

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

**Mount Airy Historic District (Boundary Increase II)**

Mount Airy, Surry County, SR1108, Listed 4/27/2021

Nomination by J. Daniel Pezzoni, Landmark Preservation Associates

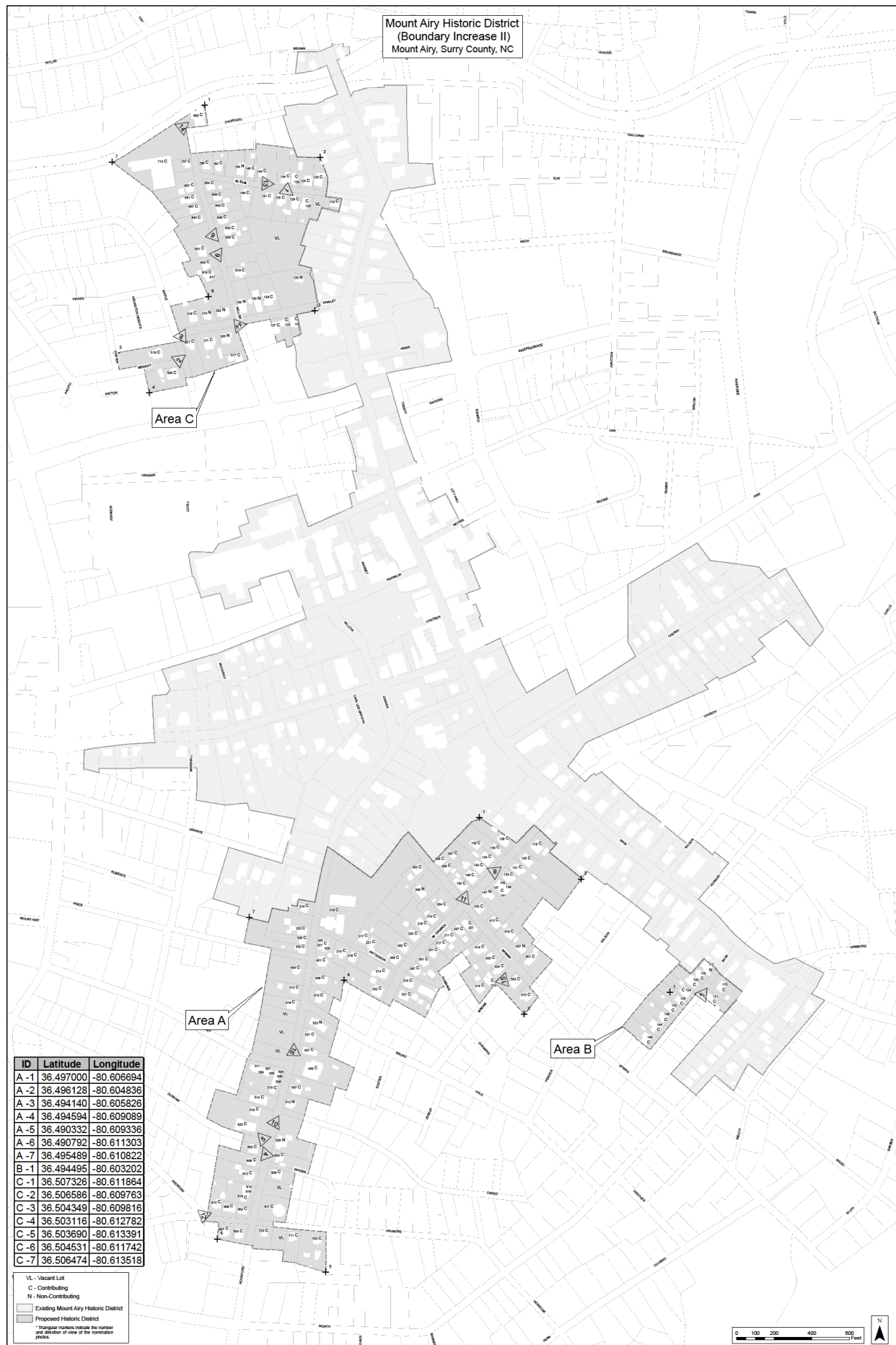
Photographs by J. Daniel Pezzoni, June 2018



519 Maple St., view facing west.



600 block W. Elm St. (east side), view facing northeast.



Mount Airy Historic District (Boundary Increase II) 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: Mount Airy Historic District (Boundary Increase II)

Other names/site number: SR1108

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 portions of Bank St., Broad St., W. Church St., Durham St., W. Elm St., Hadley St., E. & W. Haymore St., Maiden Ln., N. Main St., Maple St., Merritt St., Patterson Ave., Price St., Rawley Ave., Rockford St., Spring St., and Willow St.

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Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A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

☐

##### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)

☐

District

☒

Site

☐



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Structure

☐

Object

☐

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
171	27	buildings
0	0	sites
6	14	structures
1	0	objects
178	41	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: multiple dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

INDUSTRY: manufacturing facility

RELIGION: religious facility

COMMERCE: department store

INDUSTRY: waterworks

GOVERNMENT: fire station

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

INDUSTRY: manufacturing facility

RELIGION: religious facility

INDUSTRY: waterworks

GOVERNMENT: fire station

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Italianate

Queen Anne

Colonial Revival

Tudor Revival

Craftsman

Ranch Style

Other: Modernist

Other: Period Cottage

Other: Minimal Traditional

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD; BRICK; STONE; METAL; ASPHALT;  
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.)

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### Summary Paragraph

The Mount Airy Historic District (Boundary Increase II) adds 219 resources and approximately 65 acres to the existing Mount Airy Historic District (NRHP 1985) in the city of Mount Airy, Surry County, North Carolina. At the time of listing in 1985, the district encompassed 248 primary resources, to which thirteen resources were added by a boundary increase in 2012. This, the second boundary increase, is the result of a city-wide survey conducted in 2018 that identified areas and individual resources that appeared to be eligible for registration. The current boundary increase encompasses three expansion areas labeled A through C on the boundary map. Streets in the various areas of the boundary increase include all or portions of Bank Street, Broad Street, West Church Street, Durham Street, West Elm Street, Hadley Street, East and West Haymore Street, Maiden Lane, Maple Street, Merritt Street, Patterson Avenue, Price Street, Rawley Avenue, Rockford Street, Spring Street, and Willow Street.

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## Narrative Description

The boundary increase area is primarily residential in character with houses in the Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Craftsman, Period Cottage, Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Modernist styles. The oldest surviving building is the Italianate-style L. Shell Siceloff House at 519 Maple (SR0310), dated ca. 1889. A few other buildings appear to date to the 1890s and ca. 1900 but the majority date to the 1910s to ca. 1950 with seven buildings dating or believed to date to the 1960s, culminating with the construction of the Modernist Rockford Street Fire Station at 439 Rockford (SR1040) in 1969. A rough count is as follows:

Before 1920: 40 buildings (33 appear to date to the 1910s)  
1920s: 57 buildings  
1930s: 6 buildings  
1940s: 22 buildings  
1950s: 10 buildings  
1960s: 7 buildings  
1970s and later: 4 buildings

The count reflects the expansion of development beyond Mount Airy's earlier neighborhoods, into the areas that constitute the boundary increase, during the 1910s and 1920s, a fall-off in construction during the economically depressed 1930s, the resumption of construction during the prosperous second half of the 1940s, and a tapering off during the 1950s and 1960s as undeveloped lots became scarcer and development in Mount Airy shifted to more peripheral suburbs.

Each of the three expansion areas of the boundary increase adjoin the existing Mount Airy Historic District which remains, as it was when listed, an area of architectural and historical significance with good integrity (confirmed by re-survey in 2018). Other areas adjoining the boundary increase are generally historic in character but are excluded due to having lesser integrity. The topography of the three areas is gently rolling, except for the west end of Area C which has steeper terrain. Elevations typically range between 1,040 and 1,100 feet above sea level. The highest elevations, such as a ridge at the junction of Maple Street and Rawley Avenue and the knoll at the south end of Area A on which is located the Rockford Street Tank water tower, are around 1,120 feet above sea level. An unnamed intermittent branch that flows into the Ararat River crosses Area A and is probably the source of the name of one of the streets in the area, Spring Street. Precipitation in this area and in Area B flows into this branch. Rockford Street, which forms the north-south spine of Area A, partly follows a ridge, with precipitation on its east side flowing into the unnamed branch and on its west side flowing into Lovills Creek, a branch of the Ararat River. Precipitation in Area C flows into Lovills Creek.

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For the 219 resources in the boundary increase, the ratio of contributing resources is 81 percent. The ratio of contributing primary resources is 90 percent (the 147 primary resources—the principal resources on their parcels—include the apartment block at 305-311 Hadley, which though treated as a secondary resource in the inventory is technically a primary resource, and the network of retaining walls). Four primary resources are classified as non-contributing on account of age (they date to the 1970s or later, after the period of significance), a relatively small number.

The majority of resources are houses (single-family dwellings), and of these the majority are frame construction. Historic cladding materials and exterior finishes include weatherboard, wood shingle, stucco, and brick veneer. Weatherboard and brick veneer remained popular after World War II, joined by aluminum and asbestos siding. The most common modern replacement cladding material is vinyl (approximately sixty resources are vinyl-sided). Roofs, which are generally gabled or hipped in form, were generally sheathed with asphalt 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. The houses of the boundary increase are generally smaller than the houses in the existing historic district.

The rolling topography of the boundary increase area sometimes permitted homebuilders to construct basements with one or more fully revealed elevations, or in less extreme cases reveals sections of foundation wall. Grade changes also inspired the construction of retaining walls which were typically built of local granite but sometimes brick and concrete. Sidewalks and driveways are common streetscape features and shade trees and plantings are common in yards. The character of some of these elements, especially retaining walls, suggest they date to the historic period. This network of stone, brick, and concrete retaining walls is counted as one contributing structure.

Historically, the boundary increase was largely residential in character with scattered buildings of other function, notably churches, small textile mills, a neighborhood store, a fire station, and a water tower. A few multi-family dwellings and small apartment houses were built. Rawley Avenue, which is close to a collection of banks at the north end of the downtown, has seen a number of house-to-business conversions in recent decades. A few modern parking lots have been created in the boundary increase. Garages, carports, and sheds represent the majority of secondary resources, and most secondary resources date to the period of significance. Garages and sheds typically date to the historic period whereas the majority of carports are post-historic.

### *Inventory Key*

The inventory is organized numerically by street number beginning with Bank Street and proceeding through Willow Street. Headings list the address, the generic or historic property name, date, and contributing status. Dates are either exact or approximate, the latter indicated by



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the abbreviation ca. for circa (Latin for “about”). Circa dates are determined by historic maps and other historic sources and by stylistic clues. Data on the Surry County Geographical Information System (GIS) website list construction dates for buildings. 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 status of a resource as either contributing or non-contributing to the historic character of the boundary increase is noted. Most resources are buildings but there are also a number of structures (carports are common structures) and a single contributing object, a street sign post. There are no resources classified as sites in the boundary area.

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. City directories were consulted to determine early owners/occupants. Sources of historical information such as maps and city directories are not individually noted in the inventory, although other historic sources generally are, and 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 to be more approximate. Early outbuildings such as garages typically appear on Sanborn maps, aiding in their dating, but often form, material, style, and evidence of wear are the main indicators of approximate outbuilding dates.

The following individuals provided information on the properties noted:

Nancy Davis (126 and 221 Rawley)  
Brian Helton (141 W. Elm)  
Steven Marshall (135 W. Elm)  
Earlene McHone (519 Maple)  
Beth Montgomery (509 Maple and 221 Rawley)

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Joe Walter Simmons (144 Bank)

George Speight (210 Broad, 134 W. Church, 150 W. Church, 153 W. Church,  
201 W. Church, 420 Spring)

John Springthorpe (713-715 Willow)

Andy Utt (611 Rockford)

Becky York (210 Patterson)

### *Inventory*

#### **112 Bank Street. John H. Ledford House. Ca. 1915. SR1197. Non-contributing building.**

One-story house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled triple-A roof. The front porch was enclosed in the late twentieth century (or possibly the early twenty-first) with multiple one-over-one windows and T-111-type siding. The entry at the center of the enclosure has sidelights and a door with a diamond-shaped window pane. Other features include an interior brick chimney, a brick foundation, replacement windows, and an attached metal carport at the front south corner. The address was formerly 109 Bank. John H. Ledford was listed at the address in 1949, according to a city directory of that year. The county date for the house is 1920, however no house appears at the location on the 1929 Sanborn map. The form of the house suggests it dates before 1929 and probably before 1920, therefore it may be that the house was moved to its current location from elsewhere, possibly South Main Street, as was the case for the nearby house at 144 Bank.

#### **115 Bank Street. Orie A. Gwyn House. Ca. 1930. SR1109. Contributing building.**

Story-and-a-half house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled triple-A roof. The stretcher-bond brick is laid with irregular zigzag vertical lines of purplish brick as a decorative treatment. The front entry porch and a porch at the north end have two-stage square brick pillars with sloping mortar on top of the steps between the stages, another unusual decorative effect. The back part of the side porch has been enclosed with a brick-walled room. Soldier courses are used as window lintels, as a water table, and as a band between the lower and upper stories. An exterior brick chimney rises on the north and there is also an interior brick flue. The foundation is large bricks or tile block. Other features include Craftsman four-over-one wood sash windows, a replacement front door, a modern octagonal window in the front gable, and a dentil cornice. The address was formerly 110 Bank. Orie A. Gwyn was listed at the address in 1949, according to a city directory of that year. Mrs. Naomi O. Gwyn lived at the address in 1962.

##### **a. Garage. Ca. 1930. Contributing building.**

Garage of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with a shed roof and sliding tongue-and-groove doors.

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**116 Bank Street. James M. Frye House. Ca. 1925. SR0957. Contributing building.**

This handsome gable-fronted Craftsman bungalow has porch columns and other building components made of Mount Airy granite. The gabled front porch has the columns at each end, with Doric capitals and slightly tapered shafts. Two more support a porte cochere on the left side of the house. Granite is used for the heavy front porch railing and its bulbous vasiform balusters, for bracket supports on the corners, for door and window lintels, and for window sills. The granite detail complements the rockfaced concrete block construction of the story-and-a-half house, which switches to wood-shingled frame construction in the front gable of the composite-shingled front-gable roof (the porch gable also has wood-shingle sheathing). Other features include novelty vinyl siding on the room above the porte cochere, eight-over-one windows, and triangular gable brackets. The address was formerly 111 Bank. The house was built in the 1920s; it does not appear on the 1922 Sanborn map but is present in 1929. In 1949 the house was occupied by James M. Frye of the J. M. Frye Wholesale Company. A barber named Tatum lived here.

**120 Bank Street. Erastus F. Poore House. Ca. 1925. SR0958. Contributing building.**

This one-story Craftsman bungalow was built in the 1920s, between 1922 and 1929. Its engaged front porch has the basic Craftsman arrangement of supports on pedestals, but the supports and pedestals are somewhat unusual. At the ends are tapered square posts on tall brick pedestals with decoratively indented bricks or brick-shaped concrete blocks at the top. In the middle are lower brick pedestals with molded concrete caps and slender colonnettes. The gable end over the porch has wood-shingle cladding and a louvered rectangular vent. The front entry has a transom and sidelights divided into square and rectangular panes in the Craftsman fashion. The windows are also Craftsman, with four-over-one sashes. Other features include novelty weatherboard siding, an exterior brick chimney, exposed rafter ends, and a shallow gabled projection on the east side elevation. A garage, now gone, stood behind the house in the 1920s. The address was formerly 113 Bank. Erastus F. Poore was listed at the address in 1949, according to a city directory of that year.

**123 Bank Street. John H. Belton House. Ca. 1928. SR1110. Contributing building.**

One-story Craftsman bungalow of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof and a gable-front wing at the west end of the main facade. The front porch occupying the recess created by the wing has decorative metal supports and a metal railing. The foundation is constructed of rockfaced concrete block. An exterior brick chimney with stepped shoulders rises on the north side and there are two interior brick flues. Other features include four-over-one wood sash windows, a French door front entry, vertical v-seam tongue-and-groove sheathing in the front gables, and decorative rafter ends in the house and porch eaves. The address was formerly 112 Bank. John H. Belton was listed at the address in 1949, according to a city directory of that year. The address 121 appears on the house.

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**124 Bank Street. R. E. Allen House. Ca. 1925. SR0959. Contributing building.**

A hip roof engages the porch on the front of this one-story Craftsman bungalow, which was built between 1922 and 1929. The porch has square wood posts with decorative blocks under their caps. The posts stand on wood-shingled pedestals which are joined by a wood-shingled railing. The roof has hipped projections on the sides, a hipped dormer on the front, and a brick flue. The novelty weatherboard siding is original although the one-over-one windows are replacements. The address was formerly 115 Bank. R. E. Allen was listed at the address in 1949, according to a city directory of that year.

a. Garage. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

Gable-fronted frame garage with novelty weatherboard siding (possibly vinyl) and replacement hinged doors of stained wood.

**128 Bank Street. Josie M. Turner House. Ca. 1930. SR1111. Contributing building.**

One-story Craftsman house of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The front porch has modern turned posts and balusters. A wing on the north side, lower than the rest of the house, may be an addition. Other features include a parged foundation, Craftsman three-over-one wood sash windows and replacement windows, a wood and glass panel door, and an interior concrete block flue. The house has a concrete tire strip driveway. The address was formerly 117 Bank. Josie M. Turner was listed at the address in 1962, according to a city directory of that year.

**132 Bank Street. Hester S. Smith House. Ca. 1948. SR1112. Contributing building.**

Story-and-a-half Minimal Traditional house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. There are two gabled dormers on the front of the roof and the front porch has turned posts that may be from another house and a modern wood balustrade. There are two interior brick flues and the exterior brick chimney on the south end has paved shoulders. Other features include a replacement front door, three-over-one wood sash windows and some replacement windows, a brick foundation, and a narrow side-gabled wing on the south side with a separate entry (with a wood and glass panel door) and entry porch. The address was formerly 121 Bank. Mrs. Hester S. Smith was listed at the address in 1949, according to a city directory of that year.

**138 Bank Street. Huston L. Simmons House. Ca. 1948. SR1113. Contributing building.**

One-story Minimal Traditional house of aluminum-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. A front-gabled centered projection contains the front entry with a v-seam batten door with diagonally ascending window panes. On the north gable end is a bay window and on the south gable end is a porch with square wood columns and aluminum awnings. The rear ell has a north-side entry with a gablet supported by cased triangular brackets.

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Other features include eight-over-eight wood sash windows, a granite foundation, a granite and concrete landing in front of the entry, and interior brick flues. Low concrete block retaining wall runs along the south property line. The address was formerly 123 Bank. Huston L. Simmons was listed at the address in 1949, according to a city directory of that year.

a. Garage. Late 20<sup>th</sup> c. Non-contributing building.

Frame one-bay garage with a composite-shingled front-gable roof, T-111-type siding, and a replacement garage door.

**144 Bank Street. Joel W. Simmons House. Ca. 1925. SR0961. Contributing building.**

This one-story gable-fronted Craftsman bungalow once stood on the east side of South Main Street between Korner and Bank streets where it first appears between the 1922 and 1929 Sanborn maps. In 1949 it was occupied by James B. Combs. The location was needed for the construction of the Gulf Pride Service Station (711 S. Main) and in the 1950s or early 1960s the house was offered for sale. Joel Walter Simmons purchased it for \$1,200 and paid a crew working for the state highway department to move it to its current location on Bank Street.

The house is sheathed with novelty weatherboard siding and has wood-shingle cladding in the front gable and asphalt-shingle roofing. Shingles also clad two side gables and the gable of the front porch, which like the main house gable has a lattice vent at the apex. The porch has tapered wood posts on pedestals with a weatherboard railing between the pedestals. The pedestals, foundation, and a rectangular chimney on the left side elevation were all built of brick at the time the house was moved. The chimney is flanked by small, high, four-over-one wood sash windows; the other windows of the house, which are larger, have the same sash arrangement. The front door is a replacement. A back corner porch is now enclosed.

a. Carport. Ca. 1960. Contributing structure.

Carport with v-form metal pole supports and a slightly pitched flat roof.

**148 Bank Street. Robert L. Atkins House. Ca. 1950. SR1114. Contributing building.**

Story-and-a-half Minimal Traditional house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. At the center of the front elevation is a gable-fronted projection with a gable-fronted porch on modern aluminum columns that shelters an entry with a wood panel door with arched window panes at the top. A secondary entry on the north side facing the driveway has original segmental-arched spans supported by modern aluminum columns. A slightly lower side-gabled projection on the south end has a one-bay basement garage with a plywood and glass garage door. Other features include two gabled dormers on the front of the roof, soldier courses as window lintels and a water table, replacement windows, two-over-two metal-framed basement windows, and an interior brick chimney. The house is not shown on the 1948 Sanborn map. Robert L. Atkins was listed at the address in 1962, according to a city directory of that year.



