

NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
Office of Archives and History
Department of Natural and Cultural Resources

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Taylor Park Historic District

Mount Airy, Surry County, SR1106, Listed 4/27/2021

Nomination by J. Daniel Pezzoni, Landmark Preservation Associates

Photographs by J. Daniel Pezzoni, November 2018



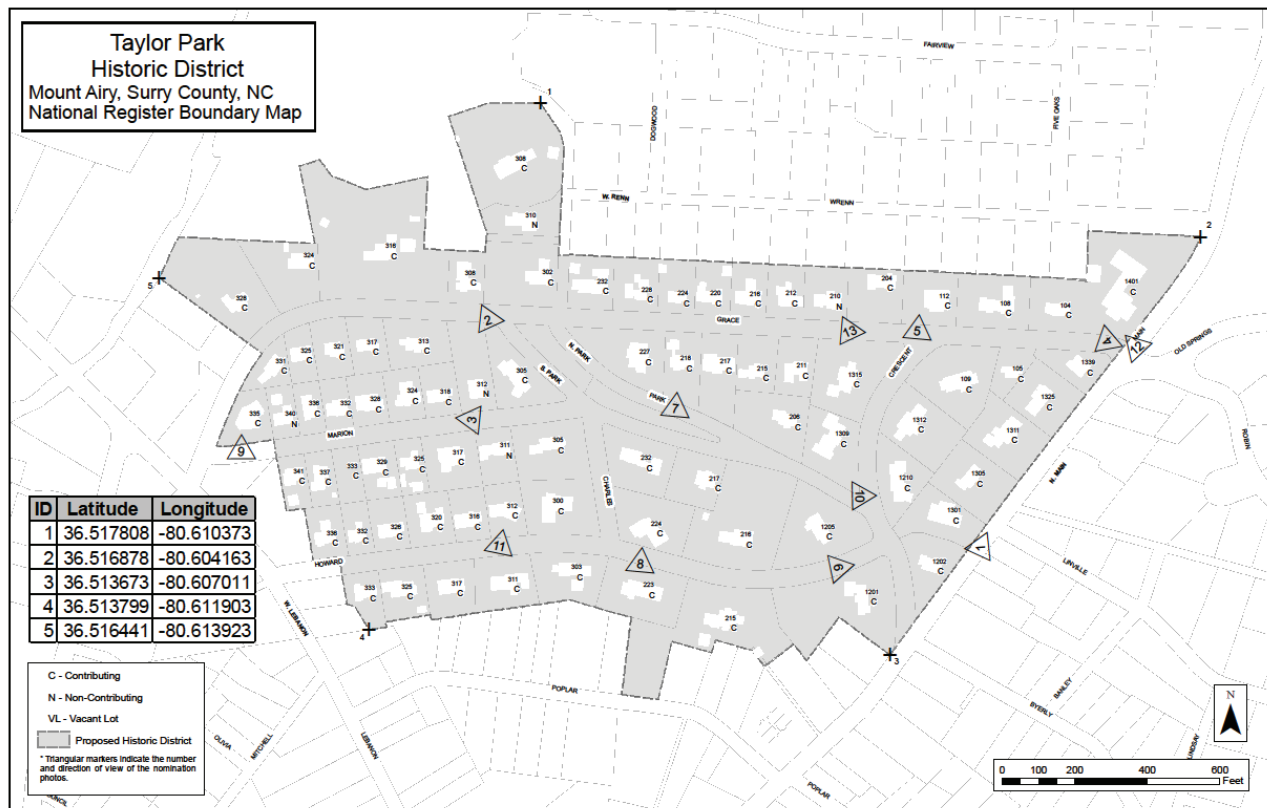
North side of 300 block of Marion Street, view facing west.



1315 Crescent Dr., view facing southwest.



312 Howard St., view facing north.



Taylor Park Historic District Boundary Map

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Taylor Park Historic District

Other names/site number: SR1106

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: Includes all or portions of Charles St., Crescent Dr., Grace St., Howard St., N. Main St., Marion St., N. Park Ave., S. Park Ave., and Wrenn Ave.

City or town: Mount Airy

State: North Carolina

County: Surry

Not For Publication: N/A

Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,


I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B X C D

	, Deputy SHPO
3/12/2021	
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ___ entered in the National Register
___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

☒

Public – Local

☐

Public – State

☐

Public – Federal

☐

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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>78</u>	<u>23</u>	buildings
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>81</u>	<u>29</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

RELIGION: religious facility

SOCIAL: clubhouse

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

RELIGION: religious facility

SOCIAL: clubhouse

7. Description

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Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Colonial Revival

Tudor Revival

Craftsman

Ranch Style

Norman

Moderne

International Style

Other: Miscellaneous Modern

Other: Period Cottage

Other: Minimal Traditional

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD; BRICK; STONE; METAL;
CONCRETE; SYNTHETICS

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Taylor Park Historic District embraces approximately 55 acres and 80 primary resources in the city of Mount Airy, Surry County, North Carolina. The district, which mostly corresponds to the historic boundaries of the Taylor Park subdivision, platted in 1925, is predominately residential in character; only one primary resource, a historic-period church, is non-residential. House styles include Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Norman, Period Cottage, Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Modernist. The topography is gently rolling, with an intermittent watercourse flowing westward toward Lovills Creek, a tributary of the Ararat River. Elevations generally cluster within twenty-five feet of 1,100 feet above sea level.

Narrative Description

Taylor Park's principal streets are Crescent Drive, Grace Street, Howard Street, Marion Street, Park Avenue (north and south), and the western end of Wrenn Avenue. Several houses front on North Main Street, which forms the district's eastern edge, and there is also a short cross street, Charles Street, although no houses have it as an address. Just west of the district is West

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Lebanon Street, which was historically a state highway and which has a commercial aspect as one of Mount Airy's historic (1940s and later) commercial strips. To the south of the district is the Lebanon Hill Historic District (NR 2020), a historic residential area different in character from Taylor Park, having begun to develop in the 1890s and was not a discrete subdivision like Taylor Park. To the north is a historic residential area centered on Wrenn Avenue, which also had a separate development, the majority of its houses built in the 1950s and later and its streets orthogonal in plan.

The eastern part of the district where the larger and earlier houses predominate has a parklike character due to its curving streets, the presence of the Park Avenue park, and several large lots with mature oaks and other tree plantings. The parklike character is most prevalent along Crescent Drive and the east ends of Grace and Howard streets. The western part of the district along Howard and Marion streets is more open in character with fewer and smaller trees, very much the character it likely had when it developed primarily in the late 1940s and 1950s. Lot sizes tend to be larger at the east end and along Grace Street (where one lot is 2.65 acres in size) and smaller along the west ends of Howard and Marion streets where the houses exist close together. Houses are generally set back from the street. Many have foundation plantings and front walks and most have driveways; a few of the grander houses have circular drives. Sidewalks exist along Crescent Drive and N. Main Street and parts of Grace and Marion streets.

The oldest well-substantiated date for a historic resource in Taylor Park is 1925-26 for Grace Moravian Church at 1401 N. Main. The Crouch-Haynes House at 1339 N. Main is dated 1925 in county records (which are not always precise), and its Craftsman bungalow form accords with the date. The district has a high percentage of contributing resources, that is, resources that date to the period of significance (1925-ca. 1967) and retain sufficient architectural integrity. Among the 80 primary resources (defined as the main building on the lot), 75 are contributing and 5 are non-contributing, a contributing ratio of 84 percent. Among all resources (110 in number), the contributing ratio is 74 percent. The district's twenty-nine non-contributing resources are generally secondary resources like sheds and carports that appear to date to the last quarter of the twentieth century or the early years of the twenty-first century. Only five primary resources either were built after 1967 or fall within the period of significance but are heavily altered. As the strong ratios of contributing to non-contributing resources indicate, the district overall possesses a high degree of historical integrity.

The majority of historic houses in the district are frame construction. The most common original cladding materials are weatherboard and brick veneer; a few buildings have granite exteriors. The most common modern replacement cladding material is vinyl. Roofs, mostly gabled or hipped in form, were generally sheathed with composition shingles historically, a roofing material that remains common. Many houses retain historic-period wood window sashes although an increasing number have had their historic windows replaced with vinyl sashes. Common features include chimneys and flues (typically brick), dormers, front porches, and rear wings and additions. Some houses are accompanied by historic-period garages and sheds. Stylistically the district is dominated by the Colonial Revival style; thirty-four houses have attributes of the style. Twenty-seven houses may be classified as Ranch houses and ten as Minimal Traditional houses. Nine houses show marked Modernist influence and two show the

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influence of medievalist styles (one Norman-style house and one Tudor-influenced Period Cottage). A number of houses are hybrids of two or more styles, for example Colonial Revival- and Modernist-influenced Ranch houses. Architects are known for a few houses, noted in the inventory and section 8 discussion.

Inventory Key

The inventory is organized numerically by avenue and street number beginning with Crescent Drive and proceeding through Wrenn Avenue. Headings list the address, the generic or historic property name, date, and contributing status. Dates are either exact or approximate, the latter indicated by the abbreviation ca. for circa (Latin for “about”). Circa dates are determined by various historic sources, stylistic clues, and data on the Surry County Geographical Information System (GIS) website, which list construction dates for buildings that are not always precise. Although they are presented as exact dates, these “county dates” are sometimes approximations, though generally the county dates are close to dates indicated by other sources. The 1948 Sanborn map for Mount Airy covers a portion of the district. Contributing status indicates the status of the resource as either contributing or non-contributing to the historic character of the boundary increase and are designated “Contributing building” or “Non-contributing building,” or, less commonly, as contributing or non-contributing structures. Carports are a common structure. Two contributing sites are noted in the inventory, the park along the north and south branches of Park Avenue and the yard surrounding the Donald C. Rector House at 215 Howard (SR0274).

The contributing or non-contributing status of resources was determined by their age (they must date to the period of significance) and their level of integrity, which is discussed in general terms in the Integrity Assessment at the end of section 7. For a resource of requisite age to be classified as contributing it must retain its essential historic character. Some level of non-historic alteration is acceptable, for example vinyl siding alone would not necessarily render a resource non-contributing. However, a resource that has had multiple alterations, for example vinyl siding plus replacement windows plus loss of significant decorative details, would likely be classified as non-contributing. Common alterations that may affect historic character include window or door replacement (most replacement window sashes are vinyl) and the installation of synthetic siding. Roofing material also often dates to after the period of significance but rarely has an effect on contributing status.

Following the heading is a description of the primary resource’s height, style, construction material/method, exterior wall material, and roof form and material when these can be readily determined from the street. Other features such as windows, porches, and foundations are also generally noted, as are modern alterations. The descriptions also generally include limited historical information such as historic-period owners and/or occupants, usually gleaned from city directories. Sources of historical information such as maps and city directories are not individually cited in the inventory, although other historic sources are noted. The names of individuals who have provided information are provided below. Secondary resources such as garages and sheds are given a tertiary heading but their contributing status is also noted and adds to the overall count. Secondary resource description is generally brief and construction dates tend

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to be more approximate. For early outbuildings such as garages, form, material, style, and evidence of wear are the main indicators of approximate outbuilding dates, often confirmed by county dates.

The following individuals provided information on the properties noted:

Dean Bray Jr. (335 Grace)
Carol Burke (316 Grace, 308 Wrenn)
Meg Graves (316 Grace)
John Kidwell (224 Howard)
Brenda Burke Wilkin McGehee (308 Wrenn)
Bettsee Smith McPhail (1201 Crescent, 227 Grace, 316 Grace, 324 Grace, 1301 N. Main)
Otis M. (Bud) Oliver (1201 Crescent, 1210 Crescent, 212 Grace, 227 Grace, 1339 N. Main)
Morris W. Samet (335 Grace)
George Speight (112 Grace)
John Springthorpe Jr. (227 Grace, 1339 N. Main, 218 N. Park)

Inventory

1201 Crescent Drive. Lindsey Holcomb House. Ca. 1934. SR0974. Contributing building.

The Winston-Salem architectural firm of Northup and O'Brien designed this rambling Colonial Revival residence for H. Lindsey Holcomb in 1934. Holcomb was an executive with Mount Airy's Pine State knitwear company, along with John Springthorpe Sr. whose 1937 house is also in Taylor Park. The two-story brick-veneered house was completed the following year. The architects artfully juxtaposed the two-story core section with other sections of one, one-and-a-half, and two-story height, set in line or at right angles to the core, in order to create the appearance of a house with a long additive evolution. The multiple gable roof planes are sheathed with slate shingles and the white-painted brickwork has randomly projecting broken bricks that create an aged, weather-beaten look. Dentil cornices, formed by corbeled header bricks, cross the front elevations of the two-story side-gable core and a slightly lower two-story section which telescopes from the core's north gable end. The non-symmetrical placement and grouping of the many six-over-six wood sash windows adds to the overall effect of age and accretive development. The front entry features a classical surround with dentils and a broken pediment with a center urn. An ornamental metal grille covers the front door. Chimneys, one interior and one exterior, punctuate the two main gable ends and a bay window projects from the front of a one-story front wing. A story-and-a-half wing connects to a three-bay garage at the rear, which has three gabled dormers on its roof. The connection is shown as open-air on the 1948 Sanborn map but is now enclosed. L. Holcomb's name appears next to the house on the 1948 Sanborn map.

a. Windmill tower. Ca. 1934. Contributing structure.

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The tower, minus the vanes and overgrown with vines, stands at the back of the lot. The metal trusswork tower, a few stories in height, is not indicated on the 1948 Sanborn map but it presumably existed to pump water for the house before city water was available.

1202 Crescent Drive. R. Posey Jones House. Ca. 1937. SR1348. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composition-shingled side-gable roof. On the front plane of the roof are two gabled dormers in wells, one in line with a bay window below and the other with the main entrance; a third gabled and welled dormer is on the gable roof of a slightly lower east wing. To the rear are two large shed dormers. The front entry has a pediment, dentils, fluted pilasters, and a wood panel door. To its left is the bay window. Much of the first story of the east wing is occupied by an engaged porch with square posts and slightly arched spans. A one-story gabled wing projects on the west end where there is an exterior brick chimney with a single stepped shoulder. Other features include replacement windows and vinyl siding in the gables. The county date for the house is 1937. R. Posey Jones lived at the location in 1949, according to the city directory of that year. Jones was president of the Blue Ridge Insurance Agency. The May 31, 1946, *Mount Airy News* reported that Jones was selected as the Democratic candidate for state Senator.

a. Garden shed. Late 20th c. Noncontributing building.

