental Society on July 28, 1993, revealed little information pertaining to women dentists in the state prior to 1925).

Some women in North Carolina attended dental school in Atlanta. Prior to 1917, there were two dental colleges in Atlanta--Southern Dental College, founded in 1887, and Atlanta Dental College, established in 1892. In 1917 these merged to form Atlanta-Southern Dental College, which, in turn, merged with Emory University's School of Dentistry in 1944. The first woman graduate of record at these collective schools was Cara Collins Nance of Charlotte, who received her D.D.S. degree from Atlanta Dental College in 1902. Next came Dr. Daisy Zachary McGuire, of Sylva, who graduated from Southern Dental College in 1908 ("Dental School"). She was joined in practice by her husband, Dr. Wayne Patrick McGuire, in 1912, and they continued in practice for sixty-five years until retiring in 1977. Their three daughters also became dentists (Smith Interview, I). Rosebud Morse

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Garriott graduated from Atlanta Dental College in 1916, and two years later her sister, Italy Morse Waynick, graduated from the merged Atlanta-Southern Dental College ("Dental School"). After practicing briefly with Rosebud in East Bend, Italy moved to Winston-Salem, where she continued her practice with her husband, Dr. George Waynick, Sr., and then with her son, Dr. George Waynick, Jr. (The Sentinel, October 14, 1980). Another early North Carolina dentist was Dr. Ella Cox, who was in practice around 1920 (Smith Interview, I).

Dr. Rosebud Morse Garriott (1892-1980) was the product of an unusual family in East Bend. She was the daughter of Thomas Evan and Anna Wade Morse, who made their home in the two-story brick building across the street from the Davis Brothers Store. Of all Rosebud's siblings--Erie M. Highfield, Italy M. Waynick, and Duke Morse--only Erie did not become a dentist. Family tradition claims that Anna Wade Morse was the dominant figure in her family, operating various businesses that at one time or another occupied a part of the Morse-Wade Building where they lived. She gave her children imaginative names when they were born and later encouraged them to pursue a professional field of work. Apparently her efforts succeeded. Rosebud attended Salem Academy and then Atlanta Dental College, graduating in 1916 (Waynick Interview; An Illustrated History of Yadkin County 1850-1980, 133).

When Rosebud returned to East Bend, she first set up her practice in the family home, the Morse-Wade Building. This did not last long, however, for the north light available through the front windows was not sufficient for her needs. Consequently, in 1917 she moved her office across the street to the second floor of the Davis Brothers Store, where she continued to practice until shortly before her death on October 13, 1980, at the age of eighty-eight (Poindexter Interview). She lived all her life in the family home. At some point Rosebud Morse married Leonard Kern Garriott. Little is known of him, except that he died in 1941 (Norman Interview).

Rosebud Morse Garriott, affectionately called "Miss Rosebud," was almost a legend to generations of people in eastern Yadkin County. For years she was the only dentist in East Bend. She was known to work seven days a week--almost anytime she was needed. She treated patients whether or not they had any money, and often was brought vegetables, game, furniture, and other items by way of payment (Waynick Interview; The Yadkin Ripple, October 16, 1980).

By her will, Rosebud Morse Garriott left her dental equipment to her nephew, Dr. George E. Waynick, Jr. of Winston-Salem, who, in turn, gave most of it to Bowman Gray School of Medicine (Garriott Will; Waynick Interview). Although the equipment has been removed from her

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office in the Davis Brothers Store building, the office itself remains intact.

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- The (Winston-Salem) Sentinel, October 16, 1980.
- The Yadkin Ripple, October 4, 1934; October 16, 1980.
- Yadkin County Record Book. Yadkinville, N.C.: James Williams Printing Co., 1939.
- Yadkin County Records, Office of the Register of Deeds and Office of Clerk of Court, Yadkin County Courthouse, Yadkinville, North Carolina.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Davis Brothers Store
Yadkin County, N. C.

Interviews by Author:

Poindexter, Louise Davis. Daughter of Henry Evan Davis, August 4, 1993.

Waynick, Dr. George E. Jr. Son of Italy Morse Waynick and nephew of Rosebud Morse Garriott, August 7, 1993.

Smith, Margaret Supplee. Consulting Curator for the North Carolina Women's History Exhibition, North Carolina Museum of History, July 29, 1993 (I), August 15, 1993 (II).

Norman, John M. Present owner of Davis Brothers Store, July 9, 1993.

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Davis Brothers Store
Yadkin County, N. C.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA -

Verbal Boundary Description:

The nominated property consists of Tract 2186 of Block 51, Yadkin County Property Map 595019 (otherwise known as parcel #595019-51-2186). The boundary is shown as the heavy black line on the accompanying tax map.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary of the nominated property includes the town lot of less than one acre which has been associated historically with the Davis Brothers Store and on which the store and its accompanying storage barn stand.