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a. Carport. Late 20<sup>th</sup> or early 21<sup>st</sup> c. Non-contributing structure.  
Prefab metal carport located in front of the basement garage.

b. Carport. Late 20<sup>th</sup> or early 21<sup>st</sup> c. Non-contributing structure.  
Prefab metal carport.

**210 Broad Street. E. J. Henniger Grocery Store. Ca. 1929. SR1033. Contributing building.**

This little neighborhood grocery, built in the 1920s (possibly 1928 or 1929), may be an in-town example of a development pattern that was more common in the countryside in an earlier age. During the first half of the twentieth century J. S. Bray's Granite City Mills operated across the street (at 213 Broad). Traditionally mills attracted customers who in turn attracted merchants, and mill environs often featured one or more stores. This store, operated by Edw. J. Henniger in 1949, may have been built here for the same reason. The hip-roofed store is built of rock-faced concrete block and has front and side entries sheltered by heavily bracketed gablets with recent wood (the front gablet replaces what is shown as a full-façade porch in the 1929 Sanborn map). The store has a French door front entry, asphalt shingle roofing, and replacement windows. The address was formerly 111 N. Broad. The store may have been built for T. D. Roberts, a grocer who lived next door at 214 Broad in 1928. The store is not listed in a 1928 city directory, though that does not necessarily mean it did not exist. E. J. Henniger appears to have been the store owner in 1949. Myrtle L. Henniger, grocer, is identified as the owner in the 1962 city directory. The 1948 Sanborn map shows a full-façade porch. George Speight, who grew up in the neighborhood in the late 1940s, recalls that a Mr. Allen ran the store at the time and lived in the house behind. Elvie Sawyer apparently lived in the house in 1962.

a. House. Ca. 1940. Contributing building.

Directly behind the store, separated by a narrow gap, stands a small one-story dwelling of concrete block construction, built in the 1940s or possibly the late 1930s. The dwelling has a front/side-gable roof and a gablet over the front entry supported by triangular Craftsman brackets. The gablet and the front gable of the dwelling are sheathed with novelty weatherboards and the roof is asphalt shingled.

**214 Broad Street. T. B. Norman House. Early 20<sup>th</sup> c. SR1034. Contributing building.**

This one-story frame house has the front/side-gable roof form with asymmetrical front wing that was popular at the end of the nineteenth century and the early years of the twentieth century. The front porch is later; its Craftsman supports with tapered and paneled wood columns on brick bases was probably added in the 1920s. The solid porch railing is low and paneled. Two interior flues are brick, as is the foundation, though it is parged. Other features include weatherboard siding, replacement windows, a rear wing added in the middle decades of the twentieth century, and replacement windows. T. B. Norman lived here in 1913. In 1928 two individuals are listed at

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the address: Joseph M. Lineback, who also lived here in 1949, and T. D. Roberts. Roberts was a grocer who may have built the small ca. 1929 concrete-block store next door at 210 Broad.

a. Shed. Mid-20<sup>th</sup> c. Contributing building.

Frame shed of frame construction with beaded Masonite siding, a metal-sheathed front-gable roof, stone-pattern metal underpinning, a wood and glass panel door, and a side shed.

**523 Broad Street. Apartment Building. 1972. SR1115. Non-contributing building.**

Two-story apartment building of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled hip roof. The front entry has a wood panel door with sidelights under a porch with decorative metal supports that have been partially replaced by square wood posts at the outer corners. A one-story wing projects on the east end. Other features include six-over-six wood sash windows, an exterior steel stair on the rear, a gable peak to the hip roof, and a corner lot with Broad and Rockford Street exposures.

**119 W. Church Street. J. S. Bray House. Ca. 1920. SR1116. Contributing building.**

Two-story Craftsman house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled clipped side-gable roof. A gable-fronted one-story wing projects from the front south corner and a front porch extends from its side to become a porte cochere at the north end of the house. The porch and porte cochere have paneled and tapered square wood columns on granite pedestals. The entry inside the porch has sidelights and a Craftsman door with a glass panel with decorative muntin pattern. Other features include replacement windows, some with Craftsman-style upper sash patterns, a granite foundation, and an interior chimney with a cap that appears to be stone or possibly light-colored brick. The address was formerly 122 W. Church. J. S. Bray was listed at the address in 1928, according to a city directory of that year. A one-story house of similar form appears on the 1922 Sanborn map. The house is shown as two stories in 1929, suggesting the second story was added between 1922 and 1929. The current garage appears on the 1929 Sanborn map but not the 1922 map.

a. Garage and Storage Building. Ca. 1925. Contributing building.

The one-story garage and storage building (or workshop) behind the house harmonizes with the house architecturally, with a clipped composite-shingled front-gable roof. The building is faced with grayish brick and has a side workshop wing with a wood and glass panel door. The garage doors are beaded tongue-and-groove and they are contained in a slightly projecting wooden frame. The 1948 Sanborn map labels the building auto and storage.

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**125 W. Church Street. Woodruff Duplex. Ca. 1924. SR1117. Contributing building.**

Two-story Craftsman-influenced house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled hip roof. The one-story front porch has square wood columns with molding neckings that are joined by low wood-shingled railings. The porch, which wraps around the north side, shelters two entries with French doors. On the back is a double-tier screen porch. Other features include a brick foundation, an interior brick chimney and an interior brick flue, nine-over-wood wood sash windows, and a concrete tire strip driveway. The address was formerly 130 W. Church. Three individuals—W. E. [Edgar] Woodruff, Roland Mitchell, and Mrs. Louise Jackson—were listed at the address in 1928, according to a city directory of that year. Woodruff also lived at the address in 1949, as did J. Nelson Still Jr. Woodruff operated Woodruff's Flowers that year. The address 127 is posted on the house.

**126 W. Church Street. M. F. Satterfield House. Ca. 1920. SR1118. Contributing building.**

One-story Craftsman bungalow of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a clipped composite-shingled front-gable roof. The front porch has stout tapered square wood columns on granite pedestals that are linked by vinyl-sided railings. A hip-roofed porte cochere on the north side has the same supports. The front porch steps are made from single blocks of granite. Other features include six-over-one wood sash windows, interior brick flues (one parged, one not), a granite foundation, and a French door front entry. The address was formerly 129 W. Church. M. F. Satterfield was listed at the address in 1928, according to a city directory of that year.

a. Picnic Shelter. Ca. 2000. Non-contributing structure.

The shelter has a front-gable roof and wood posts. Though it is not old, it has poured concrete retaining walls that appear older, so it may occupy the location of an earlier picnic shelter or other structure. The shelter may be associated with the Presbyterian church that stands next door.

**130 W. Church Street. J. L. Ashby House. Ca. 1920. SR1119. Contributing building.**

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The gable-fronted front porch has square wood columns on tapered vinyl-sided pedestals. Shed bay windows project on the north and south side elevations. The one-over-one windows have diamond-pattern muntins in the upper sashes that appear similar to certain 1950s window treatments in the town, or (less likely) they are original. The rear screen porch addition has a concrete block foundation. Other features include a granite foundation, a corbeled interior brick chimney with a soldier cap, a front entry with an original wood and glass panel door, replacement triangular brackets, and a concrete tire strip driveway. The address was formerly 135 W. Church. J. L. Ashby was listed at the address in 1928, according to a city directory of that year.

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- a. Garage. Ca. 2000. Non-contributing building.  
Prefab metal garage with a peaked roof.

**131 W. Church Street. W. S. Pace House. Ca. 1926. SR1120. Contributing building.**

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. A prominent front gable engages a porch with tapered and paneled square wood columns on brick pedestals joined by low wood-shingled railings. The porch steps are granite with granite cheeks. In the porch and house gables are triangular brackets of stacked Japanese-inspired form. An exterior brick chimney with stepped shoulders rises on the north end, next to it a shed-roofed pop-out. Other features include a brick foundation, a Craftsman wood and glass front door, an engaged glassed-in back porch, peaked porch spandrels, and Craftsman four-over-one and six-over-one wood sash windows. A granite retaining wall runs along the north property line. The address was formerly 134 W. Church. W. S. Pace was listed at the address in 1928, according to a city directory of that year.

- a. Garage. Late 20<sup>th</sup> c. Non-contributing building.  
Frame garage with a front-gable roof, T-111-type siding, and hinged wood doors.

**133 W. Church Street. Henry Folger House. Ca. 1925. SR1121. Contributing building.**

One-story Craftsman bungalow of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled front/side-gable roof. The gable-fronted porch has tapered square wood columns and a paneled railing (Sanborn maps indicate alterations to the porch). The house has a rockfaced concrete block foundation, as does a wing on the north side (which would suggest the wing is original and not an addition, though it does not appear on the 1948 Sanborn map). Two French doors open onto the front porch. In the porch and house gables are brackets of stacked Japanese-inspired form. There are four-over-four, four-over-four, and 5/5 wood sash windows. Other features include an exterior brick chimney on the north end, a parged interior flue, and wood-shingle sheathing in the two front gables and south side gable. The address was formerly 136 W. Church. The address was not listed in a 1928 city directory. Henry Folger was listed at the address in 1949, according to a city directory of that year.

**134 W. Church Street. Creed-Webster House. Ca. 1925. SR1036. Contributing building.**

The 1929 Sanborn map identifies the construction of this two-story brick house as "Ideal wall," a type of rowlock brick construction popular in the 1920s (the house was built between 1922 and 1928) that has a resemblance to Flemish bond. A. E. Creed is listed at the address in 1928. The house has a low-pitched composite-shingled hip roof with a centered gable extension over a second-story porch tier. The upper and lower tiers of the porch have tapered Craftsman columns and solid railings. The lower tier that wraps around the right (south) side of the house has a modern enclosure sheathed in vertical boards and with two entrances and small metal-framed sliding windows. One-over-one wood sash windows, a Craftsman front door of French door form

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with a decorative glass panel, decorative exposed rafter ends, an interior brick chimney, and one- and two-story rear wings are other features. The address was formerly 139 W. Church. In 1949 sign painter Paul D. Webster lived at the address and plied his trade in the shed behind his house. Longtime Mount Airy resident George Speight recalls Webster as the painter of gold-lettered signage on shop windows in the downtown.

a. Garage. Late 1940s. Contributing building.

The two-story garage is identified as garage and storage on the 1948 Sanborn map with a concrete block first story and frame upper story (now sided in novelty vinyl). A wood and glass panel garage door and adjacent pedestrian door, which is wood panel with a three-pane upper window, are early or original features of the building. Other features include replacement windows and an interior concrete block flue.

b. Sign Shop. 1940s. Contributing building.

Frame shed with a front-gable roof, asbestos shingle siding, and two-over-two wood sash windows. The 1948 Sanborn map labels the building "Sign Shop."

**135-141 W. Church Street. Hatcher Apartments. Ca. 1925. SR1037. Contributing building.**

Z. (Zebulon) V. Hatcher is listed as one of the occupants of the eponymous Hatcher Apartments in 1928. The two-story brick-veneered building was built between 1922 and 1928. The façade expresses the building's four-apartment form, with double two-tier Craftsman front porches. The porches have tapered wood posts on brick pedestals on the first tiers, treble square wood columns at the corners of the second tiers, and heavy square wood balusters on both tiers. The two downstairs apartments are entered from the porches, and the two upstairs apartments are entered from stair entries between the porches on the first story. The various entries have wood and glass panel doors or replacement front doors. The porches have heavy tapered wood columns on brick pedestals on the lower tiers and trebled, slightly tapered wood columns on the upper tiers. Other features include four-over-one and six-over-one wood sash windows, exterior brick chimneys on the east and west side elevations, asphalt shingle roofing, and a poured concrete basement are other features. The address was formerly 144 W. Church (according to Sanborn maps) or 142 W. Church (according to a 1928 city directory). In 1949 Zebulon Hatcher's widow, Eva P. Hatcher, lived at the address. The 1948 Sanborn map shows a four-vehicle garage behind the apartments which is now gone.

**140 W. Church Street. W. D. Saunders House. Ca. 1925. SR1122. Contributing building.**

Two-story Craftsman-influenced house of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The one-story front porch has a projecting gable-fronted center bay, replacement paneled square wood columns, and a modern crisscross wood railing. The house gables are sheathed with wood shingles and have peaked louvered vents and cornice returns. The front entry has decorative original sidelights and a replacement front door. Other features include a brick foundation, four-over-one wood sash windows, an interior brick



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chimney, an exterior brick chimney with stepped shoulders on the north end, and a one-story rear wing. The address was formerly 143 W. Church. W. D. Saunders was listed at the address in 1928, according to a city directory of that year.

**146 W. Church Street. W. P. Welch House. Ca. 1920. SR1123. Contributing building.**

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The roof, which has a single large pedimented dormer on the front and back, engages a front porch with a spindle frieze and square brick pillars with corbeled caps and stepped bases on granite pedestals. The front entry has a transom and sidelights and a door with beveled glass. A similar entry on the north side (though with a ca. 1960 wood panel door) opens to a porte cochere with brick and granite pillars like the front porch and a taller spindle frieze. The second-story room above the porte cochere may have been a sleeping porch. The two interior brick chimneys are tall and have corbeling and soldier caps. Other features include a granite foundation, one-over-one wood sash windows, and quarter-round windows in the gables. At the front corners of the lot and flanking the sidewalk end of the front walk are low granite pillars. The address was formerly 151 W. Church. W. P. Welch was listed at the address in 1928, according to a city directory of that year.

a. Garage. Ca. 1930. Contributing building.

Frame garage with vertical board siding, a shed roof, a single vehicle bay, and a side carport with lattice.

**147 W. Church Street. W. J. Hanks House. Ca. 1915. SR1124. Non-contributing building.**

One-story house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The gable-fronted entry porch (a modern replacement of the almost-full-façade original porch) has square posts and a modern balustrade constructed of two-by-fours. The front entry has a wood panel door and there is a secondary entry with a French door opening onto a deck on the north gable end. Other features include a granite foundation, an interior brick chimney, replacement windows, and a rear wing with an interior brick flue, a modern deck, and a single six-over-six wood sash window. The address was formerly 152 W. Church. W. J. Hanks was listed at the address in 1928, according to a city directory of that year. The house appears on the 1916 Sanborn map.

**150 W. Church Street. George Roberson House. Ca. 1925. SR1125. Contributing building.**

Two-story Craftsman-influenced frame house of cubical form and of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled hip roof. The roof has a hipped dormer on the front and curved brackets in the eaves. The one-story front porch has clustered square wood columns in twos and threes on a solid railing, and the porch steps are made of single granite blocks and have brick cheeks. The front entry has a wood and glass panel door that may date to around 1960. Other features include a brick foundation, an interior brick flue, six-over-one wood sash

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windows, and a one-story rear wing. A concrete tire strip driveway leads back to a garage. The address was formerly 157 W. Church. George Roberson was listed at the address in 1928, according to a city directory of that year. Roberson and Deuce Hodge opened the Snappy Lunch Restaurant on Main Street in 1923. Roberson also lived at this address in 1949 and 1962, according to the city directories of those years.

a. Garage. Ca. 1930. Contributing building.

Garage of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled hip roof, a single vehicle bay, and a six-over-six wood sash window.

b. Outbuilding. Ca. 1930. Contributing building.

Frame building of rectangular form with a composite-shingled hip roof, novelty vinyl siding, a concrete foundation, and a stack-panel wood door.

c. Carport. Ca. 1960. Contributing structure.

Flat-roofed carport with steel pole supports.

**153 W. Church Street. Carl L. Thomas House. Ca. 1940. SR1126. Contributing building.**

Story-and-a-half Colonial Revival house of aluminum-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. On the front of the roof are three gabled dormers and an interior brick chimney rises at the west end. The front entry, which opens onto an uncovered brick stoop with an iron railing, has a wood panel door, a four-pane transom, and a classical surround with fluted pilasters and a lintel with dentils and a keyblock. The window openings to left and right on the three-bay façade have lintels of similar form but lacking dentils and keyblocks and with aluminum casings. On the east gable end is a one-story side-gabled wing and to the rear is a two-story wing with a bay window with a concave metal-sheathed roof. In the angle of the two-story wing and the main house is a glassed-in porch with tall wood-framed casement windows. Other features include a brick foundation, replacement windows, and a concrete tire strip driveway. The address was formerly 158-160 W. Church. W. B. Hanks, a grocer, was listed at the address in a 1928 city directory, suggesting a corner grocery store existed on the lot (the lot is at the corner of W. Church and Spring streets). Dr. Carl L. Thomas lived at 160 Church in 1949, according to a city directory of that year. Thomas, a dentist by profession, was also a coroner.

**201 W. Church Street. Norris C. Hatcher House. Ca. 1947. SR1127. Contributing building.**

Story-and-a-half Minimal Traditional/Period Cottage house of brick-veneered tile block construction. Situated on a corner lot, the house has a composite-shingled front-gabled roof with a projecting gabled wing facing Spring Street. The front entry, which is in the angle of the front and side gabled sections, faces W. Church St. and has a replacement wood panel door under a gabled porch with false half-timbering and a decorative metal support. The six-over-six wood sash windows have decorative wood lintels, angled outward slightly at the base, and three of the

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windows are contained in a bay window facing Spring Street. The exterior brick chimney on the north gable end facing W. Church has stepped shoulders. Other features include a large shed dormer across the back (west) side, a one-story sided wing on the south end, and a soldier water table. The address was formerly 170 W. Church. The 1948 Sanborn map labels the house "Tile Br[ick] Faced." Norris C. Hatcher lived at the address in 1949, according to a city directory of that year. Hatcher was in the furniture business.

a. Storage building. Late 20<sup>th</sup> c. Non-contributing building.

One-story building of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled front-gable roof, a brick foundation, and a porch-like front end that may function as a carport.

**204 W. Church Street. A. L. Dunman House. Ca. 1915. SR1128. Contributing building.**

Story-and-a-half house of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed hip roof with front and back hipped dormers. The front porch has decorative metal supports and railing that are replacements and granite steps with granite cheeks. The porch and the house have granite foundations. There is a shed rear wing, possibly 1970s in construction, which has a partial granite foundation, possibly an indication that the wing replaces an earlier wing or porch. Other features include parged interior brick chimneys, original Craftsman four-over-one windows in the dormers and replacement windows elsewhere, and a wood and glass panel door. The address was formerly 169 W. Church. A. L. Dunman was listed at the address in 1928, according to a city directory of that year.

**207 W. Church Street. Roy D. Hutchens House. Ca. 1940. SR1129. Contributing building.**

Story-and-a-half Colonial Revival house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. On the front of the roof are three gabled dormers and an exterior brick chimney with stepped shoulders and a soldier cap rises on the east gable end. The front porch has what appear to be replacement square wood columns, with fluting, and beaded square balusters, also probably replacements. The porch shelters a wood panel door. Other features include a brick foundation, replacement windows but six-over-six wood sash windows in the gables, lattice at the west end of the porch, and a stone front walk. The address was formerly 172 W. Church. Roy D. Hutchens was listed at the address in 1949, according to a city directory of that year.

**210 W. Church Street. W. H. Pickett House. Ca. 1910. SR1041. Contributing building.**

Chamfered posts, a paneled balustrade, and a spindle frieze with knobby spindles ornament the porch of this one-story frame house. The porch and the front/side-gabled form of the house suggest a date of construction around 1900 or 1910. The foundation is granite and a parged brick chimney rises from the interior. Other features include weatherboard siding, asphalt shingle roofing, two-over-two wood sash windows, and a transom over the front entry. The portion of the porch that originally wrapped around the north gable end of the house was enclosed after 1948 and its interior illuminated with recycled two-over-two windows. A granite retaining wall

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runs along the sidewalk and turns in alongside the driveway. The address was formerly 175 W. Church. W. H. Pickett lived here in 1913, followed by G. E. Welch in 1928 and Alton G. Harbour in 1949.

a. Shed. Ca. 1930. Contributing building.

Frame shed with novelty weatherboard siding, a shed roof, and brick foundation piers.

**211 W. Church Street. J. W. Dunman House. Ca. 1910. SR1130. Contributing building.**

One-story Queen Anne-influenced frame house with novelty vinyl siding and a composite-shingled front/side-gable roof. A brick chimney with a rebuilt corbeled top rises from the interior. The front and east end gables overhang angled sides of three-sided bays. The front porch has turned posts and balusters and shelters a wood panel door. Other features include two-over-two wood sash windows, a painted stone foundation (partially parged), cornice returns, and a wood panel door. The address was formerly 174 W. Church. J. W. Dunman was listed at the address in 1928, according to a city directory of that year.

a. Carport. Late 20<sup>th</sup> c. Non-contributing structure.

Prefab metal carport with space for two or more vehicles, on a concrete pad.