Frame shed with brick veneer on the front, red-painted vertical wood siding on the other elevations, and an asymmetrical gable roof.

b. Carport. Late 20th c. Noncontributing structure.

Carport on square posts with open sides and a pyramidal roof.

1205 Crescent Drive. Oscar and Mary Yokley House. Ca. 1938. SR1349. Contributing building.

Two-story Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with a slate-shingled side-gabled roof. The brickwork is somewhat irregular, which creates the appearance that the house is older than it is. The main body of the house and its wings have modillion cornices. The façade is asymmetrical, with the entry at the far right in a slightly-projecting gable-fronted wing and three bays to the left. The wing has corner brickwork that suggests quoins and the entry itself is contained in a round-arched and paneled recess and has a fanlight and sidelights with decorative muntin patterns. On the south gable end is a one-story porch with fluted Doric columns and, in the pedimented gable, weatherboard siding and an octagonal window. The porch is balanced by a one-story wing on the north end with a pedimented brick gable with an octagonal window. Other features include an interior brick chimney, a basement-level garage at the north end, and nine-over-nine (main block first story) and six-over-six (elsewhere) wood sash windows. The county date for the house is 1938. Oscar H. (Hoyle) Yokley lived at the location in 1949, according to the city directory of that year. The January 14, 1958 *Mount Airy News* reported that the property had a fish pond. Yokley's second wife, Mary Emily Wilkinson Yokley (d. 1939), presumably lived in the house with Oscar initially, followed by Oscar's third wife,

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Mary G. Weatherly Yokley. O. H. Yokley's name appears next to the house on the 1948 Sanborn map.

1210 Crescent Drive. John and Gertie Cheek House. Ca. 1956. SR1350. Contributing building.

One-story frame Ranch house with various claddings and a composition-shingled hip roof. The front elevation is complex, with projecting and receding planes. The north end has painted brick veneer; the center portion has weatherboard siding; and the south end has vertical wood siding above weatherboard siding. The front entry is in a recess and has a single sidelight and a wood-framed glass door. A rear ell, slightly projecting from the north side elevation, contains a garage and a screened porch. A wing projecting from the south end of the rear elevation is angled. Other features include an interior brick chimney, replacement windows, and a brick foundation. The county date for the house is 1956. A building permit for a house on Crescent Drive projected to cost \$40,000 was issued to J. M. Cheek in August 1956, it was reported in the September 7, 1956 *Mount Airy News*. John M. Cheek Jr. lived at the address in 1962, according to the city directory of that year. Cheek was an executive with the Mount Airy Mirror Company. His wife was Gertie Cheek.

1309 Crescent Drive. John B. Mitchell House. Ca. 1948. SR1351. Contributing building.

One-story Colonial Revival Ranch house of brick-veneered frame construction with a slate-shingled hip roof. The house has various gabled and hipped wings. The center gabled wing on the front has a recessed corner entry porch with metal supports with foliated tendril ornament. A dentil cornice wraps around all elevations. The rear entry has a wood panel door and is sheltered by a flat roof supported by decorative metal brackets. The sloping site allows for a two-vehicle basement garage on the south end. Other features include six-over-six and eight-over-eight wood sash windows, two interior brick chimneys, and an exterior brick chimney on the rear (west) elevation. At the front is a herring bone-pattern brick-paved curving driveway and to the rear a brick retaining wall elevates a portion of the back yard. Other features include one-story side wings (the north wing with a hyphen-like connector) and exterior brick chimneys. The county date for the house is 1948. John B. Mitchell lived at the location in 1949, according to the city directory of that year.

1312 Crescent Drive. Earl Q. Benbow House. Ca. 1951. SR1352. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with a steep composition-shingled side-gable roof. The five-bay façade has a recessed center entry with a wood-paneled lining, a wood panel door, a transom, and sidelights. The wood sash windows have sixteen-over-sixteen (main section), six-over-nine (in the three gabled dormers), and six-over-six (elsewhere) sash arrangements. Other features include brick chimneys at the ends of the main section and set-back side-gabled wings at each end. The county date for the house is 1951. Earl Q. Benbow lived at the address in 1954, according to the city directory of that year.

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1315 Crescent Drive. J. Dalmer Lewis House. Ca. 1949. SR1353. Contributing building.

Two-story Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The house is essentially symmetrical in composition, with a one-story gabled wing on the south end and a gabled porch with heavy square columns on the north end. The center bay of the five-bay façade projects slightly and is pedimented. This bay contains a flat-roofed porch with heavy square columns sheltering an entry with a fanlight and sidelights in a paneled surround. The fanlight and sidelights have decorative muntin patterns and frame a wood panel door. The first story has nine-over-nine wood sash windows and the second story and south wing have six-over-nine wood sash windows. Most windows have basket-handle relieving arches. Other features include interior brick chimneys at the two gable ends, paneled wood false shutters, small gable windows, and one- and two-story rear wings. At the southwest rear corner is a story-and-a-half garage wing of frame construction with gabled dormers. Although the county date for the house is 1950, the 1949 city directory suggests J. Dalmer Lewis lived at the location that year. He is listed here in the 1954 city directory.

104 Grace Street. Grace Moravian Church Parsonage. Ca. 1940. SR1354. Contributing building.

Two-story Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The front entry has sidelights and a wood panel door and is sheltered by a small gabled porch with a barrel-vaulted ceiling and modern turned posts. One-story gabled wings project on the east and west wings, the east wing with an engaged porch with square posts and balusters, the west wing fully enclosed. Other features include an exterior brick chimney on the east side and replacement windows. The house is currently owned by Grace Moravian Church which stands next door at 1401 North Main Street. Moravian minister Rev. Herbert B. Johnson lived at the address in 1949, according to the city directory of that year.

105 Grace Street. David S. McCarty House. Ca. 1950. SR1355. Contributing building.

Two-story Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composition-shingled side-gable roof. A one-story shed-roofed porch with square wood columns projects on the east end, balanced by a one-story shed-roofed sun room with vinyl siding on the west end, which appears to be the enclosure of a porch or a later addition. The front entry, which is sheltered under a gabled porch with square wood columns with molded neckings, has a wood and glass panel door in a surround with fluted pilasters and dentils. Other features include an interior brick chimney, half-round windows with radial muntins in the gables, and replacement windows elsewhere. The county date for the house is 1955, although the 1949 city directory lists the address with Rev. David S. McCarty, a Presbyterian minister, as the resident. McCarty is listed as the resident in 1957 and he is listed as D. Sidney McCarty in the 1962 directory.

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108 Grace Street. Paul and Mary Moorefield House. Ca. 1949. SR1356. Contributing building.

One-story Colonial Revival-influenced Ranch house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composition-shingled side-gable roof. Two gabled wings project on the front, the right one with an entry with a wood panel door. The wings flank a large and slightly projecting multi-pane bay window. Other features include six-over-nine wood sash windows, an interior brick chimney, and rear wings including a garage wing. The county date for the house is 1949. Dr. Paul B. Moorefield lived at the address in 1949, according to the city directory of that year. Moorefield established his dentistry practice in Mount Airy in 1937. Moorfield's first wife was Mary Jackson Moorfield.

109 Grace Street. William E. Merritt Jr. House. Ca. 1948. SR1357. Contributing building.

One-story Modernist Ranch house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composition-shingled hip roof. The front entry has a heavy projecting surround faced in stone (or PermaStone) with steps with cheeks of the same material. Stone also caps the two interior brick chimneys. To the right of the entry are small rectangular glass-block windows; glass block also fills a large window to the left of the entrance and the basement windows. On the south end of the house is a two-bay basement garage wing with a covered patio above, the hip roof supported by steel poles. Other features include a wood panel door with a single glass pane and windows with what appear to be aluminum frames. The county date for the house is 1948. William E. Merritt Jr. is listed at the address in the 1949 and 1962 city directories.

112 Grace Street. Jim Johnson House. Ca. 1950. SR0988. Contributing building.

James H. (Jim) Johnson lived in this one-story Moderne house in 1954. Jimmy and Fis Elder also lived here. The symmetrically composed house is distinguished by its smooth stucco exterior and large, metal-framed corner windows. The outer front corners of the house are curved, as are the corresponding windows, whereas the corners and windows of a forward-projecting center wing are right-angled. The centered front entry has a wood panel door flanked by panels containing louvered shutters. Other features include a composition-shingled hip roof, a center chimney, a projecting band at the level of the window sills, and a basement garage entered on the west side. The house is primarily Modernist in inspiration in its stuccoed walls and corner windows typical of the Moderne style, but it also has attributes of the Ranch house in its deep eaves and low-pitched hip roof. The county date for the house is 1950.

204 Grace Street. Archie B. Carter House. Ca. 1952. SR1358. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch-like frame house with vertical wood siding and a composition-shingled side-gable roof on a heavily wooded lot. The front entry, with what may be a batten door, is contained in a recess that also has a window. Other features include a front gable, a brick-veneered basement, a basement-level two-bay garage on the west end, an interior brick chimney, and one-over-one windows, possibly wood sash. The siding and windows may be replacements in kind.

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The county date for the house is 1952. Archie B. Carter lived at the address in 1954, according to the city directory of that year.

210 Grace Street. House. 1988. SR1359. Noncontributing building.

Story-and-a-half Colonial Revival frame house with wood or cementitious weatherboard siding and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. On the front plane of the roof are two gabled dormers. The front porch has square wood posts and balusters. The attached one-bay garage on the west end has a gable end facing the street. Other features include one-over-one windows, a wood panel door, a brick-veneer foundation, and an interior chimney with a cobblestone-faced stack above the roofline. The county date for the house is 1988.

211 Grace Street. Rossie J. Callaway House. Ca. 1949. SR1360. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with a steep composition-shingled side-gable roof and an interior brick chimney. The plain five-bay façade has a wood and glass panel door and replacement windows. A hyphen connects a one-story side wing with an exterior brick chimney. The county date for the house is 1944. The address is not listed in the 1949 city directory. Rossie J. Callaway lived at the address in 1954, according to the city directory of that year.

212 Grace Street. Pinckney A. Tyndall House. 1937. SR1361. Contributing building.

One-story house with Colonial Revival, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch characteristics, of brick-veneered frame construction with a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The form as seen from the street is linear and Ranch-like, but the roofline is stepped and there are several front gables. The overall form, however, is more like the bungalow noted below, extending as a broad, gabled wing a few bays to the rear. The front entry, under one of the front gables, has a Colonial Revival surround with a broken pediment, fluted pilasters, and a six-panel wood door with glass panes in the top two panels. The screen porch to the right of the entry has close-set square posts with small curved brackets at the top that in some instances touch to form arched details. Other features include soldier window lintels, an attached garage at the east end with a wood and glass panel door, six-over-six wood sash and replacement windows, and interior brick chimneys. The county date for the house is 1937. "Patrick" or "Pat" A. Tyndall lived at the address in 1949, according to the city directory of that year. (Tyndall's name was Pinckney, though he went by the nickname Pat.) The name appears correctly as Pinckney A. Tyndall in the 1962 city directory. The November 18, 1937, *Mount Airy News* reported that builder Matt Hines had built a seven-room "bungalow" for Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Tyndall in the Burke Development. The house was described as having "face brick," by which was meant brick veneer. Tyndall was connected with Tyndall Auto Supply. He was also in the hardware business.

215 Grace Street. Anderson G. Webb House. Ca. 1947. SR1362. Contributing building.

Two-story Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The front entry, which appears to have a wood panel door, is sheltered

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by a pedimented entry porch with square wood columns. A one-story glassed-in porch projects on the east end and a one-story garage wing with two vehicle bays under a front gable projects on the west end. Other features include an exterior brick chimney, a dentil cornice, and six-over-six wood sash windows. The county date for the house is 1947. Anderson G. Webb lived at the address in 1949, according to the city directory of that year.

216 Grace Street. Marty A. Thomas House. Ca. 1948. SR1363. Contributing building.

Two-story Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The composition is symmetrical, with a three-bay main block centered on a front entry with sidelights, a fanlight, a wood panel door, and a small gabled porch with a barrel-vaulted ceiling and (possibly replacement) classical columns. One the ends are one-story flat-roofed wings with roof balustrades with x-form panels. The west wing is nearly flush with the main block whereas the east wing is set back. Other features include an exterior brick chimney with sloped shoulders on the east end, an interior brick flue, a chimney on the end of the west wing, and replacement windows. The county date for the house is 1948. Marty A. Thomas lived at the address in 1949, according to the city directory of that year.

217 Grace Street. C. F. Woodruff House. Ca. 1962. SR1364. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composition-shingled side-gable roof. At the west end is a projecting gable-fronted wing with simulation shingles in the gable. From the wing projects a gable-fronted entry porch with square wood columns on stone pedestals. The same stone faces wall surfaces around the entry which has a wood panel door and a single sidelight. At the east end is an engaged carport. Other features include an interior brick chimney and replacement windows. The projecting pediment at the entrance porch and the finishes around the entry and front wing appear are the result of a remodeling undertaken sometime between 2008 and 2015. The county date for the house is 1962. The address is not listed in the 1962 city directory, suggesting it was completed and occupied after the directory went to press. C. F. Woodruff lived at the address in 1966, according to the city directory of that year. The deep lot extends to N. Park.

a. Garage. Ca. 2015. Non-contributing building.

One-story frame one-car garage with board-and-batten-like siding, a brick wainscot-like detail, and a multi-bay attached carport accessed from S. Park.

220 Grace Street. O. Ralph Boyles House. Ca. 1945. SR1365. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composition-shingled side-gable roof. A lower front-gabled wing projects on the east end, and in the angle formed by it and the main block is a porch with replacement turned balusters and a replacement turned corner post. The roof resolves into a hip at the west end. Other features include an interior brick chimney, a wood panel door, and replacement windows. The county date for the house is 1936, although that seems too early for a house with Ranch characteristics in Mount Airy. O. Ralph Boyles lived at the address in 1949, according to the city directory of that year.