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Davis Brothers Store
Yadkin County, N. C.

PHOTO IDENTIFICATION -

The following information for #1-5 applies to all nomination photographs:

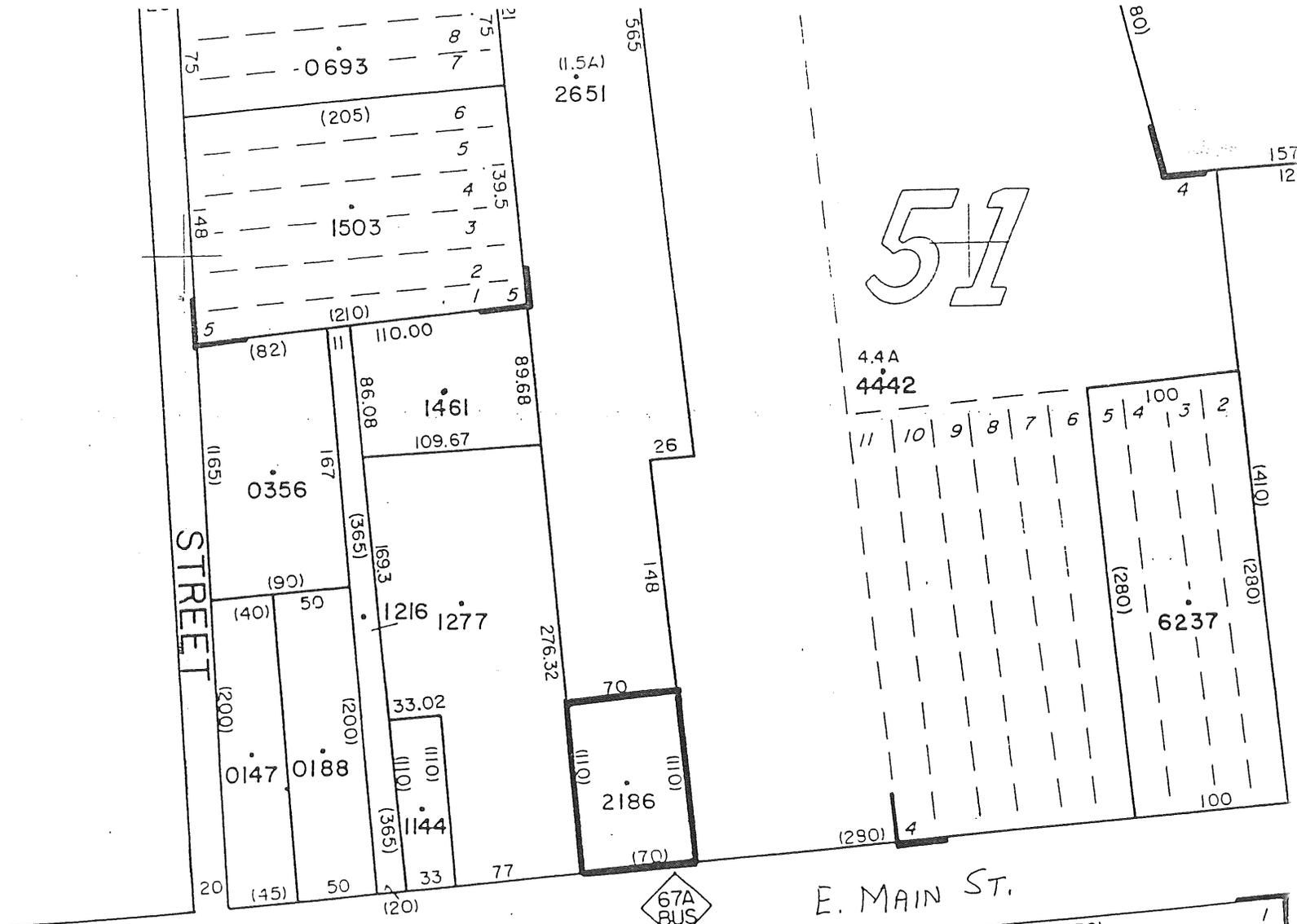
- 1) Davis Brothers Store
- 2) East Bend, Yadkin County, North Carolina
- 3) Laura A. W. Phillips
- 4) July 9, 1993
- 5) State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, North Carolina
- 6-7) A: overall view, to northwest
B: overall view, to northeast
C: storefront, view to northeast
D: rear view, to southwest
E: store interior, view to north
F: store interior, view to south
G: documentary of Rosebud Morse's graduation class, 1916
H: Dr. Rosebud Morse Garriott's office, view to northeast,
of treatment room in foreground and waiting room in
background

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Davis Brothers Store
Yadkin County, N. C.



51

E. MAIN ST.

67A
BUS

SR 1545

FLINT HILL RD.
SR 1549

Davis Brothers Store

Property Map of Yadkin County -

595019-51-2186

Scale: 1" = 100'