**216 W. Church Street. Philip F. Warshaw House. Ca. 1925. SR1042. Contributing building.**

This remarkably intact story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow, built between 1922 and 1928, was occupied by Philip F. Warshaw in 1928 (and also 1949). The frame house has the characteristics of its style and form such as triangular brackets in the gables, a large gabled dormer on the front of the composite-shingled side-gable roof, a slightly projecting one-story rectangular bay with a shed roof on the south side, and two-part Craftsman porch supports consisting of brick pillars on brick pedestals. The dormer, the gables, and the porch frieze are sheathed with wood shingles; the first story is sheathed with novelty weatherboards. Other features include four-over-one wood sash windows, stuccoed masonry porch railings, a brick foundation, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior brick chimney with a single stepped shoulder on the east gable end. A granite retaining wall runs along the sidewalk. The address was formerly 181 W. Church.

**217 W. Church Street. Burton E. Badgett House. Ca. 1947. SR1131. Contributing building.**

One-story Minimal Traditional house of aluminum-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. There is a front-gabled front wing, and its gable and the main gables have batten-like aluminum sheathing. Next to the front wing is the entry, with a replacement door under a small shed porch with a decorative metal corner support. On the other (east) side of the front wing is an exterior brick chimney with a single paved shoulder. Other features include a concrete block foundation and replacement windows. Architecturally the house is similar to the one next door at 221 W. Church. The address was formerly 176 W. Church. Burton E. Badgett was listed at the address in 1949, according to a city directory of that year.

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**220 W. Church Street. J. Weldon Parker House. Ca. 1923. SR1132. Contributing building.**

Two-story boxy house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled hip roof. On the front of the roof is a hipped dormer. The one-story front porch has replacement fluted square wood columns in twos and threes on a solid railing. The granite porch steps have brick cheeks. Other features include two interior chimneys, replacement windows, a replacement front door, a brick foundation, and a one-story rear wing. A concrete tire strip driveway leads to a back garage. The address was formerly 185 W. Church. J. W. [Weldon] Parker was listed at the address in 1928, according to a city directory of that year.

a. Garage. Ca. 1930. Contributing building

Garage of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled pyramidal roof and a replacement front door.

**221 W. Church Street. Floyd W. Eldridge House. Ca. 1947. SR1133. Contributing building.**

One-story Minimal Traditional house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled front/side-gable roof. The front entry porch is engaged by a corner of the gabled front wing and has a paneled square wood column. On the other (west) side of the wing is an exterior brick chimney with a single paved shoulder and beyond that is a side-gabled wing with a roofline lower than that of the rest of the house. Other features include a concrete block foundation, replacement windows, a replacement front door, and a concrete patio extension of the entry porch. In the front yard is a granite bird bath of a type that was made by stonecutters at Mount Airy's granite quarry in the first half of the twentieth century. Architecturally the house is similar to the one next door at 217 W. Church. The address was formerly 178 W. Church. Floyd W. Eldridge was listed at the address in 1949, according to a city directory of that year.

**301 W. Church Street. J. H. Hall House. Ca. 1915. SR1134. Contributing building.**

One-story house of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled hip roof. On the front of the roof is a decorative gable with square wood shingle sheathing and a rectangular louvered vent. The front porch has tapered square wood columns and a low railing with square wood balusters. Other features include two-over-two wood sash windows, an interior brick chimney, an interior brick flue, a wood and glass panel door, and a granite foundation with projecting mortar joints. The address was formerly 186 W. Church. J. H. Hall was listed at the address in 1928, according to a city directory of that year.

a. Apartment. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

One-story rear apartment with the separate address 303 W. Church Street. The frame building with asbestos shingle siding and a composite-shingled front-gable roof rests on a raised concrete block basement that is fully exposed with wood sash windows on its north side due to the site's topography. The front porch has decorative metal supports and



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railing and shelters an entry with a wood and glass panel door. Other features include two-over-two wood sash windows (also eight-over-eight windows that appear to be wood-framed) and a concrete block flue. The apartment does not appear on the 1948 Sanborn map.

**302 W. Church Street. L. W. Welch House. Ca. 1925. SR1135. Contributing building.**

One-story Craftsman bungalow of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. On the front of the roof is a small gabled dormer and from the ridge rise interior brick chimneys with corbeled caps. The front porch has tapered square wood columns and a solid vinyl-sheathed railing. Other features include a poured concrete foundation, replacement windows, and a wood panel door. The address was formerly 187 W. Church. Mrs. L. W. Welch was listed at the address in 1928, according to a city directory of that year.

**307 W. Church Street. P. H. Jarrell House. Ca. 1915. SR1136. Contributing building.**

One-story house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled front/side-gable roof. The front porch wraps around on the east end and has tapered square wood columns and square wood balusters (the porch replaced a smaller, non-wraparound porch shown on the 1916 Sanborn map). Other features include replacement windows, a wood panel door (possibly a replacement), and a parged foundation. The front yard has a mid-twentieth-century landscaping scheme with triangular boxwood beds, a brick walk, a partially overgrown driveway with basketweave brick pavers, and a stone retaining wall. The address was formerly 192 W. Church. P. H. Jarrell was listed at the address in 1928, according to a city directory of that year.

**a. Shed. Late 20<sup>th</sup> c. Non-contributing building.**

Shed of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a front-gable roof and a replacement door.

**308 W. Church Street. G. C. Welch House. Ca. 1890. SR1038. Contributing building.**

The two-story one-room-deep form, side-gable roof, and symmetrical three-bay façade of this frame house suggest it dates to the end of the nineteenth century, as do the sidelights and transom that frame the front entry. The one-story wraparound porch on the front and south gable end, though an early or original feature, has modern screening and supports. The front entry has a transom, sidelights, and a wood panel door. The foundation is granite and the parged interior chimneys are probably brick. Other features include a two-story rear wing, novelty vinyl siding, modern metal roofing, and replacement windows including a Palladian arrangement in the center of the second story. A low granite retaining wall extends along the sidewalk. G. C. Welch lived here in 1913, followed by James W. Barker in 1949.

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**314 W. Church Street. Saunders-Belton House. Ca. 1910. SR1039. Contributing building.**

A spacious wraparound porch with a center upper tier is one of the features of this two-story frame house built in the early twentieth century. The porch tiers have tapered square columns, square balustrades, and hipped roofs; the house proper also has a hipped roof, and all have asphalt shingle roofing. The front entry has a wood panel door with a wide paneled surround that suggests a reworking of a former transom and sidelights. The entry from the second porch tier has a wood and glass panel door with a decorative wood-framed screen door. The porch wraps around the front and east sides. Weatherboard siding, an interior brick chimney, and two-over-two wood sash windows are other features. To the rear is a lower two-story wing with an interior brick chimney and a one-story addition on the east side with a low-pitched shed roof that suggests construction about 1960. W. R. Saunders lived here in 1913 and 1928. Ernest C. Belton, who had a laundry on South Main Street, lived here in 1949.

**a. Carport. Ca. 1960. Contributing structure.**

Two-vehicle carport of mostly open-sided construction with steel pole supports, a flat or nearly flat roof, a slatted wall on the northwest (windward) wall, and a rear storage enclosure with a wood and glass panel door with a stack-pane window.

**315 W. Church Street. J. E. Hutchens House. Ca. 1915. SR1137. Contributing building.**

Two-story Queen Anne-influenced house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled front/side-gable roof. The one-story front porch, which is extremely narrow at its west end where it crosses most of the house's front gabled wing, has aluminum-encased tapered wood posts on brick pedestals and a solid vinyl railing. Other features include a parged foundation, interior brick chimneys, pedimented gables, replacement windows, and a wood and glass panel door. The address was formerly 200 W. Church. J. E. Hutchens was listed at the address in 1928, according to a city directory of that year. The 1916 map labels the house as only one story in height, which is probably an error.

**a. Duplex. Ca. 1960. Contributing building.**

One-story Modernist apartment of concrete block construction with a broadly overhanging composite-shingled hip roof. The block is laid in stack bond and is painted. The engaged corner porches have steel pole and concrete block supports, the latter with rounded corners. Other features include aluminum-framed windows, a glass panel door, an interior concrete block flue, and lower rear section. The apartment does not appear on the 1948 Sanborn map.

**321 W. Church Street. W. L. Dunman House. Ca. 1915. SR1138. Contributing building.**

Two-story Queen Anne-influenced house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled hip-and-gable roof. The one-story front porch has aluminum-cased tapered square wood columns on granite pedestals and a solid vinyl railing. There are replacement windows and three-

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over-one wood sash windows. Other features include a brick foundation, pedimented gables, one-story rear wings, and a front entry with a French door. At the end of the front walk are granite steps with granite cheeks. The address was formerly 204 W. Church. W. L. Dunman was listed at the address in 1928, according to a city directory of that year. The 1916 map labels the house as only one story in height, which is probably an error.

a. Garage Apartment. Late 1940s. Contributing building.

Two-story building of concrete block construction with a garage lower level and an apartment above. The block tends to be a darker shade at the front corners and around the windows, and the windows have soldier brick lintels. Other features include a composite-shingled front-gable roof, three-over-one wood sash windows, an exterior concrete block flue on the east side, and vertical board garage doors. The 1948 Sanborn map shows a garage at the location and addresses it 204-1/2 W. Church, which suggests the upper-level apartment was extant, however the map seems to indicate the building was only one story.

**322 W. Church Street. W. J. Jones House. Ca. 1915. SR1139. Contributing building.**

One-story Queen Anne-influenced house of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a brick foundation, interior brick chimneys, and a composite-shingled hip-and-gable roof. The front porch has square wood columns (not the original but likely from the historic period) and balusters made from two-by-fours. The porch foundation is concrete block and there is vertical board sheathing on the house wall covered by the porch. On the east side of the house is a one-story shed-roofed extension with a concrete block foundation and a recessed porch with plastic and batten doors as an outer weather barrier. Other features include replacement windows and a wood and glass panel door in the front entry. The address was formerly 207 W. Church. W. J. Jones was listed at the address in 1928, according to a city directory of that year.

a. Garage. Ca. 1960. Contributing building.

Garage of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled front-gable roof, a plywood and glass panel garage door, and a shed-roofed side carport with slatted front doors.

**119 W. Elm Street. H. V. Vaughn House. Ca. 1961. SR1141. Contributing building.**

One-story Ranch house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The vinyl covers the original weatherboard siding. A brick-veneer wainscot-like treatment crosses the front elevation at different heights. A seam in the brick in the slightly lower east section of the house suggests the enclosure of a former carport, as does the two-part form of the driveway. Other features include two-over-two stack-pane wood sash windows and replacement windows, an interior brick flue, and a concrete block foundation. H. V. Vaughn lived at the address in 1966, according to a city directory of that year.

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VL (undeveloped parcel between 119 and 125 W. Elm)

**120 W. Elm Street. Mildred D. Wolfe House. Ca. 1910. SR1142. Contributing building.**

One-story Queen Anne-influenced house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled front/side-gable roof. The main gables are either pedimented or have cornice returns and they have diamond-shaped vents that probably cover original vents of similar form. The front porch jogs in response to the front house wall and has cased, slightly tapered square wood columns on granite pedestals. The porch also a low railing with square wood balusters, a granite foundation, and granite steps and cheeks. Other features include parged brick chimneys, one interior and the other on the east side, a parged foundation, two-over-two wood sash windows, and a covered rear patio. The address was formerly 121 W. Elm. The address was not listed in a 1928 city directory. Mildred D. Wolfe is listed as the owner in a 1949 city directory. Living at the same address was Glenn Robertson.

**124 W. Elm Street. Wolfe Apartments. Ca. 1940. SR1143. Contributing building.**

Two-story building of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled hip roof. The building has a Colonial Revival character imparted by the front entry porch with square columns, a metal roof railing, and a granite platform with granite steps and cheeks (the building's foundation is also granite). There are mostly six-over-six wood sash windows and a few replacement windows. Other features include small gables on the roof, a wood and glass panel door, an interior brick flue, and a granite cellar bulkhead on the west side. The address was formerly 127 W. Elm. Mrs. M. D. Wolfe was listed at the address in 1928. In 1949 the Wolfe Apartments were listed at the address with four residents. A house of different form is shown at the location in the 1929 Sanborn map, indicating the current building is a replacement, as suggested by the 1940 county date.

**a. Garage. Ca. 1940. Contributing building.**

Garage for four vehicles, of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with a shed roof and an open front.

**125 W. Elm Street. House. Ca. 1910. SR1144. Contributing building.**

Two-story Queen Anne-influenced house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed hip-and-gable roof. The one-story wraparound porch has original turned posts and a replacement wood balustrade. Other features include a wood and glass panel door, two-over-two wood sash windows, a parged brick foundation, a one-story rear wing, and a pedimented front gable. The address was formerly 126 W. Elm. The address is not listed in the 1928 and 1949 city directories.

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**129 W. Elm Street. W. R. Kiger House. Ca. 1922. SR1145. Contributing building.**

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled front-gable roof. The roof engages a front porch with two-part brick pillars with molded corners. Linking the bottom parts of the pillars are brick railings with an upper course of decoratively indented bricks. The porch shelters an Arts and Crafts-influenced wood and glass panel door and an original picture window with a decorative upper sash. The house wall inside the porch has a slightly projecting left side and slightly recessed right side, each with entries, suggesting one of the entries entered an office. The front gable and the gable of a shallow projection on the east side have square wood shingle sheathing and latticework at the apex for ventilation. There are several original decorative wood sash windows but most windows have replacement sashes. Other features include a granite foundation, an interior brick flue, a concrete block flue on the east side, a shed dormer on the west side, decorative exposed rafter ends, and concrete tire strip driveway with concrete and brick infill between the strips. The house may have been one story originally and the attic later converted to a living level with the addition of the side dormer. The address was formerly 132 W. Elm. W. R. Kiger was listed at the address in 1928, according to a city directory of that year. The Elm Sales Company was also listed at the address and may account for the second front potential office entry.

**130 W. Elm Street. Troy D. Fulcher House. Ca. 1925. SR1146. Contributing building.**

One-story Craftsman bungalow of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled front-gable roof. The front porch, under a gable-fronted roof, has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals at the corners and brick pedestals in between. The house has a brick foundation, an interior brick flue, and a shoulder-less exterior brick chimney on the east side. The brick is textured and relatively dark in color. Other features include 6/1 wood sash windows, a replacement front door, and a modern octagonal window in the front gable. The address was formerly 133 W. Elm. The address is not listed in a 1928 city directory although the house is shown on the 1929 Sanborn map, suggesting either it was built in 1928 or 1929 or it already stood and was missed by the directory (the county date is 1924). Troy D. Fulcher was listed at the address in 1949, according to a city directory of that year.

**134 W. Elm Street. J. T. Monday House. Ca. 1915. SR1147. Contributing building.**

One-story house of frame construction with what appears to be aluminum or vinyl siding. The composite-shingled front/side-gable roof has an interior brick flue at the ridge and, in the gables, small diamond-shaped windows. Other features include a shed-roofed front porch with decorative metal supports and railing, a parged foundation, replacement windows, and a double-leaf wood and glass panel door. A low granite retaining wall borders the front yard on the east side. The address was formerly 137 W. Elm. J. T. Monday was listed at the address in 1928, according to a city directory of that year.



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**135 W. Elm Street. R. A. Forrest House. Ca. 1922. SR1148. Contributing building.**

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The roof has a gabled dormer on the front and it engages a front porch with tapered square wood columns and a balustrade with thick square balusters. Inside the porch is an entry with a French door and multi-pane sidelights and, to the right of the entry, a large one-over-one wood-sash window (other windows have replacement sashes). In the gables is square wood shingle sheathing. Other features include a granite foundation and interior brick flues. A low granite retaining wall, curved at the front east corner, borders the front yard, which has copious modern landscaping and yard art. The address was formerly 136 W. Elm. According to owner Steven Marshall, the Forrest and Hall families are associated with the house. The Forrests were associated with Forrest Produce and the Halls may have been related to the Forrests by marriage. R. A. Forrest was listed at the address in 1928, according to a city directory of that year.

**141 W. Elm Street. J. E. Johnson House. Ca. 1923. SR1149. Contributing building.**

Two-story boxy house of Ideal brick construction with a composite-shingled hip roof. The Ideal brick, superficially similar to Flemish bond brickwork, has darker headers which are often doubled at the corners. The one-story front porch has square and round (classical) wood columns on a brick railing, and it projects slightly in line with the front entry. There is a small entry porch on the east side with a pedimented roof and square posts. On the front of the roof is a wood-shingled hip dormer containing a fanlight window. Other features include a French door entry, an interior brick chimney, and replacement windows. The address was formerly 146 W. Elm. The 1948 Sanborn map labels the house "Ideal Wall." According to owner Brian Helton, the Johnson family owned the house until the 1990s. J. E. Johnson was listed at the address in 1928, according to a city directory of that year.

**144 W. Elm Street. J. Jones Brown House. Ca. 1950. SR1150. Contributing building.**

One-story Minimal Traditional house of asbestos-shingled frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The front entry, which is recessed, has what appears to be a replacement door. A notable feature are the large two-over-two wood sash windows that flank the entry, which are oversized for the house and earlier than its period of construction, suggesting they were reused. Other features include a brick foundation, an interior brick flue, exposed rafter ends, and a screened porch on the east end. The house is not shown on the 1948 Sanborn map. J. Jones Brown lived at the address in 1962, according to the city directory of that year.

**148 W. Elm Street. Rufus W. Walters House. Ca. 1925. SR1151. Contributing building.**

One-story Craftsman bungalow of wood-shingled frame construction with a composite-shingled front-gable roof. The front porch has square wood columns on a wood-shingled railing. Other

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features include Craftsman four-over-one wood sash windows, a brick foundation, an interior brick chimney, an interior brick flue, a wood and glass panel door, and a concrete tire strip driveway. The address was formerly 155 W. Elm. The address was listed as vacant in 1928. Rufus W. Walters was listed at the address in 1949, according to the city directory of that year.

a. Garage. Ca. 1930. Contributing building.

Garage of sided frame construction with a composite-shingled front-gable roof and stack-panel wood doors that enclose half of the opening.

**149 W. Elm Street. W. Hugh Holcomb House. Ca. 1923. SR1152. Contributing building.**

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a clipped composite-shingled side-gable roof. A clipped front gable engages a porch with decorative modern square posts, turned balusters, and segmental-arched spans. A section of the porch that projects in line with the off-center entry features a clipped front gable and triangle brackets. The gables have square wood shingle sheathing and triangular brackets. Other features include a parged foundation, replacement windows, and a front entry with what appears to be a modern paneled surround and a replacement door. The address was formerly 150 W. Elm. The address was not listed in the 1928 and 1949 city directories. W. Hugh Holcomb lived at the address in 1962.

a. Garage. ca. 1925. Contributing building.

Garage of vinyl-sided frame construction that architecturally harmonizes with the main house, with a clipped composite-shingled front-gable roof, wood shingles in the front gable, and triangular brackets. The garage opening has been fitted with double-lead French doors and the building converted to storage use.

**154 W. Elm Street. Mozelle L. Collins House. Ca. 1925. SR1153. Non-contributing building.**

Extensively altered one-story Craftsman bungalow of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The front west corner porch, engaged under a gable-fronted extension of the roof, has decorative metal supports and a metal railing. Two wood panel doors open onto the porch. Other features include a parged foundation and parged interior brick chimney, a reworked shed-roofed bay window on the east side, a later picture window on the west side, and replacement windows elsewhere. A low granite retaining wall defines the front west corner of the lot. The address was formerly 165 W. Elm. L. P. Wrenn was listed at the address in 1928, according to the city directory of that year, presumably in a preexisting house. Mozelle L. Collins lived at the address in 1949.

VL (undeveloped parcel between 154 and 162 W. Elm)

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**162 W. Elm Street. R. Kent Tayman House. Ca. 1925. SR1154. Contributing building.**

One-story Craftsman bungalow of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled hip roof with gabled ridge. The front porch has paired and trebled square posts with decorative lattice work between. The porch balusters are turned. Other features include a concrete block foundation, interior brick flues, six-over-six wood sash windows, and a wood and glass panel door. The address was formerly 173 W. Elm. The address was not listed in a 1928 city directory. R. Kent Tayman was listed at the address in 1949, according to the city directory of that year.

**166 W. Elm Street. George W. Sparger House. Ca. 1925. SR1155. Contributing building.**

Two-story Craftsman-influenced house of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The front entry, at the far left (west) corner, has a brick stoop sheltered by a gablet with a barrel-vaulted ceiling and elongated triangular brackets. Next to it rises a shoulderless exterior brick chimney with a tall basketweave panel on its front face below the eaves. Other features include a brick foundation, replacement windows, a replacement front door, a one-story screen porch on the east side, and a basement garage with vertical board doors opening on the west side to Willow Street. The address was formerly 177 W. Elm or 290 Willow at different times. The address was not listed in the 1928 and 1949 city directories. George W. Sparger Jr. lived at the address in 1966.