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a. Garage. Early 21st c. Noncontributing building.

One-story frame garage with two vehicle bays, decorative garage doors, and what appears to be cementitious weatherboard siding.

224 Grace Street. John Y. Stokes House. Ca. 1936. SR1366. Contributing building.

Two-story Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The front entry has a wood panel door and is sheltered by a small gabled porch with classical columns and heavy curved brackets. A one-story frame wing with modern wood shingle siding projects on the east end. There is a brick pillar at the juncture of the wing and the main house, suggesting the wing may be an enclosed porch. The exterior brick chimneys on the two gable ends have decorative soldier panels just below their battlemented tops. Other features include replacement windows and a granite front walk. The county date for the house is 1936. John Y. Stokes lived at the address in 1949, according to the city directory of that year. Stokes was a recipient of the Distinguished Service Cross for his service with the 27th Aero Squadron of the U.S. Army Air Service in France in 1918. According to the current owner, the side wing dates to the 1960s and the current front porch columns are replacements of original columns. The granite walk is a recent replacement of an earlier granite walk.

a. Garage. Ca. 1974. Non-contributing building.

One-story one-bay frame garage with a composition-shingled side-gable roof, a vinyl replacement garage door, vertical board siding (probably modern) on the front, and novelty weatherboard siding (probably original) on the sides. Though county tax records date the building to 1974, the novelty siding would be an unusual material for that period and suggests the garage may be earlier.

227 Grace Street. Wade and Pattie Davis House. Ca. 1950. SR1004. Contributing building.

This Modernist one-story brick-veneered frame house, built ca. 1950, is distinguished by an overhanging flat roof, multiple metal-framed corner windows, and slightly projecting side wings, the larger west wing with wraparound windows. The overall effect, enhanced by a central brick chimney mass, suggests the influence of Frank Lloyd Wright's Usonian houses, his fairly simple and affordable houses of the 1930s-1950s period. The recessed front entry has an un-paneled wood door, sidelights with a Modernist pattern of connected rectangles, and a narrow transom in three sections. The south or rear elevation, which has a driveway connecting to North Park Avenue, features a basement garage in an additional east side wing and a partly open, partly covered, sunken patio with a corner barbecue fireplace. The brick chimney and brick walls of the covered part of the patio are treated like an extension of the house. According to Otis M. (Bud) Oliver, the original owner was Wade H. Davis who probably built the house in the early 1950s. Wade and Pattie B. Davis acquired the lot in 1946 and sold it in 1959 to Dr. Robert M. Caldwell, a physician with the county health department, and Caldwell's second wife, Eva Joy Whitt Caldwell. The address does not appear in the 1949 city directory. The large, roughly triangular lot between Grace and S. Park allows access to the property on two sides.

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228 Grace Street. J. Marion Burke House. Ca. 1940. SR1367. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Colonial Revival frame house with aluminum siding and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. Three narrow gabled dormers project from the roof. A side-gabled hyphen on the west end connects to a story-and-a-half side-gable wing with stone facing and a bay window on the front. The front entry has a wood panel door in a classical surround with pilasters and a five-pane transom. The surround and the house itself have dentil-like cornices. Other features include replacement windows, an interior brick chimney, a rear garage wing, and a partial stone wainscot-like treatment on the front elevation of the main section. The county date for the house is 1940, the year Edmund and Clara Burke purchased the property. J. Marion Burke lived at the address in 1949, according to the city directory of that year. In 1953 he moved to the house at 308 Wrenn.

a. Outbuilding. Late 20th/early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

One-story frame building with a composition-shingled side-gable roof.

232 Grace Street. Samuel A. Hennis Jr. House. Ca. 1948. SR1368. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composition-shingled hip roof. The house has a rambling form with multiple wings and there is quoined brickwork at the various corners. At the center of the front elevation is a porch formed by the deeply overhanging roof, with a honeycomb brick screen next to the front entry. The west end, facing Wrenn Avenue, has a smooth stucco finish and appears to be an infilled garage. In front of it is a small brick patio and brick planter. Other features include a large multi-pane front picture window, a wood panel door with small arched window panes at the top, an interior brick chimney, and replacement windows. The county date for the house is 1948. Samuel A. Hennis Jr. lived at the address in 1949, according to the city directory of that year.

a. Carport. Late 20th c. Noncontributing structure.

Gabled carport with square post supports, with a storage compartment at the back end.

Connects to a brick patio wall with wood vanes at the top.

302 Grace Street. Kathleen H. Peoples House. Ca. 1956. SR1369. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composition-shingled side-gable roof. Slightly lower gabled wings project from the east and west ends and a long gabled rear wing incorporates a breezeway and a carport that is open on the west side and has a wall with windows on the east side. The engaged front corner porch has decorative metal supports and metal railings. Other features include an interior brick chimney, a round gable window with radial muntins, a wood panel front door, and a basement that is fully exposed at the west end of the house. The county date for the house is 1956. Kathleen H. Peoples lived at the address in 1962, according to the city directory of that year.

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308 Grace Street. D. Adolphus Robertson House. Ca. 1947. SR1370. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Minimal Traditional house of brick-veneered frame construction with a metal-sheathed side-gable roof. A brick chimney with asymmetrical stepped shoulders rises on the front elevation. To its left are a gable front wing and an entry with a replacement wood and glass door in a natural wood surround. Other features include replacement windows, a shed dormer across the back, multiple intersecting gables, and a large rear addition which includes a garage with a metal-sheathed front-gable roof. The county date for the house is 1947. D. Adolphus Robertson lived at the address in 1949, according to the city directory of that year.

313 Grace Street. Morgan Stanley House. Ca. 1950. SR1371. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with a steep composition-shingled side-gable roof. The brick is tan in color, and on the front plane of the roof are two gabled dormers. The engaged front porch has decorative foliated metal supports and shelters an entry in a projecting vestibule with a batten door and a fluted surround. The main block of the house is flanked by gable-fronted one-story wings with shed-roofed bay windows. On the west side projects a low one-story garage wing that appears to be a later addition. It has novelty vinyl siding and a cupola with a weather vane in a sail boat design. Other features include nine-over-nine and six-over-six wood sash windows, an exterior brick chimney, and a front walk with sections of flagstone interrupted by steps made of the same tan brick as the house. The county date for the house is 1950. Morgan Stanley lived at the address in 1954, according to the city directory of that year.

316 Grace Street. Lucien and Beatrice Wrenn House. Ca. 1948. SR0986. Contributing building.

The richly colored coursed sandstone rubble facing of the core section of this story-and-a-half Colonial Revival house is an unusual material in a town where local granite was the favored stone. The house was built in the late 1940s for Lucien Patterson Wrenn and his wife, Beatrice "Beebee" Pelley Wrenn. Lucien was with the Granite Mercantile wholesale grocery business. The Wrenns are said to have acquired the large, 2.65-acre house lot in a swap with James Marion Burke, the developer of the area. The house and its associated buildings sit on a ridge far back from the street and are surrounded by mature trees. The front entry and its wood panel door and sidelights are set into a peaked recess and flanked by large twenty-five-pane windows. Above, on the composition-shingled side-gable roof, are two gabled dormers set in wells. The dormers and other window openings have six-over-six sashes, apparently wooden. To the right is a slightly lower sided (possibly aluminum) wing that is set back slightly and has a single dormer. Extending from this wing is a long, gabled rear ell with a chimney on its east side. To the left of the main block of the house, a hyphen connects to a one-story sided wing that may originally have been a garage. It has a cross-gable roof with simulation shingles in the gables and an octagonal cupola at the ridge intersection. There is currently no indication that the house ever had a chimney. The county date for the house is 1948. Lucien P. Wrenn lived at the address in 1949, according to the city directory of that year.

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a. Garage. Ca. 2000. Noncontributing building.

Large, story-and-a-half frame garage. In keeping with the design of the house, it has a side-gable roof (the gable oriented to the street), synthetic siding (probably vinyl), six-over-six windows (possibly wood sash), and pedimented gable ends.

b. Outbuilding. Ca. 2000. Non-contributing building.

One-story frame building with a narrow linear form, a side-gable composition-shingle roof, and what appears to be vinyl siding.

c. Outbuilding. Mid-20th c. Contributing building.

One-story frame building with a composition-shingled side-gable roof, what may be aluminum siding, and a concrete block exterior side chimney. The building may have been a secondary dwelling.

317 Grace Street. Austin B. Perdue House. Ca. 1947. SR1372. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Colonial Revival Minimal Traditional house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The façade is asymmetrical, with a three-bay window-door-window arrangement to the left and a fourth bay, a small window, at the right end. The entry has a wood door with three staggered glass panes. On the east end is a porch with square wood columns at the outer corners but wood lattice supports at the juncture with the house; the columns may be replacements for original lattice supports at the outer corners. The porch connects to a rear gable-roofed carport with square wood columns that was added in 2010, the same year a frame wing was added to the east end of the rear elevation. Other features include eight-over-eight and six-over-six wood sash windows with soldier lintels, an exterior brick chimney, and a rear wing with novelty vinyl siding. The county date for the house is 1943. Austin B. Perdue lived at the address in 1949, according to the city directory of that year.

a. Carport. Late 20th c. Noncontributing structure.

Prefab metal carport behind the frame carport.

321 Grace Street. John L. Marion House. Ca. 1949. SR1373. Contributing building.

One-story Colonial Revival Minimal Traditional house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The front entry has a wood panel door sheltered by a small porch with square posts and a barrel-vault-profile gable. On the east end, in front of an original small, set-back side wing, is a shed-roofed addition with what appears to be Masonite weatherboard siding and extending behind it are an enclosed porch and an attached carport. Other features include an exterior brick chimney partly enclosed by the east extension and replacement windows with soldier lintels. The county date for the house is 1950, although John L. Marion lived at the address in 1949, according to the city directory of that year. Strother Smith lived at the address in 1954.

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324 Grace Street. J. Spurgeon Belton House. Ca. 1950. SR0987. Contributing building.

This Modernist Ranch house is thought to have been built by a realtor named Warren, although J. Spurgeon Belton lived at the address in 1954 and 1962, according to the city directories of those years. The frame house, veneered with white brick, has a composition-shingled hipped roof with overhanging eaves. The aluminum-framed windows include several large picture windows. The front entry is contained in a deep recess accentuated by flanking short, hip-roofed wings. Other features include an interior brick chimney and a sunporch at the left end with plate glass and awning windows. A deck wrapping around the northwest corner of the house was added in 2007. Due to the slope of the site, the area under the side porch is a fully exposed basement garage. The county date for the house is 1950.

a. Carport. 2007. Non-contributing structure.

The tall, frame carport stands close to the left or west end of the house.

325 Grace Street. Daniel G. Beck House. Ca. 1956. SR1374. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composition-shingled side-gable roof with prow gables. The brick veneer reaches to the eaves or, as at the east bedroom end of the front, is treated as a high wainscot with vinyl siding above. A trio of modern front windows replaces what may have been a large picture window. Other features include in interior brick chimney, replacement windows, an engaged one-bay garage at the west end, and a wood panel door with a half-round window with radial muntins. The county date for the house is 1956. Daniel G. Beck lived at the address in 1962, according to the city directory of that year.

328 Grace Street. Hurley H. Webb House. Ca. 1950. SR1375. Contributing building.

Two-story Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composition-shingled side-gable roof. A one-story porch with round wood columns extends across the front and shelters an entry with wide fluted pilasters and a wood panel door with a half-round window with radial muntins. A one-story brick-veneered wing extends on the west end and a one-story sided wing with a basement-level garage extends on the east end. Other features include eight-over-eight and six-over-six wood sash windows, exterior brick chimneys on the gable ends of the two-story section, and a soldier course that runs across the façade at the top of the porch roof. The county date for the house is 1950. Hurley H. Webb lived at the address in 1954, according to the city directory of that year.

331 Grace Street. Felix G. Doggett House. Ca. 1953. SR1376. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The recessed front entry has a wood panel door flanked by wood paneling. A hyphen at the west end connects to a one-bay garage that is skewed in relation to the rest of the house. Other features include a corbeled interior brick chimney and replacement windows. The county date for the house is 1953. Felix G. Doggett lived at the address in 1954, according to the city directory of that year.

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335 Grace Street. Jerome and Marilyn Samet House. Ca. 1957. SR1031. Contributing building.

Frank Lloyd Wright's relatively simple and affordable house designs of the 1930s-50s period, known as his Usonian houses, were an inspiration for this angular Modernist house, built about 1957 by Mount Airy contractor Jerome Samet as a home for himself and his wife, Marilyn Samet. The house is triangular in form with textured buff brick walls, composition-shingled gabled roof sections, and an atrium. The triangular form reflects in part the triangular form of the house lot at the intersection of Grace and Marion streets. Each of the three corners of the house is truncated and topped by a prow gable. The northeast corner contains the entry to the house and features a trio of large plate-glass windows. Elsewhere, the windows form narrow ribbons under deep roof eaves. All of the windows have wood frames. An integral carport extends on one side, its flat roof supported by I beams that span between the house and an enclosed space that may have served as an office or for some other function.

215 Howard Street. Donald C. Rector House. Ca. 1948. SR0274. Contributing building.

Donald C. Rector, president of Mount Airy's First National Bank, had this imposing Colonial Revival house built in 1948, according to county records (the house appears on the 1948 Sanborn map). The house has a Flemish-bond veneer over concrete block, and its side-gable roof and the gable roof of two one-story side wings are sheathed with slate shingles. A monumental tetrastyle Tuscan portico shelters the front entry, which has sidelights and an elliptical fanlight with complex muntin patterns. Over the entry is a false balcony of delicate ironwork. The first-story front windows, which have twelve-over-twelve sashes, reach from floor to ceiling, and they and the six-over-nine windows of the second story have flattened elliptical-arched lintels. All or most windows are wood sash. The left wing is a porch with segmental-arched openings; the right wing, originally the garage, attaches to the main block by a hyphen with an arched span that may originally have been a porch but is now infilled with a bay window. Other features include dentil moldings in the portico pediment and gabled dormers on the main block and garage wing. D. C. Rector worked in the office at Mount Airy Granite in the early twentieth century.

a. Landscape. Ca. 1948. Contributing site.

The large (1.66 acres) irregularly-shaped lot is shaded by mature oaks and has a boxwood-lined and brick-paved walk that leads from the main entrance to brick steps and a brick-paved landing on the street. The lot includes a boxwood garden and its rear part fronts on W. Poplar Street.

b. Garage. 1995. Non-contributing building.

The one-story brick-veneer building is designed in the Colonial Revival style to harmonize with the house. The front-gable roof is sheathed with composition shingles or simulated slate shingles.

c. Outbuilding. 2nd half 20th c. Non-contributing building.

One-story frame building with a composition-shingled gable roof.

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216 Howard Street. Leonard-Smith House. Ca. 1941. SR0938. Contributing building.

Symmetry and asymmetry balance in the design of this two-story Colonial Revival house, built in 1941 according to county records. The house was owned by Walter D. Leonard in 1949 and by James Hadley (Jimmy) Smith in 1962. Leonard was Walter Dalton Leonard Sr., owner of one of Mount Airy's longest-running businesses, Leonard's Jewelers. Smith, owner of the town's Skyline Motors Oldsmobile dealership, was married to Emily Blum Smith. The center section of the house is relatively conventional in form and detail, with stretcher-bond variegated brick veneer, a composition-shingled side-gable roof, end chimneys, and a symmetrical façade with three bays on the first story (window/entry/window) and five bays of windows above. The windows are typically six-over-six or eight-over-eight wood sash. The entry, which has a fanlight with radial muntins, is sheltered by a semi-circular porch with Tuscan columns, a dentil cornice, and a decorative metal roof balustrade. From the east end of the house extends a slightly lower two-story wing with a brick-veneered first story and a sided upper story. From the west end extends a wing with one-story and story-and-a-half sections, hipped and gabled roofs, and a gabled dormer. The upper level is jettied with a scalloped verge.

a. Outbuilding. Mid-20th c. Contributing building.

Behind the house and to the side stands a frame outbuilding with a composition-shingled hipped (almost pyramidal) roof and wide weatherboard or Masonite siding. The building may be contemporaneous with the house or a couple of decades later.

223 Howard Street. Ralph J. Sykes House. Ca. 1950. SR1377. Contributing building.

One-story Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composition-shingled hip roof. The house has a symmetrical seven-bay façade with a slightly recessed two-bay hip-roofed wing at both ends. The center bay is a recessed entry sheltered by a porch with a segmental pediment, dentil cornices, and clustered round wood columns. The entry itself has a wood panel door and decorative sidelights in a fluted surround. Other features include six-over-six wood sash windows, the ones on the main block with apron panels, and two interior brick chimneys. Dr. Ralph J. Sykes lived at the address in 1954, according to the city directory of that year. The architect of the house is said to have been Hall Crews of Winston-Salem, according to an article by Bill Colvard in the November 30, 2018 *Mount Airy News*. The county date for the house is 1950.

224 Howard Street. Hale and Nina Yokley House. 1942. SR0273. Contributing building.

The Yokley House is the result of two Modernist phases of construction. The original two-story frame core was built in 1942 for Mount Airy Furniture Company executive John Hale Yokley Sr. and his wife, Nina. According to research by current owner Winston Folger Kobe, the Yokleys were assisted in the design by Winston-Salem architect Hall Crews. As originally constructed, the house had crank-out steel-framed casement windows and a garage wing oriented to Howard Street. Hale Yokley planned to expand the house as early as 1950 but it was not until 1965 that the house was remodeled based on a design by the New York City architectural firm of William

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Pahlmann. The remodeling, which resulted in the house's current International Style appearance, converted the carport wing on the south side into a master bedroom, added a garage to the end of what was now the bedroom wing, and added a one-story family room wing to the west end of the core section. The house is oriented at about a 45-degree angle to Howard and Charles streets.

The core features wide weatherboard siding and a shallow hip roof that appears flat at close range. Brick chimneys of simple pylon form rise at each end. Windows in the first story occur singly, those above are grouped in ribbons (the replacement vinyl sashes are said to replicate the design of the originals). The family room wing has a windowless brick-veneer wall that contrasts with window walls on other elevations. Its roof is used as a deck with a spare metal railing. The bedroom wing has a porch on the west side (recently enclosed at the entry end) which widens into an open-air foyer with a screen formed by close-set boards. The foyer is entered through a gap in the brick wall that forms a side of the garage. The simple expanse of brick echoes the windowless brick elevation of the family room wing. Across the north or rear elevation is a porch with slender posts with bracketed tops.

Hale Yokley's involvement in the furniture trade gave him access to expensive varieties of wood, which he used in such interior features as the sliding rosewood doors that divide the living and dining rooms. The 1965 master bedroom featured a walk-in slate-lined shower. The Modernist aesthetic extends to the grounds. A low, angular retaining wall defines a patio which was formerly enclosed by a privacy fence of clear fir boards. At the south corner of the lot is a chevron-pattern brick pavement—a continuation of the circulation path of the bedroom/garage wing—and planting beds defined by brick curbs. Hale Yokley is remembered as a dedicated gardener; townsfolk used to drive by in the spring to admire his azalea display. He planted blight-resistant chestnuts and laid out a putting green on the property.

300 Howard Street. Valeria J. Shuford House. Ca. 1957. SR1378. Contributing building.

One-story Modernist house with Ranch affinities. The house is of vertical board-sided frame construction with a low-pitched and deeply overhanging composition-shingled hip roof. The main entry, which is at the angle of the main house and a garage wing, has a door flanked by large plate glass windows. On axis with this are additional plate glass windows on the north rear elevation, flanked by stack-pane windows. Other windows are varied in size and form and include one-over-one sashes, small high windows, and what may be slider windows. The south end of the garage wing is faced with brick veneer of variegated color and slightly uneven decorative coursing. Other features include a vinyl garage door, and interior brick chimney, and a brick-veneer foundation. The county date for the house is 1957. Valeria J. Shuford lived there that year, according to the 1957 city directory.

a. Garage. 2005. Non-contributing building.

One-story frame garage with vertical board siding in the front gable and brick veneer on the sides.

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303 Howard Street. Thomas R. Robertson House. Ca. 1954. SR1379. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The symmetrical five-bay façade centers on an entry with a wood panel door flanked by narrow four-over-four wood sash windows and surmounted by a transom. The other bays have nine-over-nine wood sash windows and there are six-over-nine wood sash windows in the three gabled dormers. A one-story sunroom wing projects on the west end and a rambling one-story wing of wood-shingled frame construction extends from the east end. Other features include a roof projection over the front entry, exterior brick chimneys at the ends of the main section, basket-handle arches over the principal windows, and segmental arches over the basement windows under the sunroom. The county date for the house is 1954. Thomas R. Robertson lived at the address in 1962, according to the city directory of that year.

a. Carport. 1974. Non-contributing structure.

One-story structure with a low-pitched composition-shingled front-gable roof, open sides, wood-shingle sheathing in the front gable, and a rear storage room

311 Howard Street. William H. Carter House. Ca. 1950. SR1380. Contributing building.

Rambling one-story Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The house is characterized by bands of six-over-six and eight-over-eight wood sash windows in threes and fours, with paneled shutters secured by scrolled shutter dogs, and a center front-gabled element containing the main entry. The entry has a wood panel door in a surround with fluted pilasters and a broken pediment with an urn. A low brick platform with steps in front of the entry has an edging of molded bricks. Other features include a round window in the front gable and interior brick chimneys. The county date for the house is 1950. William H. Carter lived at the address in 1954, according to the city directory of that year.

312 Howard Street. James F. Elder House. Ca. 1960. SR1381. Contributing building.

Split Level house with a composition-shingled, low-pitched, front/side-gable roof. In plan the house consists of a two-story front-gabled section of vinyl-sided frame construction on the west end with a lower, angled, side-gabled section of brick-veneered frame construction on the east end. The west end has a basement garage; the east end has the front entry with a Modernist wood panel door and flanking full-height plate glass windows. Other features include replacement windows, a wood and glass panel garage door, and a brick accent wall at the west end of the garage bay. The county date for the house is 1960. James F. Elder lived at the address in 1960, according to the city directory of that year.

316 Howard Street. James H. Shaw House. Ca. 1950. SR1382. Contributing building.

One-story Colonial Revival Ranch house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The front elevation is composed of recesses and

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projections: a wood-lined entry recess defined by pilasters, a recessed porch with square posts, and a slightly projecting multi-pane bay window to the left of the entry. The entry has a wood panel door with sidelights. Other features include an interior brick chimney, vinyl siding in the gables, replacement windows, false wood shutters of unusual form with stacked raised panels, and a basement. The county date for the house is 1950. James H. Shaw lived at the address in 1954, according to the city directory of that year.

317 Howard Street. Herman P. Ashburn House. Ca. 1955. SR1383. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The front entry has a wood and glass panel door in a wood-lined recess sheltered by a gabled porch with replacement round wood columns. The porch stands on a brick terrace. A recessed wing at the east end has a brick wainscot effect with rows of windows above. Other features include two-over-two stack-pane wood sash windows and an interior brick chimney. The county date for the house is 1955. Herman P. Ashburn lived at the address in 1957, according to the city directory of that year.

320 Howard Street. Joseph P. Johnson House. Ca. 1961. SR1384. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composition-shingled side-gable roof. A prominent gable-fronted wing projects at the west end. In the angle of the wing and the house proper is a porch with square wood posts. The front entry inside the porch has a wood panel door and sidelights with decorative replacement glass. Other features include replacement windows, an interior brick chimney, a basement, and a basement-level enclosed carport with a flat parapet roof and novelty vinyl siding. The county date for the house is 1961. Joseph P. Johnson lived at the address in 1962, according to the city directory of that year.

325 Howard Street. A. S. Holcomb House. Ca. 1960. SR1385. Contributing building.

Split Level house with a composition-shingled front/side gable roof. The house consists of a two-story front-gabled right-hand section and a one-story side-gabled left-hand section. The one-story section and the first story of the two-story section are brick-veneered frame construction and the second story is vinyl-sided frame construction. The one-story section has an engaged front porch with replacement turned posts and balusters. From the west side of the lower or basement level projects a two-bay carport with storage units at the back. Other features include two-over-two stack-pane wood sash windows, an interior brick chimney, a wood panel door with sidelights, and a brick retaining wall on the east side of the driveway. The county date for the house is 1966, although John B. Wolfe lived at the address in 1962, according to the city directory of that year. A. S. Holcomb lived there in 1966.

a. Outbuilding. Ca. 1960. Contributing building.

One-story frame building, perhaps a garden shed, with a front-gable roof and exposed rafter ends.

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326 Howard Street. Lewis B. Bolin House. Ca. 1959. SR1386. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composition-shingled side-gable roof. At the east end, and set back, is a sunroom that appears to be an enclosed carport. Other features include two-over-two stack-pane wood sash windows, a replacement front door, and an interior brick chimney. The county date for the house is 1959. Dr. Lewis B. Bolin lived at the address in 1960, according to the city directory of that year.

332 Howard Street. James H. Cox House. Ca. 1950. SR1387. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The front entry has a wood and glass panel door sheltered by a small gabled porch on modern tubular fluted aluminum columns. A similar column and a square post support the gabled porch at the east end. Other features include an interior brick chimney, replacement windows, a wood and glass panel door, a flagstone front walk, and a basement. The county date for the house is 1948, though no house appears to exist at the location in the 1949 city directory. James H. Cox lived at the address in 1954, according to the city directory of that year.

333 Howard Street. R. Lawrence Williamson House. Ca. 1956. SR1388. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composition-shingled side-gable roof. A gable-fronted wing projects at the front west end, and in the angle it forms with the main section of the house is an entry with a wood door with three staggered window panes. At the east end is a carport with square posts on low brick pedestals. Other features include two-over-two stack-pane aluminum-framed windows, a front picture window, and an interior brick chimney. The county date for the house is 1956. R. Lawrence Williamson lived at the address in 1957, according to the city directory of that year.

336 Howard Street. Leon C. Ricker House. Ca. 1951. SR1389. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house with a low side-gabled profile and elongated form that suggest Ranch influence. The house is of brick-veneered frame construction with composition shingle roofing. The front porch has replacement aluminum columns and shelters an entry with a wood panel door with a half-round window with radial muntins. Windows are mostly replacements but there are also several one-over-one wood sash windows. Other features include an extension on the east end with wood shingle siding (the extension may be an enclosed original porch), an interior brick chimney, and a rear wing addition with a parapet flat roof, at least two garage bays, and vinyl siding. The county date for the house is 1951. Leon C. Ricker lived at the address in 1954, according to the city directory of that year.

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1301 N. Main Street. Penny and Nancy Pendergraft House. 1966. SR0973. Contributing building.

A T-plan prow-gable roof with deep eaves and a window wall in the gable-front wing accentuate this one-story brick-veneered Ranch house, built in 1966 for H. Garland Pendergraft, who went by the nickname Penny, and his wife, Nancy. The window wall anchors the west end of the house; at the other end is a garage incorporated under the side-gable roof. A deeply recessed front entry, asphalt shingle roofing, and rows of tall single-pane casement windows in wooden frames are other features. The house occupies a wooded lot with a driveway that connects North Main Street to Crescent Drive.

1305 N. Main Street. O. Blum Ashburn House. Ca. 1949. SR1391. Contributing building.

Two-story Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composition-shingled side-gable roof. At the center of the five-bay façade is an entry with an elliptical fanlight with cobweb muntins, sidelights, and a wood panel door (the sidelight glass appears to be modern). The entry is sheltered by a small gabled porch with classical columns, a dentil cornice, and a barrel-vaulted (basket-handle-arch section) ceiling that mimics the shape of the fanlight. On the south gable end is a two-story wing with a brick-veneered first story and a vinyl-sided second story that might be a later addition. The first story engages a back porch with square posts; the second story is set back. On the north end is a one-story brick-veneered wing. Other features include replacement windows, an exterior brick chimney on the south gable end with an arched brick panel near the top, and dentil cornices. The county date for the house is 1949. O. Blum Ashburn lived at the location in 1949, according to the city directory of that year.