**703 E. Haymore Street. Vera D. Spane House. Ca. 1950. SR0379. Contributing building.**

The one-story left (east) section of this two-story house is a log dwelling with an exterior stone chimney on the east gable end (the chimney's stack has been removed). Sanborn maps appear to show a dwelling at the location as early as 1922, although its form was wider than the log wing. The current house does not appear to have taken shape until after 1948 when the log house apparently was reduced in size at its west end and the new two-story frame section attached to it. 1948 and 1962 city directories list Vera D. Spane at this address (an alternate spelling of Spane's last name was Spann). The two-story section has an engaged two-tier porch with square posts and a decorative balustrade with x-form panels in the second tier. An exterior chimney of irregular brick, some of it perhaps reused, and steep stepped shoulders rises on the west gable end. The siding is weatherboard, the side-gable roof is asphalt shingled, and windows are six-over-six wood sash. Billy M. Francis is listed as the resident of 703-1/2 E. Haymore in 1949, suggesting he lived in one of the two outbuildings that stand on the property. The house has changed little in outward appearance since it was first surveyed in the 1980s. The yard is planted with azaleas, ornamental trees, and boxwood rows. A river cobble retaining wall extends along the front of the lot.

**a. Outbuilding. Mid-20<sup>th</sup> c. Contributing building.**

One-story building with a composite-shingled side-gable roof and asbestos shingle siding. This or the other outbuilding on the lot may be the small dwelling shown on the lot on the 1929 Sanborn map.

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b. Outbuilding. Mid-20<sup>th</sup> c. Contributing building.

One-story building with a composite-shingled side-gable roof, asbestos shingle siding, and deep gable overhangs on the ends.

**711 E. Haymore Street. Carl and Geneva Griffith House (Andy Griffith Boyhood Home).  
Ca. 1925. SR1087. Contributing building.**

This modest one-story frame house was the home of Carl Lee and Geneva Nunn Griffith, the parents of Mount Airy-born television celebrity Andy Griffith (1926-2012), who lived here as a boy. The house appears on the 1929 Sanborn map (the county date is 1925) at which time it had a front wing with a porch in the angle of the wing and the main body of the house. This form is still evident although the house was modified in the Ranch style, probably around 1950 as suggested by aluminum-framed windows in the front porch enclosure and the depiction of the porch as unenclosed on the 1948 Sanborn map. The house currently has a composite-shingled hip roof, a rock-faced concrete block foundation, Craftsman four-over-one wood sash windows, a modern entry porch with square posts, and novelty vinyl siding.

VL (undeveloped parcel between 711 and 723 E. Haymore)

**723 E. Haymore Street. Austin S. Draughn House. Ca. 1950. SR1156. Contributing building.**

Story-and-a-half Period Cottage of vinyl-sided frame construction with an unusually tall and steep composite-shingled side-gable roof with two gabled dormers on the front. The front entry porch has a gabled roof with a barrel-vaulted ceiling on square posts that stand on low brick pedestals. An exterior brick chimney with a single paved shoulder rises on the east gable end. Other features include a brick foundation, four-over-four and six-over-six wood sash windows (and some replacement sashes), an interior brick flue, and an enclosed back porch. A house of different form appears to be depicted on the 1948 Sanborn map. Austin S. Draughn is listed as the owner in the 1962 city directory.

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

Prefabricated Leonard outbuilding of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof and windows with slat-like false shutters.

**802 W. Haymore Street. Helen H. Dalton House. Ca. 1950. SR1157. Contributing building.**

One-story Minimal Traditional house of brick-veneered frame construction with a metal-sheathed side-gable roof. The front elevation has a recessed entry between a small gabled wing on the left and an exterior brick chimney with a single stepped shoulder on the right. At approximately ceiling level under the front and side gables are basketweave bands. As constructed, the house was identical to the house next door at 806 W. Haymore. Other features

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include later painted brickwork (light gray), a soldier water table, a wood panel front door, replacement windows, and a modern deck for an entry on the west gable end. The house is not shown on the 1948 Sanborn map. Helen H. Dalton lived at the address in 1962.

**803 W. Haymore Street. Izzetta W. Bledsoe House. Ca. 1949. SR1158. Contributing building.**

One-story Minimal Traditional/Period Cottage of brick-veneered frame construction with a steep composite-shingled front/side-gable roof. The front roof plane projects to engage a porch with replacement fluted square wood columns. The north, east, and west gables have rough stuccoed finishes with unusual false half-timbering in the shape of a stylized V with a vertical span in the middle. The exterior brick chimney on the east end has a single stepped shoulder. Other features include replacement windows, a wood panel door with a half-round window with radial muntins, a soldier water table, and a small entryway projection with novelty vinyl siding at the rear west corner. The house is nearly identical to the one next door at 807 W. Haymore. This house and 807 W. Haymore appear to be listed as vacant in the 1949 city directory, which may indicate they were recently built but not yet occupied. Izzetta W. Bledsoe lived at the address in 1962.

**806 W. Haymore Street. Lambert-Johnson House. Ca. 1948. SR1159. Contributing building.**

One-story house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The front elevation has a recessed entry between a small gabled wing on the left and an exterior brick chimney with a single stepped shoulder on the right. At approximately ceiling level under the front and east side gables are basketweave bands. As built, the house appears to have been identical to the Minimal Traditional house next door at 802 West Haymore. Here, alterations include the elongation of the porch deck across the projecting front-gabled section and the addition of an aluminum awning on decorative metal supports. On the west end a vinyl-sided room with a carport under it has been added, lending the dwelling the elongation of a Ranch house. Other features include four-over-four wood sash windows and picture windows, an interior brick flue, and a wood door with three diagonally ascending glass panes. The address was formerly 212 Haymore. Ray C. Lambert lived at the address in 1949 (by 1962 he had moved next door to 812 W. Haymore). Robert E. Johnson lived at the address in 1962.

**807 W. Haymore Street. Carl T. Lackey House. Ca. 1949. SR1160. Contributing building.**

One-story Minimal Traditional/Period Cottage of brick-veneered frame construction with a steep composite-shingled front/side-gable roof. The front roof plane projects to engage a porch with replacement tubular aluminum columns. The north, south, and west gables have rough stuccoed finishes with unusual false half-timbering in the shape of a stylized V with a vertical span in the middle. The exterior brick chimney on the east end has a single stepped shoulder. Other features include replacement windows, a wood panel door with a half-round window with radial muntins, a picture window inside the porch, a soldier water table, a poured concrete foundation, and a



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small entryway projection with novelty vinyl siding at the rear west corner. The house is nearly identical to the one next door at 803 W. Haymore. This house and 803 W. Haymore appear to be listed as vacant in the 1949 city directory, which may indicate they were recently built but not yet occupied. Rev. Carl T. Lackey lived at the address in 1962.

- a. Carport. Early 21<sup>st</sup> century. Non-contributing structure.  
Prefab metal carport.

**812 W. Haymore Street. Ray C. Lambert House. Ca. 1950. SR1161. Contributing building.**

Story-and-a-half Minimal Traditional house of Colonial Revival character with brick-veneered frame construction and a composite-shingled side-gable roof. On the front roof plane are two aluminum-sided gabled dormers. The front entry has a replacement door sheltered by a small gable roof on decorative metal supports. The gable has an arched cutout which evokes a barrel-vaulted ceiling. The roof projects on the east end to engage a small aluminum-sided room that appears to have replaced a porch. Other features include replacement windows, an interior brick flue and an interior brick chimney, a basement, and soldier lintels over windows. The house is not shown on the 1948 Sanborn map (another house stood at the location). Ray C. Lambert lived at the address in 1962.

- a. Garage. Ca. 1949. Contributing building  
Concrete block garage with novelty vinyl siding in the gable and two vinyl garage doors.

**509 Maple Street. Oscar and Della Sides House. Ca. 1922. SR0311. Contributing building.**

Oscar David Sides, who with his wife, Della Marshall Sides, had this substantial two-story brick house built on its high hilltop overlooking the downtown, was a proprietor of the Sides Mill and Ice Company which produced "Sides' water ground bolted white corn meal." The mill, which stood a few blocks away near the intersection of the railroad and Independence Boulevard, received water from Lovills Creek via a mill race. In 1939 Sides built the Sides woolen mill on South Street for the manufacture of blankets and yarn. There is uncertainty about the date of construction for his house. A November 20, 1919, notice of his and Della's marriage stated that the newlyweds would commence housekeeping in "a new house built by Mr. Sides," however the house at 509 Maple does not appear on the 1922 Sanborn map and first appears on the 1929 map. Perhaps the 1919 reference is to an earlier house at another location, or the Sanborn maps are wrong. The two-story house has the popular boxy Foursquare form of the era, although it has a center passage and symmetrical three-bay façade. It stands on a granite foundation and has granite window sills and lintels. Granite also forms the railing of the one-story wraparound porch on the front and north sides, which has tapered square wood columns and gables in line with the front and north side entries. Other features include asphalt roofing, a hipped dormer with wood shingle sheathing and two three-pane wood sash windows, interior brick chimneys, sidelights around the front entry, and replacement windows. Granite retaining walls run along the sidewalks on the north and east sides (the house occupied a corner lot at the intersection of

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Maple and Merritt streets), with granite steps at the ends of walkways to the porch. The address was formerly 102 Merritt or 111 Maple.

a. Garage. Ca. 1925. Contributing building.

Garage of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled front-gable roof, a granite lintel over the single garage bay, and chevron-pattern beaded tongue-and-groove hinged garage doors.

b. Fish Pond. Ca. 1950. Contributing structure.

Large rectangular fishpond of poured concrete construction. When Della Sides was wheelchair-bound as an older woman, Oscar built the fishpond so she could continue her life's passion of fishing. The pond has evidence for a corner enclosure where the young fish were raised (the enclosure may have had mesh walls now missing) and has an abutting earth-filled trough where Della could dig worms to bait her hooks. Oscar had water trucked up the hill to fill the pond. Below the pond is a grassy terrace associated with a former tennis court which Oscar built for his daughter. Oscar did not understand that players had to go outside the lines to play and consequently made the court too small.

c. Carport. Early 21<sup>st</sup> c. Non-contributing structure.

Prefab metal carport situated in front of the garage.

**519 Maple Street. L. Shell Siceloff House. Ca. 1889. SR0310. Contributing building.**

L. Shell Siceloff was an early owner of this two-story frame Italianate house, thought to have been built ca. 1889 on its hilltop site overlooking the downtown. The house has the fringed window hoods seen in other Italianate houses from the period and an interior brick chimney with arches and cruciform recesses built into its top. Also original are the front/side gable form, angled bay windows with paneled aprons on the front wing and south gable end, lozenge-shaped gable vents, and bracketed cornice. The Craftsman front porch is later, with tapered square wood columns on brick pedestals. The turned porch balustrade is pre-Craftsman in character, suggesting either that the balusters were reused from the earlier porch or they are a late occurrence of the type. At the end of the one-story rear wing is a shed-roofed basement-level room of brick construction with large windows—possibly an attached flower house. Other features include weatherboard siding, a second interior brick chimney of plainer character, asphalt shingle roofing, replacement windows, a modern exterior stair on the north side, and a brick foundation. The address was formerly 107 Maple. Mrs. M. U. Siceloff was listed at the address in 1928, according to the city directory of that year.

**210 Patterson Avenue. J. Roland Carpenter House. 1947. SR1163. Contributing building.**

One-story Modernist house of stuccoed concrete block construction with a parapet shed roof. The parapet jetties slightly over the walls below and has a ceramic tile coping. The main façade is five bays with a central entrance and flanking one-over-one windows (short and wide windows

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on each side of the entrance and taller and narrower windows at the outer bays). The bay immediately to the right of the entrance projects with a rectangular footprint and has a window on each side. A set-back wing with a garage-like shed attached to the house by infill extends from the west side. Other features include replacement windows, novelty vinyl siding on the wing, and modern entry awnings. According to Becky York, operator of the bed and breakfast that currently occupies the house, the house was built for a Mr. Carpenter in 1947, after his return from World War II. This was J. Roland Carpenter who is listed at the address in the 1949 city directory. The site has granite outcrops, one of which is inside the "garage" which would have rendered the space too small to park a car (it is currently used to store a rider mower). The 1948 Sanborn map identifies the building as a garage, though that may have been an educated guess on the part of the mapper. The garage was shown with an open-air covered connection to the house. Carpenter also had a backyard grill created by mounting a grill between two granite boulders. The remodeling of the house as Mayberry Haven Bed and Breakfast began in 2013. The address was formerly 110 Patterson.

**216 Patterson Avenue. Opie U. Roberts House. Ca. 1949. SR1164. Contributing building.**

One-story house of concrete block construction with a composite-shingled front-gable roof. The front porch has the original roof and foundation but the treated wood posts and balusters are recent replacements. There is a ten-over-ten wood sash window next to the front entry; the other windows are replacements. Other features include a replacement front door, novelty vinyl siding in the front gable, and an interior brick flue. The house is not shown on the 1948 Sanborn map. Opie U. Roberts lived at the address in 1949 and 1962.

**217 Patterson Avenue. Jack L. Leach House. Ca. 1948. SR1165. Contributing building.**

Story-and-a-half Minimal Traditional house of Colonial Revival character with synthetic siding (apparently over concrete block) and a composite-shingled side-gable roof. Three gabled dormers project from the front of the roof and there is a front-gabled wing at the west front corner. The roof engages a front porch with replacement tubular aluminum columns. The exterior brick chimney on the east end has two stepped shoulders on the same side. Other features include replacement windows, a replacement front door, an interior brick flue, and a concrete block foundation. A concrete block retaining wall runs along the east edge of the front yard, above the driveway. The address was formerly 140 Patterson. The 1948 Sanborn map notes that the house is constructed of concrete block and labels it one story in height. Jack L. Leach lived at the address in 1949 and 1962.

**221 Patterson Avenue. Scism House. Ca. 1948. SR1166. Contributing building.**

One-story house of stuccoed cinder block construction with an asphalt-shingled front-gable roof. The gable-front porch engages the main roof on its right wide and has replacement turned wood posts and square balusters. The front entry has a Tudor Revival-style wood panel door that is a late occurrence of the type, reused from another house, or a modern replacement. Other features

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include an interior brick flue, replacement windows (except for a plate glass picture window under the porch), and weatherboard sheathing (possibly Masonite) in the front gable. The address was formerly 146 Patterson. Arthur G. Scism lived at the address in 1948. Minnie S. Scism lived there in 1962.

a. Carport. Early 21<sup>st</sup> c. Non-contributing structure.

Prefab metal carport.

**119 Rawley Avenue. H. M. Foy House. Ca. 1925. SR1167. Contributing building.**

Two-story Tudor Revival/Arts and Crafts house with a stuccoed exterior and a composite-shingled front/side-gable roof. The house has many decorative features. The front gable has false half-timbering and is jettied on decorative blocks. Below it, at the first story, is an angled bay window, and to the right of the bay window, at the west corner, is a wall projection with a gabled coping and a round-arched opening with a wood gate-like feature with a scalloped top (the scallop in combination with the round arch creates a circular opening). The wood and glass panel door is contained in a segmental-arched recess. Over the entry, in front of a second-story window that may be a converted door, is a false balcony with turned balusters and a concave soffit. To the left of the entry is segmental-arched window with a drip molding and the original wood-framed transoms. The windows below and the house's other windows have replacement sashes. The exterior chimney on the east side has a single shoulder with a flat weathering. This chimney and an interior one have rectangular smoke vents at the top. Other features include a steel stair on the east side, a baskethandle-arched window in the second story, and one-story rear wings. The address was formerly 120 Rawley. The house has been converted to offices. A house of a different form stood on the site in 1922. H. M. Foy was listed at the address in 1928, according to the city directory of that year.

**120 Rawley Ave. Carport. Ca. 2010. SR0305. Non-contributing structure.**

The Calvin Graves House formerly stood at this address. The house is gone and the parcel has been redeveloped as garden and yard area. On the parcel is a modern one-story frame carport with wood posts, a metal-sheathed front-gable roof, and an enclosed storage area at the west end.

**123 Rawley Avenue. Office Building. Ca. 1968. SR1168. Contributing building.**

One-story Colonial Revival office building of brick-veneered frame construction with a rectangular form and a parapet roof. The variegated brick is laid in Flemish bond. The front entry has a wood panel door with a surround of fluted pilasters and a dentil lintel with a keyblock. The front windows have similar lintels. Other features include replacement windows, a dentil cornice, a gable-fronted entry porch with round wood columns, and a granite retaining wall along the east edge of the lot, bordering a driveway that goes to a rear parking lot. The county GIS date for the building is 1968.

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**126 Rawley Avenue. Hines Apartments. Ca. 1930. SR1169. Contributing building.**

Two-story Tudor Revival building of rambling, domestic form and stuccoed (possibly frame) construction with a composite-shingled pyramidal roof with multiple gabled and hipped wings. The front gabled wing has a false half-timbered upper story with vertical and curved timber elements and a slight jetty underpinned by carved wood blocks. The one-story wraparound porch has stuccoed pillars and granite steps and cheeks. Other features include multiple old and new entries for the various apartment units, interior brick chimneys with terra-cotta chimney pots, nine-over-one wood sash windows, and modern wooden steps on the west side. 1948 Sanborn map address: 131. The address was listed as vacant in a 1928 city directory. A house with another form is shown at the location on the 1929 Sanborn map. The style of the existing building suggests it was built the same year or the early 1930s. The building in its current form is shown on the 1948 Sanborn map. The building is listed as the Hines Apartments with nine units in the 1949 and 1962 city directories.

**127 Rawley Avenue. William E. Merritt Jr. House. Ca. 1925. SR0306. Contributing building.**

A prominent front gable with vertical and cruck-pattern false half-timbering distinguishes this two-story Tudor Revival house, built between 1922 and 1928. The front gable engages a porch and porte cochere with heavy posts with curved brackets. The posts, like the rest of the house, are stuccoed. The windows are replacements except for the transom over the front entry and the transoms over a row of front windows. The first-story front window has a wood beam lintel and the west gable has simple vertical false half-timbering. Other features include flared eaves, an interior chimney, a French door front entry, asphalt shingle roofing, and shed dormers on the front and east sides, the former with half-timber-like wood edging. The address was formerly 128 Rawley. The house has been converted to offices.

**130 Rawley Avenue. Britt Building. Ca. 1953. SR1170. Non-contributing building.**

One-story narrow and deep brick-veneer masonry (probably concrete block) building with a parapet shed roof. On the front is a ca. 1990 office addition with T-111 siding and an overhanging metal-sheathed mansard roof. The addition has an entry with sidelights, a bow window, and modern signage reading Mount Airy City Schools. The rear brick section has painted brickwork, a seam that suggests it was extended at the rear (north) end, a brick flue on the west side, and single-pane windows. The building was not present in 1948, the year of the last Sanborn map; tax records cite a construction date of 1953. Dr. Tilman C. Britt Jr. is listed at the address in the 1962 and 1966 city directories. An early 1960s aerial photo may show the building without its current north end extension.



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**138 Rawley Avenue. Winston and Mildred Fulton House. Ca. 1925. SR0307. Non-contributing building.**

This one-story frame Craftsman bungalow, built between 1922 and 1928, has been substantially altered since it was first surveyed in the 1980s but it retains a few character-defining features, most notably its wood-shingled siding. The front porch, under a forward-projecting gable and wrapping around one side, has been enclosed, eliminating its wood-shingled columns. A new entry porch with Craftsman-influenced detail has been created. A brick chimney has been removed above the roof ridge but another interior one survives on the west side (facing Willow Street), flanked by a pair of small high windows in battered jambs. Most of the surviving main-level windows, which typically have six-over-one wood sashes, have battered jambs. The basement level, which is mostly granite but is wood-shingled frame construction at the north end, has four-over-four and six-over-six windows. Other features include added bay windows, asphalt shingle roofing, and a modern back screened porch, partly cantilevered. Winston S. Fulton lived here in 1928 and 1949, followed by Mildred R. Fulton in 1962.

a. Workshop. Ca. 2000. Non-contributing building.

One-story frame building with T-111 or vertical board siding, and asphalt-shingled side-gable roof, one-over-one wood sash windows, and an entry on the south gable end with a shed roof supported by diagonal struts, a Craftsman-inspired detail which harmonizes with the general character of the main house. The building stands at the rear (north end) of the lot and is used as a vacuum cleaner repair shop.

**202 Rawley Avenue. Office Building. 1993. SR1171. Non-contributing building.**

One-story Colonial Revival Ranch building of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled hip roof. A hipped extension of the roof engages a front porch with round columns. A basement-level entry porch to the rear has similar columns. The front entry has a decorative wood and glass door and sidelights and a jack-arched opening with a white keystone. Windows also have jack arches and six-over-nine sashes. The corners have a quoined effect. To the rear is a parking lot; in the front east corner of the lot is a brick sign. The building has served as medical offices and may have been built for that purpose.