1311 N. Main Street. Floyd S. Pike House. Ca. 1957. SR1392. Contributing building.

One-story Colonial Revival Ranch house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The house has a telescoping form with two successively lower wings on the south end and one lower wing on the north end. At the center of the five-bay main section is a pedimented porch with classical columns and dentil cornices. The porch shelters an entry with a transom, sidelights, and a wood panel door. The windows to left and right have 8/12 wood sashes above paneled aprons. Other features include eight-over-eight and six-over-six wood sash windows on other sections of the house. The county date for the house is 1957. Floyd S. Pike lived at the address in 1962, according to the city directory of that year.

1325 N. Main Street. H. C. Vaughan House. Ca. 1967. SR1393. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of Colonial Revival character and brick-veneered frame construction with a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The house has a three-part form with a slightly higher center section, a south bedroom wing, and a north garage wing. The façade of the center section is set back under an engaged porch with classical columns and a dentil cornice. The off-center entry and windows under the porch have segmental arches whereas the house's other windows have square heads. Other features include replacement windows, a wood panel door with a half-round window with radial muntins, a screened porch at the rear northwest corner, and

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a wood and glass garage door. The county date for the house is 1967. H. C. Vaughan lived at the address in 1969, according to the city directory of that year.

1339 N. Main Street. Crouch-Haynes House. Ca. 1925. SR0977. Contributing building.

Granite facing and a full-façade gabled front porch give heft to this story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow, dated to 1925 in county records. The porch has a granite railing which supports tapered square wood columns, trebled at the corners and paired between. The porch gable is sheathed with wood shingles and the same material covers the gabled dormer on the front of the side-gable roof. Under the porch are original one-over-one picture windows; the house's other windows, also original, have various muntin arrangements. A granite front walk, a rear shed dormer, and an enclosed back porch are other features. Carrie B. Crouch, the wife of Rev. Charles D. Crouch, pastor at Grace Moravian Church located across Grace Street, purchased the lot in 1925 and it appears likely the Crouches had the house built. Its granite facing relates the house architecturally to the granite-veneered church. The family of Robert and Princess Crawford lived here during World War II. John Springthorpe Jr. and Otis M. (Bud) Oliver, who grew up in the neighborhood, recall their son Ralph who flew bomber missions over Italy and was killed in action. Lester Yates Haynes, who lived here in 1949 and 1962, was with the Haynes Coal and Oil Company, also known as the Haynes Coal and Transfer Company. The county date for the house is 1925.

1401 N. Main Street. Grace Moravian Church. 1925-26. SR0978. Contributing building.

Though its cornerstone was laid in 1925, Grace Moravian Church evokes antebellum Greek Revival church architecture through its pedimented temple front and monumental columns in antis. The columns are granite with smooth shafts and Doric capitals and bases. The church's veneer is also granite, though quarry-faced. The rectangular windows have stained glass, and stained glass also appears in the transoms over the double-leaf doors in the entry recess and in the small round window in the front pediment, where the name of the church is inscribed in the glass. The steeple on the composition-shingled front-gable roof has a slender copper-plated spire. The steeple is a 1965 replacement of a shorter tower with a domical roof, a Moravian architectural feature. One- and two-story office, educational, and fellowship wings of granite extend on all sides except the front. The broad, gabled wings flanking the sanctuary and the hip-roofed wing on the rear, all on a basement that is partially exposed due to the slope of the site, appear to be original. The Sunday School wing extending north from the rear wing dates to 1955. At its north end and placed perpendicularly, the long 1967 north wing added more educational space and a fellowship hall and has several features of note, including narrow vertical stones set at intervals among the more horizontal blocks of the granite facing, two-over-two stack-pane windows, and a basement that is fully exposed at the west end and has a round-arched fanlight and half-cylindrical hood on brackets over the north basement entry. Such half-cylindrical hoods are seen in the Moravian architecture of Old Salem. The elevator tower at the 1967 wing's west end was added in 2017. In May 1925 the Burke family sold a parcel at the northeast tip of the development to the "Board of Provincial Elders of the Southern Province of the Moravian Church, or Unitas Fratrum." The Mount Airy Moravian congregation, which organized in March

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1925, laid the cornerstone for its church on September 13, 1925, and is reported to have completed the building the following year.

a. Grace Moravian Church Youth Hut. Ca. 1960. Contributing building.

One-story frame building with a composition-shingled front-gable roof, granite facing on three sides, two-over-two stack-pane windows, and a half-cylindrical hood over the centered front entry. The granite facing has narrow vertical stones set at intervals among the more horizontal blocks, similar to the church's 1967 wing.

305 Marion Street. Charles L. Sykes House. Ca. 1949. SR1394. Contributing building.

Two-story Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The three-bay façade features a slightly projecting middle section with a quoined effect at the corners and a front-gable roof with a circular louvered vent in the gable. Below is a half-round entry porch with smooth round classical columns and a metal roof railing. The porch shelters an entry with a wood panel door and transom. The porch and the main house roof have dentil cornices, and at the two main gable ends are exterior brick chimneys. A one-story sunroom projects on the east end and a one-story garage wing projects on the west end. The first-story front and side windows have apron panels under them and there are header-course bands as a water table and at the level of the second-story window sills. Other features include replacement windows, soldier lintels, quarter-round louvered gable vents flanking the tops of the chimneys, and a rear entry with double-leaf French doors under a concave copper roof. A fence (apparently modern) with metal fencing between decorative brick piers extends along the south property line. The county date for the house is 1949. Dr. Charles L. Sykes lived at the address in 1954, according to the city directory of that year.

a. Garden shed. Possibly Late 20th c. Noncontributing building.

One-story shed of brick-veneered frame construction with a composition-shingled front-gable roof. The building is architecturally coordinated with the dwelling, with dentil-like cornices, and has replacement windows and double-leaf doors.

311 Marion Street. J. E. Cockerham House. Ca. 1947. SR1395. Non-contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Colonial Revival house of frame construction with wood or simulation shingle siding and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The house retains its original 1940s overall appearance but recently was extensively remodeled, rendering the house non-contributing. The overall form of the main section is symmetrical, with two gabled dormers, a centered entry, and a centered interior brick chimney at the ridge, but the fenestration is not, with two separate windows to the left of the entry and a paired window to the right. The entry has a wood panel door with a paneled effect above that replaced a classical surround. A one-story hyphen with a front porch with square wood columns connects to a gable-fronted garage with a pent over the wide garage bay. (The square columns replaced original Tuscan columns and the pent is a recent addition.) Other features include windows that are either replacements or have the original six-over-six wood sashes, a brick foundation, and a parged hyphen interior chimney. A low 1940s granite retaining wall with granite steps at the end of the walk extends along the sidewalk. The

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county date for the house is 1947. J. Edw. Cockerham lived at the address in 1954, according to the city directory of that year, and he appears to have lived at the location in 1949 as well.

312 Marion Street. Dorman T. Joyner House. Ca. 1950. SR1396. Non-contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Colonial Revival house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The front porch has square posts and slightly arched spans. It shelters an entry with a fluted surround and a wood panel door with a half-round window with radial muntins. A front gabled wing has an modern stone facing that wraps under the porch. Other features include a stone-faced exterior chimney with concrete weatherings on the west gable end, a stone-faced foundation, replacement windows, and a rear wing over a basement-level carport. All of the exterior materials appear to date to ca. 2010. The county date for the house is 1950. Dorman T. Joyner lived at the address in 1954, according to the city directory of that year. Joyner was an executive with the J. & J. Oil Company.

317 Marion Street. Dennis W. Moody House. Ca. 1953. SR1397. Contributing building.

Two-story Modernist house of frame construction with a composition-shingled hip roof. The house, which is similar in appearance to the Split Level form, is in three sections: a two-story hip-roofed west end with a brick-veneered first story and sided second story; a one-story side-gabled midsection with brick and siding; and a lower, sided, one-story and set-back east end. The second story may have been an early addition though the massing and other aspects of the house suggest it was original. The original siding appears to be Masonite, which has been resided with vinyl on parts of the second story. Windows are a mix of replacement windows and original two-over-two stack-pane wood sash windows. The entry, which is in a wood-lined recess, has a wood panel door flanked by wood paneling. To the left of the entry is a picture window; to the right is a window with a decorative wood-framed screen. At the front east corner of the midsection the elevation steps back and the corner is supported by a row of two-by-four posts. Other features include diagonally-set vinyl siding on the east second-story elevation, an interior brick chimney, and a rear carport. The county date for the house is 1953. Dennis W. Moody lived at the address in 1954, according to the city directory of that year.

318 Marion Street. Elliott G. Wynn Jr. House. Ca. 1957. SR1398. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The front entry recess has a wood panel lining and contains a wood panel door with a half-round window with radial muntins. A shoulder-less brick chimney rises on the east gable end, next to a gabled sunroom with large plate glass windows that appears to be a modern addition. Other features include two-over-two stack-pane wood sash windows, a false cupola on the ridge of the sunroom wing, a basement, and variegated orange-hued brickwork. The county date for the house is 1957. Elliott G. Wynn Jr. lived at the address that year, according to the 1957 city directory.

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324 Marion Street. George E. Rives House. Ca. 1948. SR1399. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Period Cottage of brick-veneered frame construction with a composition-shingled side-gable roof. On the front is a slightly projecting gabled wing; next to it is a smaller gable over a round-arched entry in a stepped recess and with a batten door with a small window. Next to the entry is a brick chimney with a single slightly convex paved shoulder. A gabled projection at the west end engages a porch with brick pillars and segmental-arched spans. There is a round-arched louvered vent in the front gable. Other features include replacement windows, a soldier water table, a carport on the east end with square posts and a storage compartment at the back, and a shed-roofed enclosed porch to the rear. The county date for the house is 1948. George E. Rives lived at the address in 1954, according to the city directory of that year.

325 Marion Street. Warren G. Simmons House. Ca. 1955. SR1400. Contributing building.

One-story Modernist Ranch house of wood-shingle-sided frame construction with a low-pitched composition-shingled hip roof. The house is basically L-shaped in plan, with a forward east wing with a row of windows across the front. These and other windows appear to have wood-framed casement sashes. The front entry in the angle of the L has a wood and glass panel door sheltered by a flat-roofed metal awning on posts in lieu of a porch that is likely a later addition, perhaps made at the same time as the ca. 1970 carport which stands behind the house. Other features include a concrete block foundation, brick window sills, and an interior concrete block flue. The county date for the house is 1955. Warren G. Simmons lived at the address in 1957, according to the city directory of that year.

a. Carport. Ca. 1970. Non-contributing structure.

Flat-roofed metal carport with a storage compartment at the rear.

328 Marion Street. Samuel R. Vaughan House II. Ca. 1955. SR1401. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composition-shingled side-gable roof. Although brick is the primary cladding, the middle part of the front elevation has light gray stone facing (possibly Crab Orchard sandstone from Tennessee) and the area around the front entry is sheathed with novelty vinyl siding (which also appears in the gables). An extension of the gable roof shelters a carport at the east end and a deep overhang, supported by square posts, begins at the carport, crosses over the stone front where it engages a bay window, and deepens to form a porch at the entry. The apex of the west gable jetties slightly. Other features include a stone-clad interior chimney, replacement windows, a replacement front door, and a basement. The county date for the house is 1955. Samuel R. Vaughan lived at the address in 1957, according to the city directory of that year.

329 Marion Street. Hugh C. Johnson House. Ca. 1948. SR1402. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch-influenced house of brick-veneered frame construction with a metal-sheathed front/side-gable roof. The front gable is over a projecting wing at the west end. In its angle is a porch on square posts that extends across the front to form a carport at the east end. The front

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entry has a replacement door in a Colonial Revival surround with fluted pilasters and small lozenge ornaments above the pilasters in the frieze. Other features include one-over-one wood sash windows, two interior brick chimneys, and orange-hued brickwork. The county date for the house is 1948; the house may have received its brick veneer later, perhaps in the 1960s. Hugh C. Johnson lived at the address in 1954 and 1962, according to the city directories of those years, and he may also have lived there in 1949. The house form is very similar to 332 Marion located across the street.

a. Garage. Ca. 1974. Noncontributing building.

Story-and-a-half frame garage with a front-gable roof, a single garage bay, synthetic siding, and an upper-story front entry with a balcony.

b. Florida room. Early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

One-story building with a high-pitched composition-shingled gable on hip roof, square wood columns, and screened openings.

332 Marion Street. Samuel R. Vaughan House I. Ca. 1948. SR1403. Contributing building.

One-story frame Ranch house with natural-finish wood shingle cladding (probably modern but possibly original) and a composition-shingled side-gable roof. At the west end is a front-gabled projection; to its right is a porch with square posts that continue to support the roof of the carport at the east end. The wood panel front door has a Colonial Revival surround with fluted pilasters and small lozenge ornaments above the pilasters in the frieze. Other features include an interior brick chimney with simple soldier brick decoration at the top, replacement windows, slightly arched porch spans, and a brick foundation. The county date for the house is 1948. Samuel R. Vaughan lived at the address in 1954, according to the city directory of that year, and he probably lived there in 1949 as well. The house form is very similar to 329 Marion located across the street.

333 Marion Street. Elder-Peavy House. Ca. 1948. SR1404. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composition-shingled side-gable roof. Between the front entry, which has a wood panel door (possibly a replacement), and the engaged carport at the east end is a section that looks like an infilled porch (the carport may be an addition). Other features include eight-over-eight wood sash windows, what appears to be a concrete block foundation, and a carport wall of decorative perforated concrete block. The county date for the house is 1948. James F. Elder lived at the address in 1954, followed by Clarence A. Peavy in 1962, according to the city directories of those years. Elder probably also lived at the address in 1949, according to the city directory of that year. The house is similar in form (minus additions and alterations) to 336 Marion located across the street and 337 Marion next door.

a. Shed. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

Small frame shed with a shed roof and novelty weatherboard siding.

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336 Marion Street. Lewis B. Webb House. Ca. 1950. SR1405. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The slightly recessed porch at the west front corner has decorative metal supports and a metal railing and shelters an entry with a wood panel door and a Colonial Revival surround with fluted pilasters and small lozenge ornaments above the pilasters in the frieze. There is an interior brick chimney with simple soldier brick decoration at the top, and an exterior brick chimney at the end of the rear wing, which has a basement garage. Other features include a painted brick foundation and replacement windows. The county date for the house is 1950. Lewis B. Webb lived at the address in 1954, according to the city directory of that year. Webb apparently also lived at the address in 1949, according to the city directory of that year. The house is similar in form to 333 and 337 Marion located across the street.

337 Marion Street. Ruth O. Edinger House. Ca. 1947. SR1406. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composition-shingled front/side-gable roof. A gable-fronted porch on modern tubular aluminum columns shelters a wood panel door. Other features include a brick foundation, replacement windows, and a rear wing with a carport. An interior chimney was removed in recent years. The county date for the house is 1947. Ruth O. Edinger lived at the address in 1954, according to the city directory of that year. The house is similar in basic form to the adjacent houses at 333 and 336 Marion, though those houses lack a front gable.

340 Marion Street. Moir House. Ca. 1955. SR1407. Non-contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The front porch, which covers slightly less than half the façade, is glassed in, an alteration that dominates the façade and renders the house non-contributing. The brickwork on the west end of the front elevation rises only to the sills of the high windows, above which is vertical wood sheathing. There is an entry with brick steps and landing on the east gable end. Other features include a soldier water table, an interior brick flue, replacement windows, a basement, and a two-story rear shed wing which appears to be a non-historic addition. The county date for the house is 1955. Samuel A. Moir lived at the address in 1957 and Charles R. Moir in 1962, according to the city directories of those years.

a. Shed. Late 20th c. Noncontributing building.
Frame shed with weatherboard or vinyl siding.

b. Garage. 2003. Non-contributing building.
One-story frame garage with a front-gable roof and what may be vinyl siding.

341 Marion Street. C. A. Peavy House. Ca. 1962. SR1408. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composition-shingled side-gable roof. The west half of the front elevation is set back, forming an engaged porch with fluted

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square wood columns across the front. Other features include replacement windows except for a bow window fronting the porch which appears to have operable upper sashes, and a replacement front door. The county date for the house is 1961. The address does not appear in the 1962 city directory. C. A. Peavy lived at the address in 1966, according to the city directory of that year.

a. Garage. Ca. 1974. Non-contributing building.

One-story frame garage with what appear to be a shallow-pitched shed roof and vertical wood siding.

206 N. Park Avenue. Edmund S. Burke House. Ca. 1949. SR1409. Contributing building.

Two-story Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composition-shingled side-gable roof. At the center of the front elevation is a two-story single-tier porch with a front gable and square wood columns. It shelters an entry with a wood panel door, fluted pilasters, a pediment, and dentils. Small six-pane windows flank the entry. On each gable end rise exterior brick chimneys with stepped shoulders. Other features include replacement windows with molded panels under the front first-story windows, and a one-story wing on the west end with an exterior brick chimney. The county date for the house is 1950, although Edmund S. Burke lived at the address in 1949, according to the city directory of that year. Burke is also listed at the address in 1954.

218 N. Park Avenue. John and Pansy Springthorpe House. 1937. SR0272. Contributing building.

John Springthorpe Sr., who went by Jack, and his wife, Pansy Violet Jackson Springthorpe, had this French Eclectic or Norman style granite house built in 1937. Jack, originally from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was an executive with the Pine State knitwear company in Mount Airy. Before Mount Airy the Springthorpes lived in Larchmont, New York, and their son John Jr. thinks it is possible their Mount Airy house was inspired by a house in that community (the architect of the Mount Airy house is unknown). In 1944 the Springthorpes moved back to the New York City area and sold the house to Dr. Otis Oliver, a dentist and family friend. The Springthorpes moved back to the area in 1949 and built a Colonial Revival house in the Pine Ridge community of Surry County that was modeled on an illustration Pansy saw in an *Encyclopedia Britannica*.

The two-story house has the prominent entry tower and other medievalist elements that are characteristic of the Norman style, which is akin to the Tudor Revival style. The tower has a high-pitched, flared octagonal roof with segmental dormers and a rooster weathervane (with bullet holes left by Jack Springthorpe Sr.). Other dormers, hipped, gabled, and segmental, ornament the hipped main roof and its offshoots. The various windows are mostly single-pane casements and appear to be modern replacements. Portions of the second story are jettied and have false half-timbering with either brackets or pendant nobbs underneath. There are various angled bay windows, asphalt shingle roofing, a porch at the east end with round-arched openings, a chimney on the Grace Street elevation (the lot spans between Park and Grace), and a semi-detached granite garage facing Grace Street and connected to the house by a covered

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walkway. John Springthorpe Jr. recalls that in the 1930s his parents' insurance company would not insure a house with an attached garage owing to the perceived fire risk. A granite walk lined with boxwoods curves down to a granite retaining wall and steps on Park Avenue.

North and South Park Avenues. Park. 1925. Contributing site.

The narrow strip of undeveloped land between the north and south branches of Park Avenue is shown on the original 1925 plat of the subdivision. The swale-like strip has an intermittent branch running down the center of it. It is grown up in trees and underbrush and has a park-like character.

217 S. Park Avenue. Robert A. George House. Ca. 1952. SR1410. Contributing building.

Two-story Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composition-shingled side-gable roof and an unusual split-foyer form. The lower, main level is a raised basement and the main entrance is midway between the two stories and is accessed by a flight of ten brick steps. The entry is recessed with a gauged jack arch with center keystone over the opening. The recess is lined with wood paneling and the entry has a wood panel door flanked by a single sidelight with Chinese-inspired muntins. Occupying the middle bay of a the five-bay front elevation, the entry bay projects slightly and is sheltered by a shed continuation of the front roof plane. Slightly lower two-story wings project on the gable ends, the east wing with a rear extension with a modern stone-faced chimney. Other features include six-over-six wood sash windows, an interior brick chimney, and soldier lintels over the basement windows. The county date for the house is 1952. Dr. Robert A. George lived at the address in 1954, according to the city directory of that year.

a. Shed. Late 20th/early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

One-story frame garden shed with weatherboard siding and a relatively steeply pitched side-gable roof sheathed in wood shingles.

232 S. Park Avenue. William K. Woltz House. Ca. 1956. SR1411. Contributing building.

Two-story Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composition-shingled side-gable roof and a two-part form. The three-bay east end has brick veneer and the main entry, which is contained in a splayed and wood-paneled recess with a surround with fluted pilasters. The entry itself has a wood panel door and a transom with a crisscross muntin pattern. The two-bay west end has a front elevation sided with Masonite or cementitious siding and a gable end with brick veneer and a corbeled exterior brick chimney with a paved shoulder on the outward-facing face (rather than one of the sides). A covered walkway with square posts connects a one-story wing on the east end to a two-story garage apartment with a brick-veneered first story and a sided second story. In front of the walkway is a raised patio fronted by a honeycomb brick wall with a decorative iron gate. Other features include six-over-six and six-over-nine wood sash windows with soldier lintels, pedimented gables on the east ends of the main house and the one-story wing, and a brick chimney on the garage apartment. The driveway

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is bordered by stepped brick retaining walls. The county date for the house is 1956. William K. Woltz lived at the address in 1957, according to the city directory of that year.

305 S. Park Avenue. Charles and Kitty Randleman House. Ca. 1953. SR1412. Contributing building.

One-story Modernist Ranch house of unpainted wood-sided and brick-veneered frame construction with a low-pitched composition-shingled hip roof. The house has a rambling form with five distinct projecting and setback sections which are (left to right) board-and-batten, brick veneer, brick veneer, board-and-batten, and weatherboard siding. The middle section has the front entry with a wood panel door and sidelights under a porch (a continuation of the plane of the roof) with a square corner post. Other features include two-over-two stack-pane wood sash windows, a picture window to the left of the entry, and an interior brick chimney. The county date for the house is 1953. Charles H. Randleman lived at the address in 1954, according to the city directory of that year. Charles's wife was Kitty Randleman.

308 Wrenn Avenue. Marion and Mary Burke House. 1953. SR1001. Contributing building.

Winston-Salem architect Hall Crews designed this one-story Ranch house for James Marion and Mary Henri Gillum Burke in 1953. The Burkes received the lot, which has views over the Lovills Creek valley, in a swap with Lucien Wrenn in the late 1940s. Marion Burke owned the lot at 316 Grace, located in the Taylor Park subdivision which he developed, and Wrenn owned this lot just outside the development. Construction on the brick-veneered Colonial Revival-influenced house began in 1953 and was completed in 1954. The house has the long form characteristic of the Ranch style, with a composition-shingled hipped roof and two flanking gable-fronted wings. Deep eaves between the two front wings shades tall twelve-over-twelve windows (which reach to the floor inside) and a recessed entry with sidelights. Most or all windows have wood sashes. Slate steps, an extension of the curving slate front walk, rise to the entry, flanked by decorative metal supports. To the rear is a hipped projection with a glassed-in (formerly screened) porch with sliding doors that open onto a patio with a curved brick wall. Other exterior features include a garage at the east end, a small second story with a gable dormer on the rear elevation, typically six-over-six windows, octagonal louvered vents in the front gables, and interior brick chimneys. The house interior centers on a living room/dining room with crown moldings and a tripartite Federal Revival mantel. The den has a two-part Federal Revival mantel and is sheathed with molded maple paneling attached horizontally as a wainscot and vertically above. The kitchen retains its original base and wall cabinets with wood knob pulls, yellow tile counter and peninsula tops, and a breakfast nook. The Burke's interior decorator was Mount Airy native Gertrude Smith who chose a yellow gold color as the primary room hue.

a. Garage. 1981. Non-contributing building.

Next to the house on the east side is a detached garage of gabled form and brick-veneered frame construction built to a design by Winston-Salem architect Alan Moore.

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310 Wrenn Avenue. House. SR1413. 1979. Noncontributing building.

Story-and-a-half Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with a steep composition-shingled side-gable roof. The front entry is recessed and has a wood-paneled recess lining, a wood panel door, and sidelights. There are three gabled front dormers with six-over-six wood sash windows. The twelve-over-twelve wood sash windows on the front and the six-over-six wood sash windows on other elevations have wood-panel shutters with reproduction spade-tipped strap hinges. Other features include a cornice with modillion-like blocks, jack arches over the gable-end windows, octagonal louvered gable vents, a rear wing with a gabled dormer, and a circular driveway. The county date for the house is 1979.

Integrity Assessment

The district possesses a high level of integrity of design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association. The majority of resources date to the period of significance and possess exterior integrity of design in that they retain their historic form, structure, and style. The area possesses integrity of setting in that it retains the residential character that developed during the period of significance. The majority of resources possess integrity of workmanship in that the physical evidence of the crafts involved in their construction and ornamentation remains evident. The majority of resources possess the materials that have characterized them since the end of the period of significance, though many houses have modern vinyl siding and/or replacement windows. The area as a whole conveys a sense of the particular period of time during which it was developed and gained its historic associations. The area possesses integrity of association in that it is directly linked to the historical and architectural developments that formed it.

Statement of Archaeological Potential

The historic district is closely related to the surrounding environment and landscape. Archaeological deposits and remnant landscape features such as road beds and paths, infrastructural remains related to the management of water, waste, and energy, and outbuilding foundations along with other structural remains which may be present, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the Taylor Park Historic District. Information concerning the spatial organization of yard areas and infrastructure in relationship to natural elements of the landscape can be obtained from the investigation of these features, which would be relevant to the historic context of community planning and development. In addition, the fifteenth-century American Indian archaeological site 31SR1 is located approximately a half mile from the district, and ancestral or subsequent sites associated with this community may be present in Taylor Park. Therefore, archaeological deposits may well be an important component of the significance of the district. At this time no investigation has been done to discover these deposits, but it is likely that they exist, and this should be considered in any development of the associated properties.

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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.)

- ☐ 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1925-ca. 1967

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Crews, Hall (architect)

Hines, Matt (builder)

Northup & O'Brien (architect)

Pahlmann, William (architect)

Samet, Jerome (builder)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Taylor Park Historic District, located in Mount Airy, North Carolina, is a historic neighborhood that features prominent local examples of several of the prevailing architectural styles from the 1920s through the mid-twentieth century. The district's earliest buildings are the 1925-26 Grace Moravian Church and associated ca. 1925 Crouch-Haynes House, both faced in Mount Airy granite. Among the residences built in the initial phase of Taylor Park's development is the rambling Colonial Revival house of hosiery mill executive H. Lindsey Holcomb, erected in 1934 according to a design by the Winston-Salem architectural firm of Northup and O'Brien. Slightly later is the 1937 John and Pansy Springthorpe House, which blends Tudor and Norman influences and is built of Mount Airy granite. Taylor Park is home to several early Modernist houses, including the early 1940s Hale and Nina Yokley House, a flat-roofed frame residence remodeled in the International Style in the 1960s, and the 1957 Jerome and Marilyn Samet House, a wedge-shaped residence inspired by Frank Lloyd Wright's Usonian house designs and built by Jerome Samet, who was a contractor. Period Cottage, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch houses are also represented. The Taylor Park Historic District, platted in 1925, is significant at the local level under National Register Criterion A for community planning and development as Mount Airy's earliest example of a subdivision with a curvilinear street plan and under Criterion C in the architecture area of significance for the quality and diversity of its historic architecture. The district contains several of the city's largest and most architecturally sophisticated houses from the middle decades of the twentieth century, including notable period revival style houses and several of Mount Airy's small coterie of early Modernist houses, as well as largely intact representative examples of Colonial Revival and Ranch houses, which were most prevalent during the period. The period of significance extends from 1925, the date of the neighborhood's establishment and the commencement of construction of its oldest positively dated and only non-residential building, Grace Moravian Church, to ca. 1967, the construction date of the district's last Ranch house, marking the end of the district's period of historic development. Only two houses in Taylor Park post-date 1967.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Historical Background and Community Planning and Development and Architecture Contexts

Taylor Park was laid out in 1925 on Taylor family lands located approximately a mile north of downtown Mount Airy.¹ Mount Airy businessman William Walter Burke married Lucy Belle Taylor (1881-1943), thereby gaining an interest in the land, and it is W. W. Burke who appears

¹ Surry County Plat Book 1, p. 162, Glide A-39.