**205 Rawley Avenue. D. P. Wrenn House. Ca. 1900. SR1172. Non-contributing building.**

Two-story house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. Originally the house was L-shaped with a side/front gable roof and a one-story wraparound porch on the side-gabled wing to the left. An extensive mid-century remodeling included a two-story addition to the front of the left wing. The Colonial Revival character consists mainly of a dentil cornice and a front entry with a transom and a surround of fluted pilasters and a broken pediment. On the east gable end is a two-tier porch with turned posts and balusters and an exterior stair to the upper tier; the lower level appears to be original. On the west side is a three-sided bay with two-over-two wood sash windows, another original element. Other features

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include a brick foundation, two six-over-six wood sash windows on the front second-story, mostly replacement windows otherwise, and a large two-story rear addition. A parking lot adjoins the house on the east side, along Willow Street. The address was formerly 148 Rawley. Mrs. D. P. Wrenn was listed at the address in 1928, according to the city directory of that year. The 1948 Sanborn map shows the house with a one-story front porch with an angled projection at the northeast corner, a feature typical of Queen Anne porches of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The house is now divided into offices and apartments.

**210 Rawley Avenue. W. Swanson Richards House. Ca. 1915. SR1173. Non-contributing building.**

One-story house of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled front/side-gable roof. The small front entry porch with a modern turned wood corner post replaced the original porch that extended across the side-gabled wing. A front bay window and an exterior brick chimney on the west gable end are modern, as is a brick wainscot-like feature that extends beyond the house at the east front corner. Other features include a brick foundation (or skirt), a ca. 1950 wood and glass panel door, replacement windows, an interior brick flue, and a modern diamond-shaped vent in the front gable that may cover an older vent of similar form. The address was formerly 157 Rawley. The address does not appear in a 1928 city directory although the house was likely standing then, as suggested by its side-gable-and-front-wing form. W. Swanson Richards lived at the address in 1962.

**211 Rawley Avenue. I. W. Barber House. Ca. 1910. SR1174. Contributing building.**

One-story house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled front/side-gable roof. The front porch has replacement tubular columns and a modern balustrade. There are three interior brick chimneys, the rear one parged, and a parged brick foundation. Other features include replacement windows (several much smaller than the original windows), a modern addition on the east gable end, and an angled bay window on the west side, and a remnant two-over-two wood-sash window by the front entry. The address was formerly 158 Rawley. I. W. Barber was listed at the address in 1928, according to the city directory of that year.

**a. Garage. Ca. 1930. Contributing building.**

Garage of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled front-gable roof and a replacement vinyl door.

**b. Garage and Workshop. Late 20<sup>th</sup> c. Non-contributing building.**

Building of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof and what appears to be an infilled garage bay (another bay remains open).

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**216 Rawley Avenue. T. C. and Sarah Barber House. Ca. 1925. SR1015. Contributing building.**

T. C. Barber was a recent graduate of NCSU's textile school about 1920 when he moved to Mount Airy to manage the short-lived Mayo Mills underwear factory. In 1921 the Renfro Hosiery Mills Company hired Barber to manage its hosiery mill, which is credited with establishing Mount Airy as a major hosiery producing center. Barber left the Renfro mill in 1937 and started his own business, the Barber Hosiery Mills. After T. C.'s death in 1947 his widow Sarah P. Barber was an executive with the mill (also known as the Barber-Allen Hosiery Mill), which advertised in 1962 as "manufacturers of fine quality infants, misses' and ladies' anklets." Curtis C. Carrol lived here after the Barbers.

The two-story Tudor Revival house, built in the 1920s (between 1922 and 1928), has a stucco exterior with false half-timbering in the gables, the front gable with a tulip motif (marred by a later vent). The side-gable part of the roof engages a front porch with heavy posts with cruck-like brackets. Above is a large shed dormer. On the east and west sides are stuccoed exterior chimneys with vestigial weatherings and vertical strips formed by stretcher bricks. Other features include asphalt shingle roofing, hip-roofed one- and two-story rear extensions, and replacement windows. The address was formerly 163 Rawley.

**a. Garage. Ca. 1940. Contributing building.**

Garage of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed front-gable roof, replacement siding on the front, hinged multi-panel garage doors (possibly made from a roll up door), and a storage area door with five square panels.

**221 Rawley Avenue. J. C. Council House. Ca. 1905. SR0308. Contributing building.**

The story-and-a-half Council House is an imaginative example of the Queen Anne style. The frame house has three gabled wings which pinwheel off of a hip-roofed core. In the angle of the front and side wings is a canted fourth gable wing and an arcing porch. The porch has turned posts and balusters, both possible replacements, and an impressive set of granite steps with granite cheeks. A fifth gable projects on the east side over an angled bay window, and a right-angled bay window projects on the west gable end. The various gables are sheathed with beveled wood shingles. The front entry has a wood and glass panel door, probably original, with robustly molded square and rectangular panels. The house has an interior brick chimney, an interior brick flue (at the end of the rear wing), and, on the south rear elevation, an exterior brick chimney which is cut off at the eaves. Other features one-over-one wood sash windows, a granite foundation, asphalt shingle roofing, and vinyl siding. The address was formerly 186 Rawley. J. C. Council, who may have been the original owner, was town tax collector in 1909. He lived in the house in 1913 and 1928. Tommy Council is also associated with the house. County GIS dates the house to 1906. Curtis C. and Mary C. Carroll lived here in the 1940s, 50s, and 60s.

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a. Street Sign Post. Ca. 1920. Contributing object.

Slender, pointed, concrete post at the intersection of Rawley and Maple streets inscribed with the names of the two streets in vertical stamped letters (the name Maple is misspelled Mapel).

**314 Rockford Street. Jennie E. Lineback House. Ca. 1950. SR1175. Contributing building.**

Story-and-a-half Minimal Traditional house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. There is a gable-fronted front wing at the south end, and next to it a porch with replacement aluminum tubular columns. There is a soldier water table and soldier lintels over the windows. Other features include a wood front entry door, an exterior brick chimney on the north gable end, and replacement windows. The granite retaining wall across the front of the lot turns in to receive a concrete tire strip driveway. The house is not shown on the 1948 Sanborn map. Jennie E. Lineback lived at the address in 1962.

**319 Rockford Street. Haymore Memorial Baptist Church. Ca. 1923, ca. 1950, ca. 2000. SR0376. Contributing building.**

A Doric portico graces the front of this Classical Revival brick-veneered church. The portico has an oculus window with radial muntins in its smooth stucco pediment, and it shelters an entry with a wood panel door under a floating pediment. On the front-gable roof above is a belfry with round-arched openings, keyblocks, a pilaster-like treatment at the corners, and a heavy molded cornice. The church's stretcher-bond walls of variegated red-orange brick are punctuated by rectangular main-level and gallery-level windows with stained glass. Similar windows appear on the original one-story side wings, one of which contained Sunday School rooms. A three-story education wing of stripped-down mid-century form and detail extends to the rear, and at the north end of the complex is a more recent brick-veneered fellowship hall which harmonizes with the church through its oculus gable window and Doric front porch. The educational wing has a three-story rear elevation and the fellowship hall has a two-story rear elevation with an engaged lower-level drive-through for bus parking. All gabled sections have asphalt shingle roofing. A wheelchair ramp rises to the brick and concrete portico floor, in front of it a church sign with a peaked top.

Haymore Memorial was the brainchild of Rev. J. E. Smith, the pastor of Mount Airy's First Baptist Church, who in 1907 conceived the idea of a mission church to serve the southern part of Mount Airy. The original plan, according to historian Mary Rowe, was for the enterprise to be interdenominational, but other sponsors dropped out and the Baptists carried on the work. Rowe describes the surrounding neighborhood as "the factory district of the town." A church building known as the Workers' Mission was built at the corner of Price and Marshall in 1910. The church organized as a separate congregation in 1912 and Rev. C. C. Haymore was named the first pastor. In 1922 the congregation decided to erect the current church at the site of the church parsonage on Rockford Street. In December 1922 the building trades journal *Manufacturers Record* reported the cost of the new church, which was not yet completed, as about \$25,000.

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**322 Rockford Street. Ernest L. Wood House. Ca. 1948. SR1176. Contributing building.**

Story-and-a-half Minimal Traditional house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. On the front of the roof are three gabled dormers with novelty vinyl siding. The front porch has decorative metal supports. Other features include replacement windows, a rear shed dormer, and a rear carport. The front walk leads down to granite steps at the granite retaining wall that runs along the sidewalk and turns in for the driveway. The retaining wall continues to the north where there is another set of granite steps for a residence that is now gone. This house occupies the site of another dwelling, shown on the 1929 Sanborn map, which is now gone. The address was formerly 227 Rockford. Ernest L. Wood lived at the address in 1962.

a. Garage. Late 20<sup>th</sup> c. Non-contributing building.

Garage of frame construction with T-111 or vertical cementitious board siding, a composite-shingled front-gable roof, and two vehicle bays with wood paneled doors.

b. Shed. Mid-20<sup>th</sup> c. Contributing building.

Shed of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled front-gable roof.

**326 Rockford Street. Herley E. Quesinberry House. Ca. 1915. SR1177. Contributing building.**

One-story house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled front/side-gable roof. The gabled front wing at the north end adjoins a porch with square posts (possibly modern replacements) and a modern balustrade. Other features include replacement windows, a wood and glass panel door, a concrete block foundation, and a front walk which leads down to granite steps set into a granite retaining wall that runs along the sidewalk and turns in for the driveway. The address was formerly 235 Rockford. The address was listed as vacant in a 1928 city directory, however a house is shown at the location on the 1922 Sanborn map and the present house is consistent with the form of houses from just before that period. Herley E. Quesinberry lived at the address in 1962.

**327-329 Rockford Street. Bowman House. Ca. 1910. SR1178. Contributing building.**

Two-story house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The house, identified by a modern sign as the Bowman House, has been made into apartments. A two-story single-tier porch with monumental aluminum-cased square columns crosses the front and gives the house a Colonial Revival character. The porch appears to date to the mid-twentieth century and replaces an earlier one-story porch. Inside it is a balcony on struts for a French door, and the main entry below also has a French door. Corbeled brick chimneys rise at the ridge and there is an interior brick flue. Other features include replacement windows, a



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brick foundation, and one- and two-story side and rear wings. A concrete tire strip driveway leads to a rear garage. The address was formerly 234 Rockford. R. W. Bowman was listed at the address in 1913 and W. R. Bowman was listed at the address in 1928, according to the city directories of those years. Presumably the same person lived at the address both years and one of the directories transposed the initials.

a. Garage. Ca. 1930. Contributing building.

Garage of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with a shed roof and sliding tongue-and-groove doors.

**330 Rockford Street. Ruby R. Roberson House. Ca. 1910. SR1179. Contributing building.**

Story-and-a-half house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled triple-A side-gable roof. Two brick chimneys, positioned so that they flank a narrow center passage on the interior, rise from the roof ridge. One has a dogtooth course just above the ridge; a third chimney, which rises from the story-and-a-half ell, has the same decorative treatment. Other features include a front porch with replacement tubular aluminum columns, replacement windows, and a granite foundation. The address was formerly 237 Rockford. The address was not listed in the 1913 and 1928 city directories. Ruby R. Roberson lived at the address in 1962.

**401 Rockford Street. Bobby P. Badgett House. Ca. 1910. SR1180. Contributing building.**

One-story Queen Anne-influenced house of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled hip roof with a decorative front gable. The front porch has an early foundation and roof but the turned posts are replacements. The porch originally wrapped around the north side and now attaches to a later porte cochere which retains early turned posts, probably recycled from the removed wrapped portion of the porch. The brick foundation may consist of brick infill between brick piers. The two interior brick chimneys have ca. 1950 rebuilt corbeled tops. Other features include two-over-two wood sash windows, a replacement front door, an interior parged flue to the rear, and a concrete tire strip driveway. The fences along the north and south property lines consist of early concrete posts with replacement wood rails. The address was formerly 240 Rockford. The address was not listed in the 1913 and 1928 city directories. Bobby P. Badgett lived at the address in 1962.

**404 Rockford Street. C. W. Davis House. Ca. 1926. SR1181. Contributing building.**

Two-story Colonial Revival house of weatherboard-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The house stands on the southwest corner of the intersection of Rockford Street and Price Street and has an entry and porch facing each street. Both porches have round classical columns on weatherboard-sided pedestals with three columns at each outer corner. The east porch has a front gable with cornice returns and vertical tongue-and-groove sheathing. The north porch has a flat roof with a modern balustrade with square balusters, and the second-story entry that opens onto it has molded trim and turned corner blocks. The main east entry has a

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wood and glass panel door and sidelights. On the rear or west elevation is a two-tier porch that shelters an exterior staircase at the higher north corner and a basement-level porch at the lower south corner. Other features include a brick foundation, replacement windows, and an interior brick chimney. Granite walkways run through the north yard and a wire fence encloses the yard on the east and north sides. The house has been divided into apartments. The address was formerly 247 Rockford. C. W. Davis was listed at the address in 1928, according to the city directory of that year. A house of different form is portrayed on the 1922 Sanborn map.

**409 Rockford Street. M. S. Nichols House. Ca. 1915. SR1182. Contributing building.**

One-story Queen Anne-influenced frame house with cementitious siding and a composite-shingled hip roof. On the front of the roof is a gable with square wood shingle sheathing and a rectangular louvered vent. The front porch is screened and has a metal-sheathed roof. To the rear is a hipped wing with a modern deck and pergola on the south side. Other features include interior brick chimneys with corbeled tops, replacement windows, a wood and glass panel door, and a brick foundation. The front yard is mostly paved for parking and has stone retaining walls. On the south side of the lot is a low concrete retaining wall that connects to a modern honeycomb brick wall, perhaps constructed to provide privacy for the deck. The address was formerly 250 Rockford. M. S. Nichols was listed at the address in 1928, according to the city directory of that year.

**412 Rockford Street. C. C. Bird House. Ca. 1910. SR1183. Contributing building.**

One-story house of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The house has a Minimal Traditional character as the result of a ca. 1950 remodeling and addition of a gable-fronted room at the north end of the front elevation (the addition is not shown on the 1948 Sanborn map). The room has novelty weatherboard siding and a concrete block foundation whereas the rest of the house has mostly plain weatherboard siding and a brick foundation. The front porch has tapered square wood columns, tongue-and-groove sheathing in the roof end, a lattice screen at the south end. Inside the porch the house wall has novelty weatherboard siding and there is a wood and glass panel door. The front walls of the original house and addition have large metal-framed multi-pane windows. The large window under the porch and several other windows have slatted false shutters whereas the addition front window does not. A brick chimney rises at the ridge. The address was formerly 255 Rockford. C. C. Bird was listed at the address in 1913 and J. W. Barker was listed at the address in 1928, according to the city directories of those years.

a. Foundation. Mid-20<sup>th</sup> c. Non-contributing structure.

Concrete block basement foundation with no superstructure. No building is shown at the location on the 1948 Sanborn map. Most likely the foundation represents an aborted construction project.

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**415 Rockford Street. W. Emmett Forrest House. Early 20<sup>th</sup> c. SR1184. Contributing building.**

One-story house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The front porch has slightly tapered square columns, either wood or aluminum cased, and shelters an entry with a replacement front door. Other features include a granite foundation, a rear wing, and replacement windows. It is unclear whether the house is listed in the 1928 city directory. A county date of 1927 suggests the house may not have been built until the late 1920s, though a house that appears to be this one is shown on the 1922 Sanborn map and the form is consistent with houses built in the early part of the twentieth century. W. Emmett Forrest lived at the address in 1962.

- a. Carport. Late 20<sup>th</sup> c. Non-contributing structure.  
Prefab metal carport.

**418 Rockford Street. Ida Cundiff House. Ca. 1925. SR1185. Contributing building.**

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The gables and the sides of a gabled front dormer are sheathed with either modern or simulation wood shingles, probably in replacement for original wood shingles. The engaged front porch has cased tapered square columns on a brick railing. Other features include a granite foundation, replacement windows, an engaged and partially enclosed rear porch at the north end, and three parged interior brick flues along the roof ridge. The address was formerly 263 Rockford. The address was not listed in a 1928 city directory. The county date for the house is 1930, however the house is portrayed on the 1929 Sanborn map. Ida Cundiff lived at the address in 1949.

VL (one of three undeveloped parcels between 418 Rockford and Hadley Street)

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**431 Rockford Street. S. O. Marshall House. Ca. 1910. SR1186. Contributing building.**

One-story Queen Anne house of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled deck-on-hip roof. On the front of the roof is a large gable with alternating rows of square and sawtooth wood shingles and a rectangular louvered vent. The porch wraps around the front (west) and south sides and has a paneled railing and square wood columns with modern decorative brackets. The front entry has a French door and sidelights. On the north side is a hipped wing, possibly a mid-twentieth century addition, and on the south rear corner is another wing, early or original, with novelty weatherboard siding. Other features include interior brick chimneys, lightning arrestors on the roof, a weathervane at the point of the front gable, an

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exterior brick flue on the north wing, replacement windows with a Craftsman pattern, and what may be a granite foundation to the rear. A circular concrete walkway joins the porch to the sidewalk. The address was formerly 274 Rockford. S. O. Marshall was listed at the address in 1913 and 1928, according to the city directories of those years. In 1913 a building known as Marshall's Store stood next door at 279 Rockford.

**437 Rockford Street. W. Lee Roberts House. Ca. 1930. SR1187. Contributing building.**

One-story Craftsman-influenced house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled hip roof. The variegated brickwork has red, tan, and purple hues. The front porch, engaged under a hipped roof extension, has modern square steel posts on brick pedestals. Over the windows are basketweave brickwork bands with alternating red and tan brick and, over the front window, a central purple brick. There is also a basketweave water table. On the south side is an exterior brick chimney with paved shoulders just below the eaves; the chimney stack has been removed. Other features include replacement windows, a wheelchair ramp to the porch, a replacement front door, and a rear frame wing with novelty vinyl siding. The address was formerly 278 Rockford. The address was not listed in a 1928 city directory and the house is not portrayed on the 1929 Sanborn map. W. Lee Roberts lived at the address in 1949.

**439 Rockford Street. Rockford Street Fire Station. 1969. SR1040. Contributing building.**

Vane-like brick walls and wafer-thin flat concrete roofs create a series of box-like volumes across the front of this Modernist fire station. On the right are three fire truck bays with tall aluminum and glass panel doors. On the left is the office and dormitory wing with recessed walls of polished Mount Airy granite. The northernmost cubicle provides a setting for a painted concrete memorial displaying the Fireman's Prayer. The building's entry and various windows are treated as narrow vertical ribbons of aluminum-framed plate glass. The vertical windows and vertical and horizontal concrete strips create a grid effect on the building's brick-veneered side walls.

When it opened in February 1969, the Rockford Street station featured "a communications room, offices for the fire chief and assistant fire chief, a large class room, up-to-date kitchen, four two-man bedrooms, a janitor's room, storage room, main apparatus room and basement." Hoses were dried in the "thermostatically-controlled" storage room a special alarm system connected the station to area manufacturing plants. The new station, which replaced two early-twentieth-century houses, was the dream of longtime fire chief J. Ed "Bud" Brannock who is memorialized by a granite drinking fountain at the south front corner of the building. In front of the building is parking and a flag pole.

**504-510 Rockford Street. Apartments. Ca. 1960. SR1050. Contributing building.**

These residential-scaled apartments, built over a span of years beginning about 1960, were built by contractor and developer Jimmy Hadley. The one-story brick-veneered units are modeled on

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the small boxy house forms of the era, with simple side-gabled massing and a mix of Modernist and Colonial Revival-inspired details. The Modernist detail is typified by the bracketed aluminum awnings over the paired entries, which are similar to storefront awnings of the period. The four stair-stepping units along Rockford Street were the first to be built, presumably about 1960 (they are noted in a 1962 city directory), although the county date for the complex is 1952. Novelty vinyl siding in the gables, asphalt shingle roofing, multi-pane storm doors, an alternating rhythm of high, small, single-paned, louvered windows of Modernist character, and standard-size six-over-six wood sash windows are other features. A paved parking area fronts each pair of units.

a. **305-311 Hadley Street.** Apartments. 1960s. Contributing building.

Of the four units facing Hadley Street, the east end units (305 and 307 Hadley) are first, built between 1962 and 1966, and the west end (309 and 311 Hadley) is a post-1966 addition, as indicated by city directories and by a subtle change in brick color. Except for the subtle change in brick, all four units are identical to those facing Rockford Street.

**507 Rockford Street. J. W. Creed House. Ca. 1910. SR1188. Contributing building.**

One-story Queen Anne-influenced house of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled hip roof. Three brick chimneys rise from the interior: one with an original top, one with a rebuilt ca. 1950 top, and one (to the rear) parged. The front porch conforms to a front wing and has tapered square wood columns. The poured concrete porch floor has a granite edging. Other features include a stone foundation (presumably granite), replacement windows, a wood and glass panel door, and a rear shed wing with an engaged porch with a steel pole corner support. The porch is accessed by a concrete front walk and a granite walk extending northward. The address was formerly 296 Rockford. J. W. Creed lived at the address in 1913 and Mrs. J. W. Roberts was listed at the address in 1928, according to the city directories of those years.

a. Shed. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

Frame shed with board-and-batten siding and a shed roof with asphalt roll roofing.

b. Carport. Late 20<sup>th</sup> c. Non-contributing structure.

Metal carport with square steel supports and a slightly pitched flat roof.

**513 Rockford Street. J. Z. Vaughn House. Ca. 1910. SR1189. Non-contributing building.**

One-story house of vinyl-sided frame construction with an asphalt-shingled front/side gable roof. The front porch has replacement decking and modern square posts that replaced turned posts. The foundation is rubble (possibly granite) which is exposed on the north side and parged on other elevations. An added shed-roofed rear wing has a basement story and a porch constructed of prefabricated awning-like metal components. Other features include cornice returns and replacement windows. The front walk is composed of irregular angular concrete pavers with light stone chips (possibly white marble) and at least one blue glass shard pressed into the joints



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between. The walk's scalloped concrete edging is modern and the walk may be as well. The address was formerly 302 Rockford. J. Z. Vaughn lived at the address in 1913 and Mrs. L. S. Vaughan was listed at the address in 1928, according to the city directories of those years.

**514 Rockford Street. J. W. Gant House. Ca. 1925. SR1002. Contributing building.**

Alternating bands of square-edged and beveled wood shingles decorate the side gables, porch spans, and front gabled dormer of this story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow, which was built between 1922 and 1928. The story-and-a-half frame house has a brick-veneered first story, now painted. The front porch has tapered brick pillars on brick pedestals, the latter joined by paneled wood railings. The front entry has Craftsman gridded sidelights and a French door. Other features include asphalt shingle roofing, decorative exposed rafter ends, a roofed balcony incorporated into the large front dormer, a parged interior brick flue, and triangular brackets. The rear wing does not appear to be depicted on the 1948 Sanborn map, suggesting it is an addition since that date. A decorative poured concrete stair, probably original to the 1920s, descends to the sidewalk. The address was formerly 305 Rockford. J. W. Gant lived here in 1928, followed by William M. McCoy in 1949.

**520 Rockford Street. Rockford Street Methodist Church. 1925. SR0377. Contributing building.**

A granite cornerstone dates this Colonial Revival brick church to 1925, although it was not dedicated until the church was out of debt in September 1929. The September 19, 1929 *Mount Airy News* reported that the church was "built of tapestry brick and has an auditorium with seating capacity of 700 or 800, class rooms, kitchen and dining room." At the front is a monumental tetrastyle portico on a high podium with Tuscan columns, an entablature with a quarryfaced granite architrave and brick frieze, and a pressed metal ceiling. The pediment features an oculus window in a keystone surround and has raking and horizontal dentil cornices, the latter extending to the building proper. On the roof ridge behind is a modern steeple, possibly fiberglass. The windows under the portico and on the north and south side elevations are round-arched with stained glass and granite keystones and impost blocks. Across the rear is a two-story educational wing; it and the sanctuary section have asphalt shingle roofing and basements separated from the stories above by a granite water table. The 1929 Sanborn map labels the church Rockford St. M.E. [Methodist Episcopal] Church (South).

**527-529 Rockford Street. Mrs. L. C. Jester House. Ca. 1915. SR1191. Non-contributing building.**

Two-story house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled hip roof. The building, which has the address 529 Rockford, began as a single-family dwelling with early twentieth-century features including the clipped gable on the front of the hip roof and two rear-elevation exterior brick chimneys with corbeled caps. Most other details, including the application of the brick veneer, date to a remodeling that appears to have occurred after 1966.

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The later two-story single-tier front porch, which gives the building a Colonial Revival character, has tall square columns and a modern exterior stair that rises to a center balcony (the stair and balcony have square balusters). The one-story wings on the north and south ends have hip roofs. Other features include a gabled one-story rear wing on an exposed basement and two-over-two stack-pane wood sash windows. The address was formerly 320 Rockford and was listed as the residence of Mrs. L. C. Jester in 1928. The 1948 Sanborn map and the 1962 and 1966 city directories indicate the house remained a single-family dwelling in those years. The property may have been associated with the Creed family in the early twentieth century. The cross street that bounds the lot on the north side is Creed Street.

a. Secondary Dwelling. Ca. 1930. Contributing building

Small one-story dwelling of Masonite-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled hip roof. The dwelling, which has the address 527 Rockford, has an L-shaped plan with an exterior concrete block flue in the angle of the L. Other features include a front porch with replacement square posts, a wood panel door, and a granite foundation. It is possible the dwelling is a converted garage shown at the same location on the 1948 Sanborn map.

**602 Rockford Street. J. R. Key House. Ca. 1925. SR1192. Contributing building.**

One-story Craftsman bungalow of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. On the front roof plane is a shed dormer that has been vinyl-sided and has had an octagonal vinyl vent added. The engaged porch wraps around the front and north sides and has square posts which, though replacements, date to the historic period. Other features include replacement windows, a wood and glass door, and a brick foundation. The address was formerly 323 Rockford. J. R. Key was listed at the address in 1928, according to the city directory of that year.

**603 Rockford Street. J. Raymond Hemrick House. Ca. 1940. SR1193. Contributing building.**

Story-and-a-half Period Cottage of brick-veneered frame construction with a steep composite-shingled side-gable roof. The house is heavily influenced by the Tudor Revival style with a juxtaposed gabled vestibule and exterior brick chimney on the front elevation. The vestibule gable is asymmetrical, with one roof plane extending to just above grade and the other at chest height, and it has a round-arched entry with a batten door with three diagonally ascending glass panes. In front of the entry is a small concrete terrace or landing with a metal railing. The chimney, which appears to grow out of the vestibule, has staggered asymmetrical shoulders with peaked copings, a decorative strip of soldier bricks rising to the top, and terra-cotta chimney pots. The roof projects on the south end to engage a porch with brick pillars and basket-handle arches. Other features include replacement windows and soldier window lintels and water table. The driveway has concrete tire strips with the median filled in with concrete. The address was formerly 334 Rockford. J. Raymond Hemrick lived at the address in 1962.

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a. Garage. Ca. 1950. Contributing building

Garage of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled front-gable roof and a single bay with a replacement vinyl door. The garage is not shown on the 1948 Sanborn map.

**606 Rockford Street. S. H. Warren House. Ca. 1920. SR1051. Contributing building.**

An engaged front porch with tapered posts are among the features of this story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow, which was probably built around 1920. The frame house has weatherboard siding on its lower walls and wood-shingle cladding in the gables of the asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The front elevation inside the porch is staggered so that the portion of the wall with the entry is set back. The paneled porch balustrade was added ca. 1910. Other features include a gabled dormer on the front of the roof, a parged foundation, a brick interior chimney, and a replacement front door and windows. The address was formerly 329 Rockford. S. H. Warren lived here in 1928, according to the city directory of that year, followed by Sena J. Warren, perhaps his widow, in 1949 and 1962.

a. Carport. Early 21<sup>st</sup> c. Non-contributing structure.

Carport with square posts at the corners with decorative brackets. The composite-shingled front-gable roof has enclosed and sided ends.

**609 Rockford Street. Lucy N. McKnight House. Ca. 1929. SR1194. Contributing building.**

Craftsman bungalow of brick-veneered frame construction with a clipped asphalt-shingled front-gable roof and an attached clipped-gable-front porch. The gables are clad in buff-colored stucco. The porch has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals. The house originally was a single story and was enlarged after 1948 with the addition of the large clipped-gable dormers clad in novelty vinyl siding on the north and south sides. Other features include an exterior brick chimney on the north side, a basketweave water table, four-over-one wood sash windows, a granite foundation, and an enclosed rear porch. The address was formerly 352 Rockford. The address was not listed in the 1928 and 1949 city directories. The house is portrayed on the 1929 Sanborn map, suggesting it may have been built in 1928 or 1929, which is also suggested by the 1929 county date for the house. Lucy N. McKnight lived here in 1962.

VL (undeveloped parcel between 609 and 611 Rockford)

**611 Rockford Street. Rockford Street Tank. 1948. SR1195. Contributing structure.**

Steel water tower of conventional form with a globular reservoir supported by slightly inward-leaning columns with bracing. The columns rest on concrete footers of truncated pyramidal form. The steel elements are painted light blue and the reservoir is painted with the motto "Mount Airy Welcomes You" and an image based on television's *The Andy Griffith Show* with Andy and Opie

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silhouetted by the setting sun. Below the tower are two small front-gabled shed-like buildings. The tower stands at the corner of Rockford Street and East Haymore Street with a concrete block retaining wall along both streets. Set back from the retaining wall, a chain link fence topped with barbed wire surrounds the tower. The 1948 Sanborn map shows a 500,000-gallon capacity water tower with a cylindrical tank at the location. No ancillary structures are indicated. According to a nameplate, the Rockford Street Tank was erected in 1948 by the R. D. Cole Manufacturing Company of Newman, Georgia. The nameplate has the initials FM in a rhombus.

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

The small frame building has a composite-shingled front-gable roof and what appears to be wood siding.

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

The small frame building has a composite-shingled front-gable roof and what appears to be wood siding.

**612 Rockford Street. Grover and Roxie Wright House. Ca. 1935. SR1052. Contributing building.**

A “tabernacle” of unknown denominational affiliation stood at this hilltop site in the 1920s, according to Sanborn maps. The story-and-a-half Tudor Revival house that stands there now was probably built in the 1930s. The brick-veneered house has several attributes of the style such as multiple front gables of differing sizes, a Tudor arch over the front entry, and an entry hall window with diamond-pattern muntins. The larger of the two front gables engages a porch with brick corner pillars, bracketed posts, and a turned balustrade. (Originally the porch wrapped around the north side of the house.) Over the windows (which have replacement sashes) are basketweave brick lintels. The roof has asphalt shingle roofing, novelty vinyl siding in the gables, and a gabled front dormer. An angled bay window on the north side, and interior brick chimneys are other features. The address was formerly 333 Rockford. Grover C. Wright and Albert Davis are listed at the address in 1949 in a city directory, followed by Grover’s widow Roxie Ashburn Wright in 1962. Roxie offered “furnished rooms” to the public.

a. Carport. Late 20<sup>th</sup> c. Non-contributing structure.

Carport with wood posts and a front-gable roof with novelty vinyl siding in the gable.

**614-618 Rockford Street. Hylton Triplex. Ca. 1960. SR1196. Contributing building.**

One-story Ranch triplex of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled hip roof. The front elevation has multiple irregular projections and recesses with brick planters and landings for the three front entries which have wood doors with single-pane windows. Other features include an interior brick flue, picture windows, and two-over-two stack-panel wood sash windows. The house displays the address 616 Rockford. The owner was C. Hylton Wright in 1962 and 1966.

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- a. Shed. Late 20<sup>th</sup> c. Non-contributing building  
Frame shed with T-111-type siding and a composite-shingled front-gable roof.

**302 Spring Street. L. P. Bianco House. Ca. 1906. SR1199. Contributing building.**

Story-and-a-half house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled triple-A side-gable roof. The front porch has chamfered posts with sawn brackets and a ca. 1950 Colonial Revival wooden balustrade with square balusters and decorative x-form panels. The porch has a granite foundation whereas the house foundation appears to consist of granite or brick piers with masonry infill, all parged. Next to the front entry, which has a wood and glass panel door, is a window with modern decorative glass. Other features include replacement windows, simulation beveled shingles in the front gable, and a one-story rear wing. The address was formerly 101 Spring. The address was not listed in the 1928 city directory. L. P. Bianco lived at the address in 1966.

- a. Garage and Workshop. Ca. 1975. Non-contributing building.  
Frame building with a composite-shingled side-gable roof, siding (probably Masonite), and a garage bay opening with a modern vinyl and glass panel door.

**305 Spring Street. M. M. Jackson House. Ca. 1925. SR1200. Contributing building.**

One-story Craftsman bungalow of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled front-gable roof. A gabled roof extension engages a front porch with tapered square wood columns on rockfaced concrete block pedestals. The same block is used for the house foundation. There is square wood shingle sheathing in the house and porch gables and exposed rafter ends in the eaves. Other features include replacement windows, a wood and glass panel door, an interior brick flue, and a back porch. M. M. Jackson lived at the address in 1966.

- a. Garage Apartment. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.  
Two-story building with a concrete block first story and a second story of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction. The first-story garage has two vehicle bays and the second-story apartment has replacement windows, an interior concrete block flue, and a composite-shingled pyramidal roof. The building's address is 307 Spring Street.

**308 Spring Street. Apartment Building. 1976. SR1201. Non-contributing building.**

Two-story Colonial Revival apartment building of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled hip roof with a gabled ridge. The brickwork has variegated brownish hues. The centered entry has a wood panel door, sidelights, and a small porch with decorative metal supports. Other features include six-over-six wood sash windows and windowless end walls.



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**309 Spring Street. L. O. Jackson House. Ca. 1950. SR1202. Contributing building.**

One-story Minimal Traditional house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. A gable-fronted wing projects from the south end of the front elevation, and next to it is a small entry porch with a wood corner support with x-form panels and a built-in bench. The porch shelters a wood door with a diamond-shaped window. Other features include a concrete block foundation, an interior brick flue, six-over-six and eight-over-eight wood sash windows, and a rear screened porch. L. O. Jackson lived at the address in 1966.

**413 Spring Street. Torrence Culley House. Ca. 1965. SR1203. Contributing building.**

One-story Ranch house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The brick has a pinkish hue. A gabled front projection has scalloped vertical board sheathing in the gable and an engaged corner entry porch with a decorative metal support. On the south gable end rises an exterior brick chimney with a single paved shoulder. Other features include two-over-two stack-panel wood sash windows, possibly some replacement windows, an attached garage at the north end, a wood panel door with three small windows at the top, and a picture window to the right of the entry porch. Torrence Culley lived at the address in 1966.

**414 Spring Street. A. J. Badgett House. Ca. 1920. SR1204. Contributing building.**

Two-story Craftsman-influenced house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a clipped composite-shingled side-gable roof. The front porch wraps around the south end and has cased square columns and a granite foundation. Other features include a decorative wood and glass panel door, replacement windows, and a one-story rear wing. The front walk leads to steps made from single blocks of granite at the sidewalk, which is bordered by a low granite retaining wall. The address was formerly 183 Spring. A. J. Badgett was listed at the address in 1928, according to the city directory of that year.

a. Garage Apartment. Ca. 2000. Non-contributing building.

Two-story frame building with a composite-shingled front-gable roof, what appears to be vinyl siding, two vehicle bays, and modernistic front windows.

**419 Spring Street. L. J. Kirkman House. Ca. 1948. SR1205. Contributing building.**

Story-and-a-half Colonial Revival Minimal Traditional house of brick-veneered frame construction with a steep composite-shingled side-gable roof. On the front of the roof are two gabled dormers with novelty vinyl siding. The front entry has a wood panel door and a gabled porch with tapered square wood columns. To its left is an exterior brick chimney with staggered stepped shoulders. On the south gable end are an angled bay window and an entry with a French door and a modern pergola. Other features include replacement windows, a soldier water table, and soldier lintels over the windows. A concrete tire strip driveway leads to a garage to the north

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of the house. The address was formerly 196 Spring. The house and garage appear on the 1948 Sanborn map. L. J. Kerkman lived at the address in 1966, according to the city directory of that year. The name was spelled Kirkman in other sources.

a. Garage. Ca. 1948. Contributing building.

Garage of brick-veneered frame construction with a front-gable roof and a single vehicle bay with a replacement door.

**420 Spring Street. R. C. Hutchens House. Ca. 1915. SR1206. Contributing building.**

One-story Minimal Traditional house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled pyramidal roof. There are two front wings: the gable-fronted left or south one apparently original, the north one with a shallow-pitched side-gable roof suggesting it dates to the 1960s. Between the wings is an entry porch with a turned corner post, probably a replacement. The entry has a decorative replacement door and sidelights with decorative replacement glass. Other features include replacement windows and a granite foundation. The address was formerly 189 Spring. R. C. Hutchens, who operated the laundry business near the intersection of Spring and Rockford streets, lived at this address in 1966.

**424 Spring Street. Jean F. Kerr House. Ca. 1929. SR1032. Contributing building.**

This story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow appears to have been built in 1928 or 1929. Its granite exterior is load-bearing according to the 1929 Sanborn map, not a veneer. The house and its front porch are front-gabled with textured stucco and Y-shaped battens reminiscent of Tudor Revival half-timbering in the gables. The rear gable and the walls of a gabled dormer on the left side of the roof, facing Broad Street (the house stands on the corner of Spring and Broad), have plain stucco. The main, porch, and dormer roofs are ornamented with triangular brackets and decorative rafter ends. To the rear is a ca. 1950 one-story wing of textured gray brick meant to harmonize with the granite. Other features of the house include Craftsman porch supports with tapered posts on granite pedestals, asphalt shingle roofing, a granite exterior chimney on the south side, a granite interior flue, and replacement windows. A low poured concrete retaining wall borders the lot. The address was formerly 193 Spring, which is not listed in a 1928 city directory. Jean F. Kerr lived here in 1949.

a. Garage. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

Garage of concrete block construction with a composite-shingled front-gable roof, plywood sheathing in the gable, and a replacement garage door. The garage does not appear on the 1948 Sanborn map.

**427 Spring Street. G. C. Jones House. Ca. 1948. SR1207. Non-contributing building.**

Story-and-a-half Period Cottage of wood-shingled frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The wood shingles, which are unpainted, are a modern cladding that give the

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house a New England character that differs from its historic appearance. A gabled wing projects from the north end of the front elevation, the gable asymmetrical (lower on the right side than the left). Next to the wing is the front entry under a gablet supported by heavy curved brackets and with a barrel-vaulted ceiling. The entry has a replacement wood panel door. Other features include a brick foundation, an exterior brick chimney on the south end with a single stepped shoulder, an interior brick flue, replacement windows, and a brick terrace in front of the house. The address was formerly 200 Spring. The house and garage appear on the 1948 Sanborn map. G. C. Jones lived at the address in 1966.

a. Garage. Ca. 1948. Contributing building.

Garage of concrete block construction with a composite-shingled front-gable roof, a single vehicle bay with a modern roll-up door, and novelty weatherboard siding in the gable with applied boards evoking false half-timbering. The 1948 Sanborn map shows the building.

**501 Spring Street. House. 1920s. SR1500. Contributing building.**

One-story Craftsman-style frame house with novelty vinyl siding and a composition-shingled front-gable roof. The offset gable-fronted entry porch has metal-cased square columns on brick pedestals and a solid railing sheathed with simulation wood shingles. The same shingles sheathe the house and porch gables, which also have triangular brackets. Other features include a brick foundation, an interior brick flue rising from the ridge, and replacement windows.

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

One-story frame building with novelty vinyl siding and a metal-sheathed front-gable roof.

**502 Spring Street. House. Ca. 1910. SR1208. Contributing building.**

Two-story frame house with Masonite siding and a composite-shingled hip roof. A pedimented gable with staggered square wood shingle sheathing projects from the front of the roof over the second tier of a porch, the first tier of which crosses the front and wraps around the north side elevation (Sanborn maps show that it formerly wrapped around the south side as well). The first tier has replacement posts and balusters whereas the second tier has encased posts, solid end railings, and an open balustrade across the front. An original tapered porch pilaster with a molded cap survives on the north house wall. The porch has granite steps at the south end and centered on the front, the latter descending to a front walk lined with single long slabs of granite on each side. The two interior brick chimneys are flamboyantly corbeled. The front entry has sidelights and a wood and glass panel door. Other features include one-, one-and-a-half-, and two-story rear wings and additions, replacement windows, a French door on the south side second story (that likely provided access to the roof deck of the porch when it wrapped that side), and a granite foundation. Next to the house on the south side is the concrete pad for a former carport (indentations at the corners mark the positions of former posts). The pad is connected to

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the street by a concrete tire strip driveway, suggesting a garage stood at the location earlier. The address was formerly 203 Spring. The house appears on the 1916 Sanborn map. K. E. Montgomery and O. P. Thrower were listed at the address in 1928, according to the city directory of that year. On the 1922 Sanborn map the house is shown on the same lot at J. S. Bray's Granite City Mills which stood behind, facing Broad Street.

**510 Spring Street. A. G. Scism House. Ca. 1920. SR1190. Contributing building.**

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The roof has a large gabled dormer on the front and it engages a front porch with replacement wood posts. The six-over-one wood sash windows have false wood shutters, perhaps from ca. 1970, with lozenge appliques. Other features include a brick foundation, wood shingle sheathing in the gables, a replacement front door, and a one-story rear addition. The address was formerly 211 Spring. A. G. Scism was listed at the address in 1928, according to the city directory of that year. A. G. Scism may have been the Arthur G. Scism who later lived at 221 Patterson Street nearby. On the 1922 Sanborn map the house is shown on the same lot at J. S. Bray's Granite City Mills which stood behind, facing Broad Street.