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to have been most responsible for the early development of the subdivision through his firm the W. W. Burke Realty Company. The plat for the "Taylor Park Development" was drawn by civil engineer I. W. Barber and recorded with the county on June 18, 1925. A note on the plat states that the property was surveyed by Barber "just prior" to June 18. W. W. Burke afterward advertised his company as "Developers of Taylor Park, beautiful home sites reasonably priced, water and sewer service available soon, it will pay you to buy now."²

In May 1925, probably while Taylor Park was being surveyed, the Burke family sold a parcel at the northeast tip of the development to the "Board of Provincial Elders of the Southern Province of the Moravian Church, or Unitas Fratrum."³ The Mount Airy Moravian congregation, which organized in March 1925, laid the cornerstone for its church on September 13, 1925, and is reported to have completed the building the following year.⁴ The church deed listed W. W. Burke and others as the grantors. By 1937 W. W. Burke was deceased and his widow, Lucy T. Burke, was listed in his stead.⁵ In 1943, the year of Lucy's death, her and W. W.'s son, lawyer James Marion Burke (1913-88), was given power of attorney to handle sale of lots.⁶

Taylor Park and another subdivision on Mount Airy's north side, Country Club Estates, platted in 1928, developed into the community's most prestigious residential enclaves during the middle decades of the twentieth century. One reason for the success of the two subdivisions was the amenities they offered to residents. Country Club Estates fronted on the golf course of the Mount Airy Country Club, whereas Taylor Park boasted a plan with curvilinear streets incorporating a public green space, the first to be implemented in Mount Airy. The green space provides an attractive plan solution to the stream that flows through it; the Taylor Park plan responds to the stream, using it as a design feature rather than ignoring it. Another early Mount Airy subdivision was the Haymore Development in the Bannertown area, platted in May 1926, which includes a curved street that connects at each end to present-day Highway 89 but which was built up with houses considerably more modest than those erected in Taylor Park.⁷ A slightly later suburban development centered on Wrenn Avenue to the north of Taylor Park extending toward Country Club Estates and filled largely with Ranch houses and other mid- to late-twentieth-century house types. From the post-World War II period on, the number of suburban developments increased, prompting annexations that added areas to the city well beyond its pre-war limits.

Taylor Park's main entrance was apparently considered Crescent Drive, which branches off of North Main Street, one of the principal routes into downtown from the north. Crescent Drive and the streets just off of it, Howard Street and Park Avenue, were to attract the largest houses in the subdivision. Park Avenue splits into north and south branches which run parallel, the wooded swale between them serving as a public greenspace. Other parts of the subdivision, such as Grace and Marion streets and the west end of Howard Street, are more linear in character, and they

² *Mount Airy News*, January 30 and April 17, 1930.

³ Surry County Deed Book 100, p. 282.

⁴ *Mount Airy News*, March 12 and 19, 1925, and March 10, 1961; "Grace Moravian Church" (article online at the Moravian Archives website).

⁵ Surry County Deed Book 131, p. 253.

⁶ Surry County Deed Book 152, p. 392.

⁷ Surry County Plat Book 1, p. 68.

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filled with more modest residences during the post-war years. The character of the district was determined to some extent by covenants in early deeds, for example (from the deed for the Wade ca. 1950 Davis and Pattie House at 227 Grace Street): "No residential structure shall be erected or placed on any building plat which plot has an area of less than 10000 square feet nor a width of less than 75 feet at the front building set back line." Deed covenants also governed construction activity, for example from the same deed: "No dwelling costing less than \$5,000.00 shall be permitted on any lot in the tract. The ground floor area of the main structure, exclusive of one-story open porches and garages, shall be not less than 800 square feet in the case of a one-story structure, not less than 600 square feet in the case of a one and one-half, two and two and one-half story structure." Covenants such as these helped assure a minimum standard of quality for lot purchasers and sellers.⁸

The first house to be built in the district was the ca. 1925 Crouch-Haynes House at 1339 N. Main Street (SR0977), a bungalow in form and Craftsman in style. Craftsman bungalows originated in California at the beginning of the twentieth century and spread nationwide in the century's second and third decades. The Crouch-Haynes House is a story-and-a-half high—bungalows were by definition less than two stories, although some had two-story popups—and its front porch is Craftsman in character, with tapered square wood columns on a stone railing. The house is notable for its size and facing almost entirely in light gray Mount Airy granite. Other features, such as a large gabled dormer on the front and a shed dormer across the back, wood-shingle dormer and porch gable sheathing, and an assortment of window sash configurations, are common Craftsman bungalow features, though not definitive of the style or form. With its stone exterior and other intact features the Crouch-Haynes House is one of Mount Airy's preeminent Craftsman bungalows, comparable to the ca. 1925 Sam and Ada Hennis House (SR0284) at 215 E. Lebanon in the Lebanon Hill Historic District (NR 2020).

The Crouch-Haynes House was the first and last Craftsman bungalow to be built in the district. Though Craftsman bungalows are common elsewhere in Mount Airy, the nature and timing of development in Taylor Park favored other styles and house types. Development was light in the 1920s and 1930s, amounting to only two buildings in the 1920s and six in the 1930s. The Great Depression probably explains slow development during the 1930s, though some of the district's largest and most sophisticated houses were built during the decade. (Other, as-yet-unknown factors would explain the picture in the 1920s.) Construction boomed in the 1940s. The first half of the decade coincided with World War II, but even so five houses date or are believed to date to the 1940-45 period. (Most house dates are circa dates.) An additional twenty-one houses were built during the remainder of the decade, ten alone in 1948. Construction activity remained strong during the 1950s as post-war prosperity continued. Thirty-four houses were built during the 1950s. Seven houses were built in the 1960s. Among the district's houses are three, at 333, 336, and 337 Marion, that are nearly identical in basic form, suggesting they were built as spec houses.

Representative of the district's early stylistic development is the 1934 Lindsey Holcomb House at 1201 Crescent Drive (SR0974), built for a hosiery mill executive to a design by the Winston-

⁸ Surry County Deed Book 156, p. 277.

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Salem architectural firm of Northup and O'Brien. The house was a harbinger of the high-end residential construction that was to become common in the neighborhood in subsequent years, with its two-story height, brick-veneer construction, and side-gable form. It is also an example of the Colonial Revival style, which evoked the classically-derived architecture of the colonial and early national periods and which was one of the most popular "eclectic" period revival styles of the years between the world wars. But whereas most Colonial Revival houses of the period were symmetrical, the Holcomb House has an asymmetrical composition intended to give it an accretive appearance, as though it had grown over the years with "additions" of different sizes and orientations to the two-story core. The effect is reinforced by the use of broken bricks that project randomly from the façade to create a time-worn appearance. Other features are more typical of the Colonial Revival style, such as the classical front entry surround adorned with dentils and a broken pediment with a center urn. The Taylor Park Historic District has a notable concentration of sophisticated Colonial Revival houses (more are discussed below), a small group that is nonetheless more numerous than other small concentrations, such as the classical/colonial houses a few blocks south of Taylor Park on the 1000 block of N. Main in the Lebanon Hill Historic District (NR 2020) and several on Cherry Street in the Mount Airy Historic District (NR 1985) including the manorial ca. 1930 Edward C. Ashby House at 302 Cherry (SR0388), which like the Holcomb House was a design of Northup and O'Brien.

In 1937, John Springthorpe Sr. and his wife, Pansy Violet Jackson Springthorpe, took a different tack with the construction of their medieval-influenced house at 218 N. Park Avenue (SR0272). The elder Springthorpe came to Mount Airy from Larchmont, New York, to run a knitwear factory, and his son John Jr. thinks it is possible his parents modeled their Mount Airy house on a residence they had seen in New York. (A later, Colonial Revival house they built in Surry County outside of Mount Airy was modeled on an illustration Pansy saw in an encyclopedia).⁹ The dominant feature of the two-story house is an entry tower with a high-pitched, flared octagonal roof, a vertical accent characteristic of the Norman style, one of the less common eclectic styles of the period. The Norman style, which evoked the rambling farmhouse and chateau architecture of the north of France (another name for the style is French Eclectic), was closely related to the more common Tudor Revival style, the heir to the residential Gothic Revival style of the nineteenth century and the main alternative to the classical/colonial approach during the first half of the twentieth century. The Springthorpe House is constructed of local quarryfaced granite, which in combination with its tower and irregular massing reinforced the medieval castle-like appearance. Other features play a supporting role. A profusion of hipped, gabled, and segmental dormers sprout from the hipped main roof and its offshoots. Portions of the second story are jettied and have false half-timbering with either brackets or pendant knobs underneath. Various angled bay windows and a stone porch with round-arched openings round out the picturesque ensemble.

The Springthorpe House, though it was a grand residence on a par with the Holcomb House, was not a trendsetter as few medieval-influenced houses were built in Mount Airy after it. The Colonial Revival style was to prove far more popular during the subdivision's early years. Across Howard Street from the Holcomb House is the ca. 1938 Oscar and Mary Yokley House at

⁹ John Springthorpe Jr., personal communication with the author, 2018.

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1205 Crescent Drive (SR1349). The brickwork of the two-story house has an irregular, weathered quality, which like the rough brickwork of the Holcomb House was meant to make the house appear older than it is. Also like the Holcomb House, the Yokley House is asymmetrical, with the entry at the far right in a slightly-projecting gable-fronted wing, although the Yokley House has balanced one-story gabled wings at the sides of the two-story main section. The left-hand wing is a porch with fluted Doric columns and a pedimented gable, and like other sections of the house it has a modillion cornice, a sophisticated element along with the columns and pediment.

Many of the subdivision's Colonial Revival houses are two stories in height. Some of the more architecturally sophisticated examples include the ca. 1941 Leonard-Smith House at 216 Howard Street (SR0938), built during the pre-war and early war mobilization associated with World War II, which has a semi-circular porch with smooth Doric columns, a dentil cornice, and a decorative metal roof balustrade; the ca. 1948 Donald C. Rector House 215 Howard Street (SR0274), which has a two-story pedimented portico with monumental Doric columns; the ca. 1949 Charles L. Sykes House at 305 Marion Street (SR1394), also with a semi-circular porch; and the ca. 1956 William K. Woltz House at 232 S. Park Avenue (SR1411), which like the Holcomb House has a composite façade, with a brick left-hand part and a sided right-hand part with a brick gable end. An unusual variation on the two-story form is the ca. 1952 Robert A. George House at 217 S. Park Avenue (SR1410) which has a distinctive form with a split-foyer plan that features the entry midway between the raised basement lower level and the full upper level. The split-foyer form was to become more common in suburbia during the 1960s and 1970s.

The Colonial Revival style was also well suited for smaller dwellings of one-story or story-and-a-half height. The ca. 1937 R. Posey Jones House at 1202 Crescent Drive (SR1348) distills many of the features of grander colonial houses into its compact story-and-a-half form, such as gabled dormers, a large front bay window and pedimented entry, a gable-end wing with an engaged porch with segmental-arched spans, and a balancing, though smaller, wing on the opposite gable end. The house occupies the wedge-shaped lot between Crescent Drive and North Main Street at the entrance to the subdivision, and its prominent site magnifies its architectural presence. The majority of smaller Colonial Revival houses are brick-veneered, but a few opt for other materials. They include the late 1940s Lucien and Beatrice Wrenn House at 316 Grace Street (SR0986), which has richly colored coursed sandstone rubble facing, a change from the cool effect of the more commonly used local granite, and the ca. 1940 J. Marion Burke House at 228 Grace Street (SR1367), which has later aluminum siding and stone facing.

The smaller houses include examples of what are known in North Carolina as the Period Cottage and Minimal Traditional styles, which were most popular in the district from the late 1930s to the early 1950s. (Period Cottages tended to be earlier in the period and Minimal Traditional houses later.) The Period Cottage style evoked the eclectic styles that were in turn evocations of various historical and exotic architectural traditions, and houses in the style were generally smaller and more modestly and generically detailed than the houses they emulated. Most Period Cottages in Mount Airy (and elsewhere in North Carolina) referenced the Tudor Revival style, as illustrated by the ca. 1948 George E. Rives House at 324 Marion Street (SR1399), a story-and-a-

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half brick-veneered dwelling that is the district's only instance of the style, albeit a notable, fully expressed rendition. Nested front gables highlight the facade. One gabled front projection contains the entry in a round-arched, stepped recess with a batten door with a small window. Next to the entry is a brick chimney with a single slightly convex paved shoulder. All of these features are Tudor Revival borrowings.

The Minimal Traditional style was akin to the Period Cottage style in that it represented a more affordable "builder" version of costlier houses of the era, but it was less overtly stylistic and its simple boxy gabled forms in some cases may have been influenced by early versions of the Ranch style. The style's mid-century popularity is evident in the numerous Minimal Traditional houses in Taylor Park. An example of a Ranch-like Minimal Traditional house is the ca. 1951 Leon C. Ricker House at 336 Howard Street (SR1389), which has the simple rectangular form of a Ranch but is boxier and the roof is steeper. Minimal Traditional houses also existed on a continuum with Period Cottages, as illustrated by the ca. 1947 D. Adolphus Robertson House at 308 Grace Street (SR1370), which has nested front gables and a front chimney with asymmetrical stepped shoulders.

Despite the minimal moniker, Minimal Traditional houses could be relatively sophisticated and could reference multiple styles. The 1937 Pinckney A. Tyndall House (SR1361), for example, has Colonial Revival, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch characteristics and porch brackets that suggest Tudor Revival influence. The Tyndall House is one of the few houses in the district for which the builder is known: Matt Hines. The house was described at the time of its construction as a seven-room "bungalow"—meaning its snug one-story form—finished with "face brick," a reference to its brick veneer.¹⁰

The Ranch style made its first tentative appearance in the district in the late 1930s, as noted in the example of the Tyndall House above, but in the 1950s it came to dominate most small-scale residential construction. Like the bungalow form, the Ranch form saw its earliest development in California where it grew out of the unpretentious one-story ranch- and farmhouses of the state. Ranch was a house style but it was also a house type, one-story by definition with a low-pitched hip or side-gable roof and an overall horizontal, linear form. It could take on the trappings of other styles, and in Mount Airy those were either Colonial Revival or Modernist. The initial popularity of the Ranch style coincided with the post-World War II building boom in Mount Airy and elsewhere and hence it is relatively common in the suburban developments of the era. Taylor Park has a significant concentration of the houses, as does the as-yet-unsurveyed Wrenn Avenue neighborhood and other neighborhoods to the north and northeast of Taylor Park. Another concentration including several sophisticated examples of the Ranch style is found in the Country Club Estates Historic District (NR 2020), which like Taylor Park was platted in the 1920s but mostly filled out after World War II.

Of the subdivision's Colonial Revival-influenced Ranch houses, one of the most sophisticated is the ca. 1950 William H. Carter House at 311 Howard Street (SR1380). The house is a series of side-gable forms laid end to end, the wings on the ends slightly lower than the midsection, with a

¹⁰ *Mount Airy News*, November 18, 1937.

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slightly projecting gable-fronted wing near the middle containing the main entry. The front windows are grouped in twos, threes, and fours, a banded effect that recalls Arts and Crafts houses of the early twentieth century. The Colonial Revival accents are economical but effective: a fluted entry surround with a broken pediment with an urn and, in the gable above, a circular window. More decorative in treatment is the ca. 1948 John B. Mitchell House at 1309 Crescent Drive (SR1351), which is distinguished by slate-shingled gabled and hipped wings, dentil cornices, and a recessed corner entry porch with decorative metal supports. A curving driveway paved in herringbone-pattern brick connects the house to the street.

Taylor Park's first Ranch houses were roughly contemporaneous with the subdivision's first Modernist houses, described below, and they could take on characteristics of Modernist architecture. One example is the William E. Merritt Jr. House at 109 Grace Street (SR1357), which features a heavy projecting stone or PermaStone (synthetic stone) entry surround flanked by small rectangular glass-block windows. Glass block, a popular material at mid-century, also fills a large window to the left and appears in the basement windows. The ca. 1953 Charles H. Randleman House at 305 S. Park Avenue (SR1412) is broken into five distinct projecting and setback sections sided alternately in brick veneer, unpainted board-and-batten, and unpainted weatherboard siding. The linear form of the 1966 Penny and Nancy Pendergraft House at 1301 N. Main Street (SR0973) is punctuated by a prow-gable and associated window wall.

Modernism, known for its general avoidance of ornamentation and historical reference, was apparently introduced to Mount Airy domestic architecture by the 1939 W. Guy Bondurant House at 203 W. Lebanon Street (SR0280), located a few blocks south of Taylor Park.¹¹ The Bondurant House is Moderne, characterized by blocky flat-roofed massing, rounded corners, and striped accents. The ca. 1950 Jim Johnson House at 112 Grace (SR0988) is Moderne, with curved corners around the front entry, but Taylor Park's first Modernist house is earlier: the 1942 Hale and Nina Yokley House at 224 Howard Street (SR0273). According to research by current owner Winston Folger Kobe, the Yokleys were assisted in the design of the house by Winston-Salem architect Hall Crews. The original two-story frame core of the house has weatherboard siding and a shallow-pitched hip roof that appears almost flat. The house was remodeled in 1965 according to a design by the New York City architectural firm of William Pahlmann which resulted in the current International Style appearance.¹² John Hale Yokley Sr. was a furniture executive and the house has interior features reflecting that association such as sliding rosewood doors that divide the living and dining rooms.

The overall effect of the ca. 1950 Wade and Pattie Davis House at 227 Grace Street (SR1004) suggests the influence of Modernist architect Frank Lloyd Wright. The one-story brick-veneered house has an overhanging flat roof and multiple metal-framed corner windows, common Modernist features of the period, but the central brick chimney mass was a hallmark of Wright's Usonian house designs of the 1930s-1950s period, which were popularized by the media and

¹¹ Laura A. W. Phillips, *Simple Treasures: The Architectural Legacy of Surry County* (Mount Airy, N.C.: Surry County Historical Society, 1987), 152; J. Daniel Pezzoni, "Mount Airy Architectural Survey Update Final Report" (2018), 12.

¹² Winston Folger Kobe, research on the Hale and Nina Yokley House.

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widely emulated. The Usonian houses expressed such Wrightian themes as central chimneys, window bands, use of natural materials, and complex geometric plan elements, but they were generally simpler than Wright's showcase designs (houses like the 1935 Fallingwater in Pennsylvania) and were intended to fit the budgets of middle-class homebuilders. Usonian influence is also apparent in the design of the ca. 1957 Jerome and Marilyn Samet House at 335 Grace Street (SR1031). The house, which was built by Jerome Samet, a local contractor, has an arresting wedge-shaped form with narrow window bands under the deeply overhanging roof. Textured buff-colored brick walls, an entry in a plate glass window wall, and an atrium are other features.

As noted above, a number of the district's Ranch houses are Modernist in character. The Modernist ca. 1957 Valeria J. Shuford House at 300 Howard Street (SR1378), though not a Ranch house per se, has Ranch affinities such as a one-story form and a low-pitched and deeply overhanging hip roof. Its window-wall entry recalls the Samet House and is also a feature of the ca. 1960 James F. Elder House at 312 Howard Street (SR1381), an example of the Split Level house form with the main living space on an intermediate level staggered between the second-story sleeping area and a basement garage level. In the Elder House the window-wall entry occurs at the hinge point between the two-story section and the intermediate level, which is set at an angle to it. The sweeping intersection rooflines of the house are a dramatic feature. Another Modernist house, the ca. 1953 Dennis W. Moody House at 317 Marion Street (SR1397), is superficially similar to the Split Level form in that it has abutting one- and two-story sections, but the one-story section is not intermediate to the second story¹³. The Moody House has such features as a recessed corner with the projecting roof eave supported by a row of two-by-four posts and a front window with a decorative wood-framed screen.

The late 1940s and 1950s represented the most active period of construction in the district. Development tapered off in the 1960s, with seven houses built during the decade. Except for the aforementioned Elder House, these 1960s residences were Ranch houses, typically of modest character. The last house to be built during the historic period was the ca. 1967 H. C. Vaughan House at 1325 N. Main Street (SR1393), a Colonial Revival Ranch house. Only two houses were built in the district after the historic period. These houses, one dated ca. 1979 and the other ca. 1988, are Colonial Revival in style.

¹³ The second story may be an early addition to the house, though most evidence points to the house being built in its entirety in one construction phase.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Surry County deed, GIS (Geographical Information System), and plat records. Surry County Courthouse, Dobson, N.C., and online.

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 # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
____ Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): SR1106

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 55.23 acres

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Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 36.517808 | Longitude: -80.610373 |
| 2. Latitude: 36.516878 | Longitude: -80.604163 |
| 3. Latitude: 36.513673 | Longitude: -80.607011 |
| 4. Latitude: 36.513799 | Longitude: -80.611903 |
| 5. Latitude: 36.516441 | Longitude: -80.613923 |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries are indicated on the 1:200-scale map that accompanies the nomination.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries encompass the area platted as the Taylor Park Development in 1925 minus small peripheral areas on Lebanon and N. Main streets that have lost integrity. The boundaries include the house at 308 Wrenn Avenue which is historically associated with the district.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: J. Daniel Pezzoni
organization: Landmark Preservation Associates
street & number: 6 Houston St.
city or town: Lexington state: Virginia zip code: 24450
e-mail: gilespezzoni@rockbridge.net
telephone: (540) 464-5315

Taylor Park Historic District

Name of Property

date: November 28, 2020

Surry Co., N. C.

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Name of Property: Taylor Park Historic District

City or Vicinity: Mount Airy County: Surry State: North Carolina

Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni Date Photographed: November 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 1202 Crescent Drive with 1201 Crescent Drive in the background, view facing southwest. Photo 1 of 14.

Date Photographed: November 2018

Park area at intersection of Park Avenue and Grace Street, view facing east. Photo 2 of 14.

Date Photographed: November 2018

North side of 300 block of Marion Street, view facing west. Photo 3 of 14.

Date Photographed: February 2018

1339 N. Main St., view facing southwest. Photo 4 of 14.

Date Photographed: November 2018

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1315 Crescent Dr., view facing southwest. Photo 5 of 14.

Date Photographed: January 2019

1205 Crescent Dr., view facing northwest. Photo 6 of 14.

Date Photographed: November 2018

218 N. Park Ave., view facing north. Photo 7 of 14.

Date Photographed: November 2018

224 Howard St., view facing north. Photo 8 of 14.

Date Photographed: December 2018

335 Grace St., view facing north. Photo 9 of 14.

Date Photographed: November 2018

1210 Crescent Dr., view facing east. Photo 10 of 14.

Date Photographed: November 2018

312 Howard St., view facing north. Photo 11 of 14.

Date Photographed: February 2018

Grace Moravian Church, 1401 N. Main St., view facing northwest. Photo 12 of 14.

Date Photographed: November 2018

210 Grace St., view facing north. Photo 13 of 14.

Date Photographed:

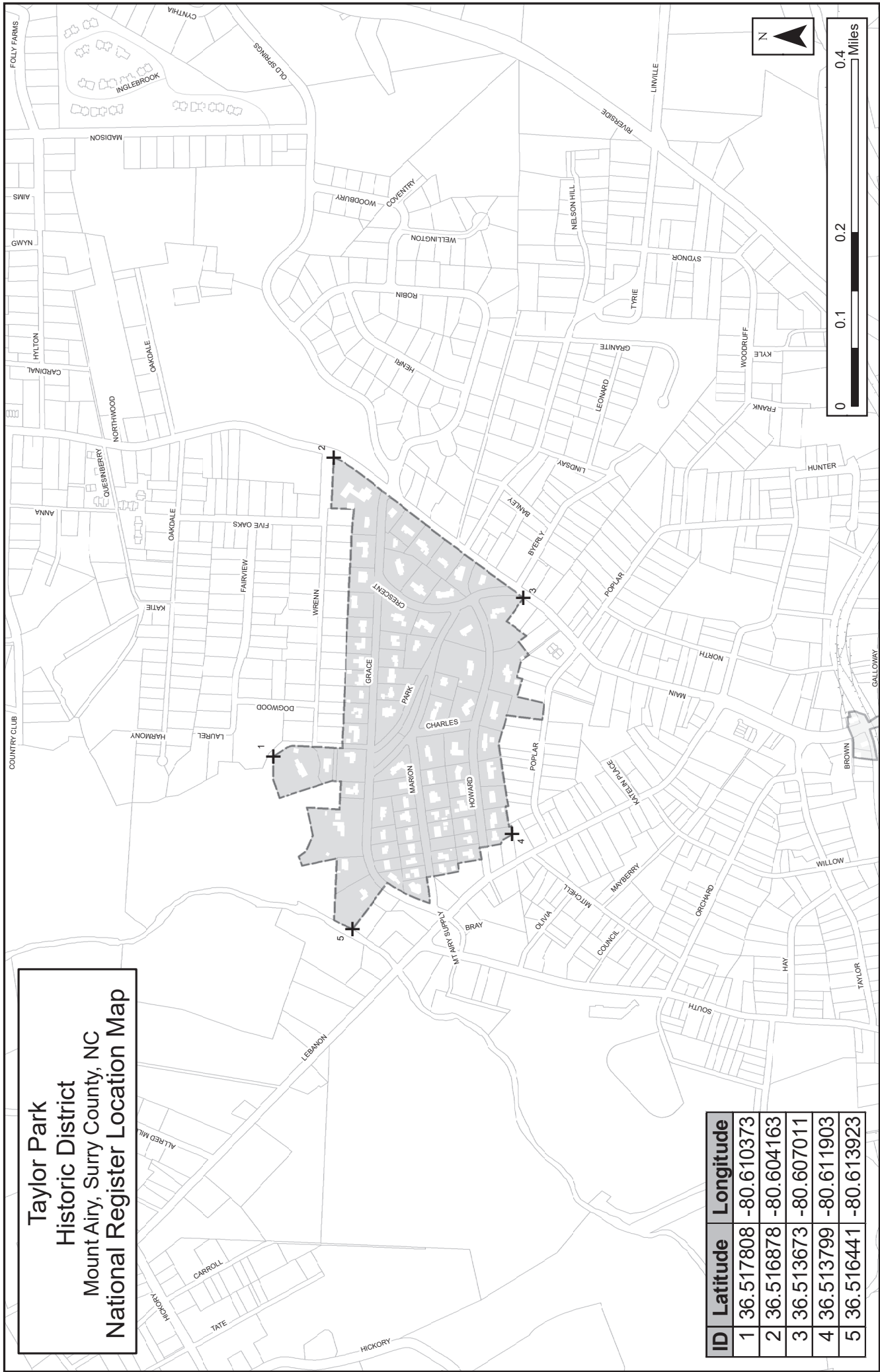
308 Wrenn Ave., view facing northeast. Photo 14 of 14.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Taylor Park Historic District Mount Airy, Surry County, NC National Register Location Map

ID	Latitude	Longitude
1	36.517808	-80.610373
2	36.516878	-80.604163
3	36.513673	-80.607011
4	36.513799	-80.611903
5	36.516441	-80.613923



Taylor Park
Historic District
Mount Airy, Surry County, NC
National Register Boundary Map

ID	Latitude	Longitude
1	36.517808	-80.610373
2	36.516878	-80.604163
3	36.513673	-80.607011
4	36.513799	-80.611903
5	36.516441	-80.613923

C - Contributing
N - Non-Contributing
VL - Vacant Lot
Proposed Historic District

* Triangular markers indicate the number and direction of view of the nomination photos.