**517 Willow Street. Apartment Building. Ca. 1945. SR1209. Contributing building.**

Two-story Colonial Revival apartment house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled hip roof. The center bay of the three-bay façade projects slightly and is crowned by a pediment with raking dentils, a stucco tympanum, and a half-round window with cobweb muntins. At the base of the bay is the entry, which has a wood panel door and a Colonial Revival surround with fluted pilasters, a fanlight with radial muntins, and a pediment with raking dentils. Other features include a dentil cornice, six-over-six wood sash windows, apron panels under the first-story front windows, an interior brick chimney, and an integral two-story rear wing with a bay window on the south side. A concrete tire strip driveway extends along the north side of the lot and at the rear southwest corner is a brick lattice wall. The address was formerly 213 Willow.

**616 Willow Street. William S. Porter House. Ca. 1925. SR1210. Contributing building.**

Story-and-a-half Colonial Revival bungalow of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. Two eyebrow dormers with replacement half-round windows flank a gable-fronted roof that projects over the entry porch, which has round wood columns. The entry has sidelights with replacement glass and a replacement front door. A shed-roofed porch on the south gable end has columns like those of the front porch. Other features include an exterior brick chimney on the south gable end with a single stepped shoulder, a brick foundation, and replacement windows. The address was formerly 244 Willow. The house and garage appear on the 1929 Sanborn map. William S. Porter is listed at the address in 1949.

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a. Garage. Ca. 1925. Contributing building.

Garage of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled front-gable roof and hinged plywood front doors. The 1948 Sanborn map shows a garage of similar form but at the front southwest corner of the lot, rather than the current location to the north of the house.

**VL** (large undeveloped parcel, largely wooded, extending from Willow to the backs of properties in the existing Mount Airy Historic District on N. Main)

**617-619 Willow Street. Duplex. Ca. 1926. SR1211. Contributing building.**

One-story Craftsman bungalow of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The stretcher-bond brick is textured and dark red in hue. The dual entries, at the corners of the façade, have batten doors with windows at the top and are sheltered by round-arched hoods on triangular brackets. The entries open onto uncovered brick stoops that extend under most of the adjoining picture window. Each unit has a front picture window with a large center five-over-one wood sash window flanked by four-over-one wood sash windows. At the back are projections on both sides with front-facing entries with wood and glass panel doors. Other features include six-over-wood wood sash windows, an interior brick chimney, and a soldier water table. A poured concrete retaining wall extends along the south property line.

**625 Willow Street. Louis P. Talbert House. Ca. 1925. SR1212. Contributing building.**

Story-and-a-half Craftsman house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The front is divided into two portions. The south side has a centered entry with a wood and glass panel door under a round-arched hood supported by decoratively carved triangular brackets and partially engaged by the roof. The north side, which is slightly indented, has a porch with square brick pillars and a solid brick railing. Double-leaf French doors open onto the porch; above it is a shed dormer. The porch floor continues as a brick terrace across the façade. Other features include a brick foundation, nine-over-one wood sash windows, an interior brick flue, and a concrete tire strip driveway on the south side of the house. The address was formerly 251 and 253 Willow. The address does not appear in a 1928 city directory. The county date for the house is 1930 but the house is portrayed on the 1929 Sanborn map, as is the garage. Louis P. Talbert lived at the address in 1962.

a. Garage. Ca. 1925. Non-contributing building.

Ruinous garage of concrete block construction (possibly rockfaced block) with a composite-shingled front-gable roof and a tall plywood- or particle board-sheathed front gable.



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**630 Willow Street. Wayne R. Boyles House. Ca. 1928. SR1213. Contributing building.**

Two-story Colonial Revival house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. On the front of the roof is a small shed dormer with an original wood sash segmental-arched window. The entry is the north bay of the three-bay façade, suggesting a side-passage plan within. The entry and first-story windows are shaded by a pent with a vaulted gable on heavy decorative brackets over the entry. On the south gable end are an exterior brick chimney of orange-hued brick and a one-story garage addition with a replacement door. Other features include six-over-one wood sash windows, a wood and glass panel door of Tudor Revival character in the front entry, and a one-story rear wing. The address was formerly 252 Willow. The address does not appear in a 1928 city directory. Wayne R. Boyles is listed at the address in the 1949 city directory.

**631 Willow Street. John P. Frank House. Ca. 1926. SR1214. Contributing building.**

Story-and-a-half Colonial Revival frame house with a mostly granite-veneer first story, a vinyl-sheathed upper story, and a composite-shingled side-gambrel roof with a long shed dormer. The granite has narrow slabs of 1950s appearance and may have been added in a remodeling. The front entry is recessed in a gable-fronted vestibule and has sidelights, a wood panel door, and a dentil cornice (the entry projection does not appear on the 1948 Sanborn map, another indication of post-1948 remodeling. The entry opens onto a granite terrace with a decorative metal railing. Set back on the north end is a lower one-and-a-half-story garage wing with a gambrel roof with a shed front dormer. The garage bay is infilled with granite of lighter shade than the original and has a glass block window. A one-story sunroom with a brick foundation on the south end covers the lower part of a shoulder-less exterior brick chimney. Other features include six-over-six wood sash windows, four-over-four wood sash windows on the side wing, and modern round-arched attic windows on the north and south ends. A granite wall extends along the south side of the lot. The address was formerly 257 and 259 Willow. The address is not listed in the 1928 city directory although the house appears in its original form on the 1929 Sanborn map. John P. Frank lived at the address in 1962.

a. Garage. Ca. 1926. Contributing building.

Garage of rockfaced concrete block construction with a composite-shingled front-gable roof. The front gable is sheathed with square wood shingles, and below it are hinged z-braced doors for two garage bays. The garage is built into a bank.

**634 Willow Street. J. H. Crossingham House. Ca. 1927. SR1215. Contributing building.**

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of wood shingled frame construction with a clipped composite-shingled side-gable roof. The roof has two low shed dormers on the front and a taller shed dormer on the rear. A clipped gable covers the front entry porch with has round wood columns that appear to be replacements. The entry has a replacement front door and round-arched sidelights. An exterior brick chimney with a single stepped shoulder rises on the south

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gable end. Other features include a brick foundation, replacement windows, and a one-story rear wing with a modern attached carport with wood shingle sheathing in its front gable. A concrete tire strip driveway leads to a detached garage. The address was formerly 260 Willow. J. H. Crossingham was listed at the address in 1928, according to the city directory of that year.

a. Garage. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

Garage of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled front-gable roof. The garage has two bays, the south one with a wood and glass roll-up door, the north one with wood infill with a z-braced door. The garage was originally shared with the house at 630 Willow, as shown on the 1948 Sanborn map.

b. Shed. Ca. 1960. Contributing building.

Frame shed with T-111 siding, a composite-shingled side-gable roof, and a concrete block foundation.

**638 Willow Street. John Campbell House. Ca. 1915. SR1216. Contributing building.**

One-story house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed hip roof with a small centered front gable. The ca. 2017 installation of the metal roofing entailed the removal of two tall interior brick chimneys with decorative corbelling. The front porch has replacement square posts and balusters and granite steps. Other features include two-over-two wood sash windows, a front entry with a wood and glass panel door, and a brick foundation. A low granite retaining wall extends along the sidewalk. The address was formerly 268 Willow. John Campbell was at the address in 1928, according to the city directory of that year.

**643 Willow Street. T. D. Fulcher House. Ca. 1915. SR1217. Contributing building.**

One-story house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled hip roof with a small centered front gable. The front porch has cased square columns, and there is a small entry porch on the south side with a vaulted gable roof, square posts, and a cross-braced railing (the entry itself has been sided over). Other features include replacement windows, a front entry with a French door, and a brick foundation. The address was formerly 271 Willow. T. D. Fulcher was listed at the address in 1928, according to the city directory of that year.

**644 Willow Street. Dorsey and Martha Beamer House. Ca. 1932. SR1070. Contributing building.**

The rock-faced concrete block garage that stands behind this story-and-a-half Craftsman house may be older than the house itself. The garage, which was probably built in the 1920s, appears on the 1929 Sanborn map in association with a house that differed in form from the current house, which county records date to 1932. The current house has a clipped side-gable roof with a large shed dormer across the front, treatments that give it a passing resemblance to the Dutch Colonial Revival houses popular during the 1920s and 1930s. The house has a brick-veneered

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main story with stucco in the gables and on the shed dormer. Most of the front is taken up by an engaged porch with a peaked span and a brick corner pillar and railing. Other features include asphalt shingle roofing, a soldier water table, an exterior brick chimney on the south gable end, replacement windows, and a small hipped roof on brackets over a north side entry. A decorative granite retaining wall extends along the sidewalk, with intermittent piers and an up-curving profile at the piers. The address was formerly 270 Willow (the 1948 Sanborn also shows the address 274). D. (Dorsey) C. Beamer Sr. appears at 274 Willow in a 1928 city directory, presumably residing in the house that preceded the current house, and was still at the location in 1966. Dorsey's wife Martha Victoria Monday Beamer would have lived at the house as well.

a. Garage. Ca. 1925. Contributing building.

Garage of rockfaced concrete block construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof and a single wide garage bay.

**647 Willow Street. R. S. Johnson House. Ca. 1915. SR1219. Contributing building.**

One-story house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled hip roof with a small centered front gable sheathed with staggered square wood shingles. The front porch has square posts and a modern wood balustrade. Other features include a parged brick foundation, interior brick flues, replacement windows, and a wood and glass panel door in the front entry. The address was formerly 275 Willow. R. S. Johnson was listed at the address in 1928, according to the city directory of that year.

**648 Willow Street. Dennis J. Luffman House. Ca. 1915. SR1220. Contributing building.**

One-story house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled hip roof with a small centered front gable. The front porch has cased square columns and a modern wood balustrade. Other features include parged interior brick flues, a brick foundation, replacement windows, and a wood and glass panel door in the front entry. A granite retaining wall with intermittent piers runs along the sidewalk. The address was formerly 274 Willow. D. (Dorsey) C. Beamer Sr. appears at 274 Willow in a 1928 city directory. The county address 644 Willow may be in error (the house next door to the south is 644 Willow). Dennis J. Luffman lived at 648 Willow in 1962.

**651 Willow Street. Lacy J. Lancaster House. Ca. 1955. SR1221. Contributing building.**

One-story Ranch-like house of brick-veneered frame construction with an asphalt-shingled side-gable roof. The deep front eaves serve as a roof for the brick stoop at the center entry and the flanking brick planters across the rest of the front. Outward-stepping brick side wall extensions bracket the façade and lend a Modernist accent. The front windows have diamond-pattern wood muntins. A heavy rectangular exterior brick chimney rises on the south gable end. The brick veneer wraps partly around the gable ends, changing to novelty vinyl siding beyond. Other

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features include replacement windows (except for the front windows) and front door and a covered back deck. Lacy J. Lancaster lived at the address in 1962.

**654 Willow Street. Jesse E. Monday House. Ca. 1925. SR1222. Contributing building.**

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of vinyl-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed side-gable roof. The roof has a small front and rear shed dormers and engages a front porch with replacement posts and a modern board railing. The porch and the house have granite foundations. Other features include replacement windows, a Craftsman wood and glass panel door in the front entry, and interior brick flues. A low rockfaced concrete block retaining wall extends along the sidewalk. The address was formerly 282 Willow. The address is not listed in a 1928 city directory. Jesse E. Monday lived at the address in 1949.

**657 Willow Street. G. D. Smith House. Ca. 1925. SR1223. Contributing building.**

Story-and-a-half house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The house has Craftsman characteristics partly obscured by later treatments. On the front of the roof is a dormer with two front gables flanking a shed-roofed portion. The front porch has cased square columns and modern turned balusters and it extends on the north end to form a porte cochere supported by square wood columns on brick pedestals. Other features include a brick foundation, two-over-two and six-over-six wood sash windows, an interior brick flue, and a panel door in the front entry that appears to be a replacement. The address was formerly 285 Willow. G. D. Smith was listed at the address in 1928, according to the city directory of that year.

a. Carport. Ca. 1977. Non-contributing structure.

Open-sided carport with a composite-shingled front-gable roof, steel pole supports, and barn-like vertical wood sheathing in the gable.

**707 Willow Street. Thomas Thompson House. Ca. 1915. SR1224. Contributing building.**

One-story house of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The front porch has square posts and shelters an entry with a replacement door. Other features include two-over-two and four-over-four wood sash windows, a foundation of granite piers with concrete block infill, and an interior brick chimney with a ca. 1950 rebuilt top. The address was formerly 291 Willow. Thomas Thompson was listed at the address in 1928, according to the city directory of that year. The simple side-gabled rectangular form of the house and its simple architectural treatment are similar to the form and treatment of worker housing from the period.

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**713-715 Willow Street. Bruce Springthorpe and Sons - Granite Trailer Manufacturing Company. Ca. 1929, 1946-ca. 1950. SR1071. Contributing building.**

In 1929 the original, south wing of this L-shaped industrial plant was the knitting mill of Bruce Springthorpe and Sons, makers of sweaters and swimming suits. Bruce Springthorpe, originally from Germantown, Pennsylvania, came to Mount Airy with his sons John and Ed to engage in textile manufacturing. Early plans for the mill may be hinted at in an August 18, 1927, *Mount Airy News* article. By 1946 the plant was occupied by the Granite Trailer Manufacturing Company, maker of trailers for farm use. An article that year in the local paper notes that the company was established in 1941, apparently at this location, and underwent a major expansion after the Second World War. The article also noted the recent completion of an "all-steel and concrete building," which is the west wing of the current plant, and listed a number of Latin American countries as destinations for the company's farm trailers. R. (Roby) Glenn Ashburn headed the company which numbered among its managerial staff F. G. Mauldin, S. M. Inman, C. A. Mosley, and secretary Pat Joyce. John Springthorpe, the grandson of Bruce Springthorpe, believes the company produced trailers for the navy during the war, and that it later produced hay bailers and school desks in addition to trailers.

The ca. 1929 south wing (it apparently was not yet built in 1928) has brick walls, a curved bow-truss roof covered with what appears to be rubber membrane, and a shed-roofed wing along its west side. Built with the same type of roof, the 1946 concrete block wing connects at the north end of the original building and extends beyond its north wall. The 1946 wing's multiple large windows, apparent in a 1946 photo, have been blocked up, although two large freight openings extant in 1946 survive (a third has been added). At some point after 1948, perhaps ca. 1950, a two-story cinder block office wing was added at the outer corner of the L. The wing has a metal-sheathed side-gable roof and multiple windows (with replacement sashes).

Later uses for the plant were the Monday Home Improvement center in 1962 and Swinson Food Products in 1966. The open triangular area on the north side of the plant, bounded on the north side by the branch rail line to the granite quarry, was occupied by the Piedmont Furniture Company in 1929 and the shipping department of the Surry Hosiery Mills in 1948 (the main hosiery mill is located across the street at 800 Willow). An alternate name for the Granite Trailer Manufacturing Company may have been the Standard Manufacturing Company.

**800 Willow Street. Argonne Hosiery Mill. 1927. SR1072. Contributing building.**

The Argonne Hosiery Mill, probably named after the famous World War I battle of the Argonne Forest, was established in the 1920s during the first flush of Mount Airy's textile industry expansion. The August 18, 1927, *Mount Airy News* reported that I. W. Barber was building the two-story brick mill for an unnamed Northern concern, and that it would contain a hundred knitting machines and employ fifty women. The availability of a side track off the adjacent railroad was cited as a factor in the location of the mill. A September 15, 1927, article noted "workmen have the roof on the building and carpenters will be ready to turn it over by the time



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the machinery is set.” W. A. Smith was the initial superintendent of the mill which was to knit men’s hose.

The mill has 1:5 common bond construction, a poured concrete foundation, large metal-framed industrial windows, a Willow Street entry with double-leaf wood and glass panel doors, and a stepped parapet roof. The 1929 Sanborn map shows the mill (mis-labeled the Oregon Hosiery Co.) with a wing on the north side of the brick section that was a dye house and is now marked only by a concrete foundation. The novelty vinyl-sided shed- and gable-roofed sections on the south side of the brick section were not present in 1929, although they appear in a ca. 1930 photo on the Surry County Historical Society website. The photo also shows a narrow two-story gabled wing that formerly stood between the shed wing and Willow Street but has since been removed. Other features include metal roofing, six-over-six wood sash windows on the shed-roofed section, an angled freight entry on the gabled section, and a cinder block addition on the north side apparently built in two phases, the first story followed by the second story. In 1948 the factory was occupied by the Surry Hosiery Mills, in 1949 by the Trio Knitting Mills, and in the 1960s by a Hoover repair shop. Current tenant: Friendly Extinguisher.

#### **Network of retaining walls (throughout boundary increase). Contributing structure.**

Grade changes inspired the construction of retaining walls which were typically built of local granite but sometimes brick and concrete. This network of stone, brick, and concrete retaining walls is counted as one contributing structure.

#### *Integrity Assessment*

As the contributing to non-contributing ratios at the beginning of section 7 indicate, the Mount Airy Historic District Boundary Increase II possesses a high level of integrity of design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association. Most of the 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 almost exclusively residential character that developed during the period of significance. At least one building is known to have been moved during the historic period: the house at 144 Bank (SR0961). The house at 112 Bank (SR1197) may also have been moved; if so the move occurred 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 and the area as a whole conveys a sense of the particular period of time during which it was developed and gained its historic associations, though it should be noted a number of buildings have vinyl siding (approximately 60 resources out of the 218 total) and replacement windows are common. When a building has vinyl siding, replacement windows, and substantial loss of other historic fabric it is generally classified as non-contributing, however vinyl siding and replacement windows individually or in combination do not render a building non-contributing if it retains other important historic features. The area possesses integrity of

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association in that it is directly linked to the historical and architectural developments that formed it. Integrity-wise, the most problematic area is Rawley Avenue, which has a concentration of non-contributing (altered historic) resources near the street's mid-point, however it has architecturally notable high-integrity buildings including the boundary increase's oldest house (the ca. 1889 L. Shell Siceloff House at 519 Maple, overlooking the west end of Rawley) and several of its most sophisticated Tudor Revival residences at each end.

### *Statement of Archaeological Potential*

The Mount Airy Historic District Boundary Increase 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, filled-in privies and wells, debris that accumulated in the district from commercial and domestic activities, and structural remains which may be present, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the district.

Structural remains and features likely present in the Mount Airy Historic District Boundary Increase areas include those of domestic outbuildings, as well as those associated with enterprises such as the former Gallaway and Belton Planing Mill, the knitting mill of Bruce Springthorpe and Sons, and Argonne Hosiery Mill. Information concerning the character of daily life in the district, changes in the relationship between commercial and domestic space over time, as well as structural details and landscape use, can be obtained from the archaeological record. In addition, the fifteenth-century American Indian archaeological site 31SR1 is located approximately a half mile from Boundary Increase Area C, and ancestral or subsequent sites associated with this community may be present in the district. Therefore, archaeological remains may well be an important component of the significance of the Mount Airy Historic District. At this time no investigation has been done to discover these remains, but it is likely that they exist, and these potential remains should be considered in any future development within the district.

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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

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

INDUSTRY

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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

Ca. 1889-1969  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Hadley, Jimmy (contractor)

R. D. Cole Manufacturing Company (water tower builder)

**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 Mount Airy Historic District (Boundary Increase II) expands the Mount Airy Historic District (NRHP 1985) in the city of Mount Airy, Surry County, North Carolina. The approximately 65-acre boundary increase, which consists of three separate expansion areas labeled A to C on the boundary map, is largely residential in character and began to develop in the late 1880s during Mount Airy's railroad-era economic boom. A few Italianate and Queen Anne houses date to this early period. Home construction accelerated in the early twentieth century, a period of prosperity fueled in part by the addition of textile manufacturing to the Mount Airy economy. The boundary increase includes two small textile mills, the Argonne

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Hosiery Mill and the Bruce Springthorpe and Sons mill (later the Granite Trailer Manufacturing Company). Houses and other buildings from the period include representatives of the Craftsman, Colonial Revival, and Tudor Revival styles including two 1920s Colonial Revival churches, Haymore Memorial Baptist Church and Rockford Street Methodist Church. More measured development occurred from the 1930s to the 1960s, with houses in the Period Cottage, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch styles, culminating with the construction of the Modernist Rockford Street Fire Station in 1969. The Mount Airy Historic District (Boundary Increase II) is locally eligible under Criterion C in the architecture area of significance. The boundary increase is in one way a natural extension of architectural trends represented in the existing district. In another way it adds architectural characteristics that are underrepresented in the existing district, such as smaller house types in later twentieth-century styles. Boundary Increase II also is eligible for its importance under Criterion A in the area of industry. The existing historic district was enlarged in 2012 by a small boundary increase that added a concentration of tobacco and textile manufacturing resources on Willow and Oak streets. The current boundary increase builds on the first by adding two additional textile mills to the district. The edges of the current boundary increase were identified by a city-wide comprehensive survey update in 2018 which recommended the boundary increase areas as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. This nomination combines the areas into one boundary increase. The main reasons the areas included in the boundary increase were not included in the original 1985 district probably had to do with the fact many of the houses in the boundary increase were not yet 50 years old at the time, so the areas would have had a high non-contributing count, plus the original district focused on the Main Street commercial and residential areas perceived as the historic core of the city. The period of significance for the boundary increase begins ca. 1889, the date of the oldest known extant building in the area, and ends in 1969 with the construction of the Rockford Street Fire Station, a locally notable work of Modernist architecture. The boundary increase is eligible at the local level of significance.

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

*Historical Background*

Non-native settlement of the area that would become the city of Mount Airy commenced by the end of the 1760s. The majority of early non-native settlers were of European descent. Individuals of African descent, free or enslaved, presumably arrived about the same time. The community is thought to have taken its name from the Mount Airy plantation of Jonathan Unthank, which existed near a stage road crossing of the Ararat River in the early 1800s. The location was favorable for community development, as indicated by the construction of the Blue Ridge Inn about 1830, the designation of the Mount Airy Post Office in 1832, and the erection of a “few



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scattering roadside stores” about the same time. A village grew up around the Blue Ridge Inn, with an estimated 300 people calling Mount Airy home by 1860.<sup>1</sup>

The watershed event in Mount Airy’s development beyond village status was the arrival of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad in 1888. By linking the town to national and international markets, the railroad spurred industrialization which in turn stimulated rapid population growth, from approximately 500 inhabitants in 1880 to approximately 3,000 by 1893. The swelling population needed housing and other buildings. On a single day in 1891 a newspaper reporter counted five tobacco factories or warehouses under construction as well as five commercial buildings, a dozen residences, and a summer resort. A leading developer of the era was tobacco manufacturer J. A. Hadley who is credited with the construction of over fifty rental houses in the town. The early 1910s saw another population spike, from 3,800 inhabitants in 1910 to 5,100 in 1915.<sup>2</sup>

This early phase of Mount Airy’s history set the stage for the development of the three expansion areas that are the subject of this nomination. Whereas the boundaries of the existing 1985 historic district embrace areas that witnessed development before the community’s 1880s rail boom, the three expansion areas developed subsequently as a result of growth precipitated by the boom. The expansion areas, though similar to each other in the sense they are products of the boom, differ in other ways owing largely to their varying locations relative to each other and to the existing district.

Area A, the largest expansion area, has two developmental aspects. Its western portion extends along Rockford Street, initially the principal connection between Mount Airy and Dobson, the Surry County seat, and by virtue of its connecting function a natural corridor for growth. The north end of Rockford Street where it branches off of South Main Street was included in the 1985 district, and it is this section of the street that witnessed the earliest development with houses built within two decades of the 1880s rail boom. The boundary increase includes the remainder of the street as far as Haymore Street and developed beginning around the 1910s as evidenced by the dates of the earliest extant residences. As an important connector the street attracted churches and, in 1969, one of the city’s fire stations.

Another component of Area A is West Church Street and adjacent streets. This component has more the character of the adjacent South Main Street, the principal southern arm of the existing district. Historically the West Church Street area had two known neighborhood stores, one of which survives: the E. J. Henniger Grocery Store at 210 Broad (SR1033). The area also formerly had an industrial aspect owing to J. S. Bray’s Granite City Mills, a roller mill that stood across the street from the Henniger Store. (The mill is gone and its location is outside the boundary increase.) Area B, the smallest expansion area, includes portions of one-block-long Bank Street, another offshoot of South Main Street. Area B is near Area A and similar in character and period of development.

<sup>1</sup> Patricia S. Dickinson, “Mount Airy Historic District” (National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, 1985), 8.2-8.5.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., 8.8-8.10, 8.14.

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Area C relates more to development in the northern part of Mount Airy. An early attraction was the ridge at the end of Rawley Avenue, on Maple Street, which has a commanding view of the downtown. The L. Shell Siceloff House at 519 Maple (SR0310), a ca. 1889 Italianate house which is the oldest identified residence in the boundary increase, was presumably built to take advantage of this view, as was the Cullen R. Merritt House at 525 Maple (demolished).<sup>3</sup> The ridge was also attractive to mill owner Oscar David Sides who built the Oscar and Della Sides House at 509 Maple (SR0311) in the early 1920s. Rawley Avenue, which connects the ridge to North Main Street, includes several large, sophisticated, Tudor Revival houses from the 1920s that attest to its prestige as a residential address. The quality of the large and architecturally notable houses on Maple and Rawley was recognized early and led to their inclusion in the 1980s Surry County architectural survey and subsequently in Laura Phillips' book, *Simple Treasures: The Architectural Legacy of Surry County* (1987).<sup>4</sup> Other parts of Area C are populated by smaller-scale twentieth-century houses that are similar to housing in the Lebanon Hill Historic District (NR 2020) located to the north.<sup>5</sup>

Area C is bounded on the north by a spur of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad which served Mount Airy's large granite quarry. In the 1920s the spur and a side track attracted the Argonne Hosiery Mill and the Bruce Springthorpe and Sons mill, adding a small industrial component to the boundary increase which is otherwise predominantly residential and supplementing the industrial component added to the existing district with the 2012 boundary increase (see separate industry discussion below). Small non-residential enterprises in the current boundary increase include the ca. 1929 E. J. Henniger Grocery Store at 210 Broad (SR1033) and the sign shop behind the ca. 1925 Creed-Webster House at 134 W. Church (SR1036). The store, operated by Edw. J. Henniger in the late 1940s and possibly by T. D. Roberts earlier, is one of the few rockfaced concrete block buildings in the boundary increase. The sign shop was used by Paul D. Webster, painter of gold-lettered signage on shop windows in the downtown, after World War II.

An aspect of the boundary increase's residential development beginning in the 1920s is the construction of apartment buildings which provided housing options for individuals who could not afford or did not wish to build or rent a free-standing residence. The first of these in the boundary increase was the Hatcher Apartments at 135-141 W. Church (SR1037) in Area C. The Hatcher Apartments and a few others built through the 1940s in the boundary increase were two-story buildings, whereas the 1960s apartment complex at 504-510 Rockford (SR1050) is treated more as a subdivision of the period, with two ranges of conjoined single-story units. Duplexes provided another housing option, with historic-period examples at 125 W. Church (SR1117), 315 W. Church (SR1137), and 617-619 Willow (SR1211). There is even a triplex in the boundary

<sup>3</sup> Laura Phillips, *Simple Treasures: The Architectural Legacy of Surry County* (Mount Airy, N.C.: Surry County Historical Society, 1987), 172.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, 172, 180.

<sup>5</sup> J. Daniel Pezzoni, "Lebanon Hill Historic District" (National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2020).

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increase, the ca. 1960 Hylton Triplex at 614-618 Rockford (SR1196), which has the appearance of an especially large Ranch house.

### *Criterion A Industry Area of Significance*

Industry was present in Mount Airy from the antebellum period forward. Jacob W. Brower established a textile mill in the community about 1840 and William T. Schaub established a woodworking shop and wagon factory in the 1850s.<sup>6</sup> The arrival of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad in 1888 sparked urbanization and increased industrial development. Tobacco manufacturing represented the largest part of the industrial development of the era, reflecting Mount Airy's location in a tobacco growing region. Large brick tobacco factories, two to four-and-a-half stories in height, were constructed near the intersection of Willow and West Oak streets on the west side of the downtown beginning in the 1880s. For example, about 1880 the Sparger Brothers Tobacco Company built a three-and-a-half-story factory in the area and in 1891-92 built a second and larger four-and-a-half-story factory south of the first factory. Architectural historian Laura A. W. Phillips documents the growth of Mount Airy's tobacco manufacturing industry in the 2012 boundary increase report and also chronicles the industry's decline beginning with the financial panic of 1893 and accelerated by competition from the Tobacco Trust, controlled by the Durham-based American Tobacco Company, in the early years of the twentieth century. By 1912 only a single tobacco factory operated in Mount Airy; by the 1920s there was none.<sup>7</sup>

Mount Airy's tobacco manufacturing district in the 2012 boundary increase was reborn in the 1920s as a textile milling center and the disused tobacco factories refitted as textile mills. At first, employment numbers were relatively small compared to the vast textile mills of Winston-Salem, Gastonia, and other North Carolina textile centers. For example, the Mount Airy Knitting Company employed only fifty workers in 1930 in its refurbished tobacco manufacturing building, but that company and others expanded in the 1930s and 1940s and in 1958 the Mount Airy Knitting Company employed 705 workers and produced over \$4 million in product.<sup>8</sup> The addition of a textile milling component to Mount Airy's economy in the 1920s had ramifications for the current boundary increase. Two textile mills opened at the north end of the boundary increase in the late 1920s, the 1927 Argonne Hosiery Mill at 800 Willow (SR1072) and the ca. 1929 Bruce Springthorpe and Sons mill, at 713-715 Willow (SR1071). These mills were trendsetters for the small "mom and pop" textile mills that sprang up in Mount Airy during the middle decades of the twentieth century, which include (outside the current boundary increase) the 1938 Barber Hosiery Mills at 1078 South Main Street (SR1045), and the late 1940s Ashburn Hosiery Mill (Ames Knitwear Mill; Lynn Hosiery Mill) at 719 South South Street (SR1059). The Springthorpe Mill was converted to the manufacturing of trailers in the 1940s and the Argonne Hosiery Mill too was eventually converted to other industrial or industrial-related uses.

<sup>6</sup> Dickinson, "Mount Airy Historic District," 8.5.

<sup>7</sup> Phillips, "Mount Airy Historic District Boundary Increase," 22, 24-25.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., 26-27.

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*Criterion C Architecture Area of Significance*

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The stylistic development of the boundary increase begins with the aforementioned ca. 1889 L. Shell Siceloff House at 519 Maple (SR0310). The two-story frame house has the asymmetrical front/side-gable form that was popular for Italianate houses and other picturesque late-nineteenth-century houses in North Carolina. Italianate influence is primarily seen in the bracketed cornice. Other notable features include chimney brickwork with arches and cruciform recesses, angled bay windows with paneled aprons, and lozenge-shaped gable vents. A feature of the Siceloff house that relates it to early houses in the existing district are its fringed window hoods which are also present on the ca. 1895 W. W. Burke House at 314 W. Pine (SR0367), the ca. 1890 Robert Hines House at 329 W. Pine (SR0365), and the ca. 1890 Cody-Jackson-Hill House at 632 N. Main (SR0294).<sup>9</sup> Also of interest at the Siceloff House is a shed-roofed basement-level room of brick construction with large windows, possibly an attached flower house, a form usually constructed as a detached outbuilding.

Most early houses in the boundary increase are Queen Anne in style or influenced by the style. The Queen Anne style was a late-nineteenth-century outgrowth of the Gothic Revival and other picturesque styles and its effects continued into the early twentieth century. Houses in the style are characterized by asymmetrical compositions, visually interesting rooflines with multiple hips and/or gables, decorative claddings and details like wood shingle sheathing and sawn porch brackets, and front porches that often wrap around two or more sides of the house. Nearly a dozen houses in the boundary increase show Queen Anne influence. Several houses in the style stand in close proximity on West Church Street, all dated to ca. 1915 near the end of the style's popularity. These are the J. E. Hutchens House at 315 W. Church (SR1137), the W. L. Dunman House at 321 W. Church (SR1138), and the W. J. Jones House at 322 W. Church (SR1139). The Hutchens House has a front/side-gable roof like the Siceloff house whereas the Dunman and Jones houses have hip-and-gable roofs. One of Mount Airy's most interesting Queen Anne houses stands at 221 Rawley: the ca. 1905 J. C. Council House (SR0308). The story-and-a-half frame house has multiple gabled wings which pinwheel off of a hip-roofed core. The front porch has an unusual arcing form. Some early-twentieth-century houses in the district are so similar in character that it is possible they were built as spec or rental housing by a single developer. This may be the case for the houses at 638, 643, 647, and 648 Willow, which all appear to date to the mid-1910s.

The Queen Anne style waned in popularity in the 1910s as a markedly different style, the Craftsman style, gained in popularity. The proto-Modernist Craftsman style incubated in California during the first decade of the twentieth century, as did the house form that is most associated with the style, the one-story or story-and-a-half bungalow form, before the style and the bungalow form spread nationwide in the 1910s. Several Craftsman bungalows stand on Bank Street, including the ca. 1930 Orie A. Gwyn House at 115 Bank (SR1109), the ca. 1925 James M. Frye House at 116 Bank (SR0957), the ca. 1925 Erastus F. Poore House at 120 Bank (SR0958), the ca. 1928 John H. Belton House at 123 Bank (SR1110), and the ca. 1925 R. E.

<sup>9</sup> Phillips, *Simple Treasures*, 160, 174, 175. Other houses in the existing district with the fringed hoods have been torn down or had the hoods removed.

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Allen House at 124 Bank (SR0959). The Allen House is a well-preserved example, with novelty weatherboard siding, a wood shingled porch railing, and unusual square porch columns with block-like ornaments at their tops. The house's porch is engaged, meaning it is tucked under the main hipped roof rather than treated as an attachment, and the hip roof has a hipped dormer on the front; such engaged porches and dormers are common bungalow features. Down the street stands the ca. 1925 Joel W. Simmons House at 144 Bank (SR0961), a gable-fronted version of the bungalow form, with wood shingle sheathing in its multiple gables. The house originally stood on South Main Street in the existing district but was moved to its current location about 1960 to make way for redevelopment.

Most Craftsman bungalows in the boundary increase were built with weatherboard or wood shingle sheathing but quite a few were given brick veneers. These include the Gwyn house mentioned above (SR1109), the ca. 1929 Lucy N. McKnight House at 609 Rockford (SR1194), and the ca. 1930 W. Lee Roberts House at 437 Rockford (SR1187). The Roberts House has basketweave bands in red and tan brick over the windows (with a purple brick centered over the front window) and a basketweave water table. Larger than these examples is the story-and-a-half ca. 1932 Dorsey and Martha Beamer House at 644 Willow (SR1070) which has brick veneer, a clipped side-gable roof with a large shed dormer across the front, and a front porch with a brick corner pillar and peaked span. Even larger, though not a bungalow, is the early 1920s Oscar and Della Sides House at 509 Maple (SR0311). The blocky, two-story, Craftsman-influenced house of brick or brick-veneered construction has a one-story wraparound porch with tapered square wood columns and, in line with the front and north side entries, decorative gables on the hipped porch roof. Some of the Craftsman houses of the boundary increase were probably based on plans and illustrations in print media sources like builder's guides and magazines. This was likely also the case for the Minimal Traditional and Ranch houses built after World War II.

Two other styles were popular during the 1910s-1930s period, the Tudor Revival and the Colonial Revival. Unlike the Craftsman style, the two styles were historicist, as indicated by the "revival" in their names. The Tudor Revival approximately evoked the architecture of Merry Old England during the Tudor era through such features as steep gabled and hip-roofed profiles and false half-timbering, which is the mimicry of structural timber and masonry construction (true half-timbering) through the use of applied or embedded boards. Rawley Avenue has a concentration of Tudor Revival houses, all two stories in height and dating to about 1925. The H. M. Foy House at 119 Rawley (SR1167) has a false half-timbered front gable that jetties (projects slightly) on decorative blocks as well as, at the corner of the wall below, a projecting gate-like feature with a gabled coping and round arch. The William E. Merritt House at 127 Rawley (SR0306), which is stuccoed, has vertical-striped false half-timbering in a front gable and an engaged porch and porte cochere, a common feature of period houses in a variety of styles. The T. C. and Sarah Barber House at 216 Rawley (SR1015), built for textile executive T. C. Barber, also has false half-timbering as well as a front porch with heavy posts with cruck-like brackets and, on the east and west sides, stuccoed exterior chimneys with vestigial weatherings and vertical strips formed by stretcher bricks. The street is also home to the Tudor Revival ca. 1930s Hines Apartments at 126 Rawley (SR1169) which, predictably, has false half-timbering.



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The Colonial Revival style, which evokes the architecture of the colonial and early national periods primarily through the use of classical elements, was more numerous and long-lived in the boundary increase. A well-appointed and preserved example is the ca. 1945 apartment building at 517 Willow (SR1209), a two-story building of brick-veneered frame construction with a slightly projecting and pedimented center bay and a stucco tympanum ornamented with a half-round window with cobweb muntins. The entry below is also Colonial Revival, with fluted pilasters, a half-round fanlight with radial muntins, and a pediment with raking dentil cornices. Willow Street has several other Colonial Revival buildings, single-family dwellings rather than apartment houses, such as the ca. 1948 William S. Porter House at 616 Willow (SR1210), the ca. 1928 Wayne R. Boyles House at 630 Willow (SR1213), and the ca. 1926 John P. Frank House at 631 Willow (SR1214). A late example of the style is the ca. 1968 professional office at 123 Rawley (SR1168), a one-story building with a flat parapet, Flemish bond brickwork, and door and window lintels with dentil-like ornament. The building is also an early instance of the transition of Rawley Avenue from residential to mixed residential/commercial. An unusual example of Colonial Revival architecture is the Vera D. Spane House at 703 E. Haymore (SR0379), which took shape around 1950 with the reworking of a pre-existing residence that included a log dwelling with a stone chimney.

The most prominent Colonial Revival style buildings in the boundary increase are the ca. 1923 Haymore Memorial Baptist Church at 319 Rockford (SR0376) and the 1925 Rockford Street Methodist Church at 520 Rockford (SR0377). The churches are similar in overall appearance, with gable-fronted nave forms, brick construction, and Doric porticos. They differ in detail, however. Haymore Baptist has a relatively short steeple, essentially a belfry with round-arched openings and a finial spike. There are two stories of square-headed stained-glass windows on the sides. Rockford Street Methodist has a more typical tall and narrow steeple (which appears to be a replacement) and large, two-story, round-arched, stained-glass windows on the sides. It makes use of local granite as a water table, keystones and impost blocks at the tops of the windows, an entablature above the portico columns, and a wide set of steps that descend from the elevated portico.

Apartment houses, noted in passing above, were built in the boundary increase from the 1920s to the 1970s. The ca. 1925 Hatcher Apartments at 135-141 W. Church (SR1037) is a two-story brick-veneered building with double-decker Craftsman porches, whereas the ca. 1940 Wolfe Apartments at 124 W. Elm (SR1143) is a two-story frame building with a Colonial Revival entry. The Wolfe apartment house also retains an auxiliary building commonly associated with the town's historic apartment houses but now rare: a multi-car garage, a shed-roofed frame building with an open front and spaces for four vehicles. The largest historic-period apartment complex is the one at 504-510 Rockford (SR1050), consisting of two ranges of one-story units built in two phases in the early to mid-1960s. The units have the appearance of attached houses, which may have appealed to renters who wanted an up-to-date domestic environment, and they have simple Colonial Revival and Modernist details. Small-scale apartment building construction continued in the boundary increase after the period of significance, as demonstrated by the 1972 apartment house at 523 Broad (SR1115) and the 1976 apartment house at 308 Spring (SR1201), two-story brick-veneered buildings with simple Colonial Revival details. A number of two-story buildings with garages on the first story and apartments above were built behind residences.

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Mount Airy is home to the North Carolina Granite Corporation, a massive granite quarry first developed in the late 1880s on the east side of town and still a major supplier of the pale gray “Mount Airy white granite” nationwide.<sup>10</sup> Builders made extensive and often imaginative use of the material in the boundary increase. Granite-clad buildings include the ca. 1929 Jean F. Kerr House at 424 Spring (SR1032), a story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow in which the stone is load-bearing rather than a veneer (according to the 1929 Sanborn map). The ca. 1926 John P. Frank House at 631 Willow (SR1214) has a first-story facing of narrow granite slabs that appears to be a 1950s makeover. The ca. 1925 James M. Frye House at 116 Bank (SR0957), a gable-fronted Craftsman bungalow of frame construction, features turned and polished granite columns with Doric capitals and slightly tapered shafts in its front porch and a side porte cochere. Granite is a common foundation and trim material, and in landscaping it was frequently used for walls (free-standing and retaining), walkways, steps, and borders. Concrete was also often used for such features. A notable use of concrete is the street sign post that survives in front of the J. C. Council House at 221 Rawley (SR0308). The slender pointed post, probably installed about 1920 and one of the few and perhaps only survivor of a former signage system in the city, is inscribed with the name Rawley and the name of the street that intersects it, Maple (misspelled Mapel). The sign post is the only object counted in the inventory.

In the 1930s, 1940s, and early 1950s, “builder” versions of the Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival styles known respectively as the Period Cottage and Minimal Traditional styles were built in the boundary increase. The Period Cottage style, generally the earlier of the two, typically featured steep roof profiles, arched entryways and porch openings, and juxtaposed front entries and chimneys that referenced the Tudor Revival style, although often Period Cottages were rendered in plain brick veneer rather than the richly hued and textured materials common in Tudor Revival. A representative Period Cottage is the ca. 1940 J. Raymond Hemrick House at 603 Rockford (SR1193), which juxtaposes a gabled entry vestibule and exterior brick chimney on the front elevation. The vestibule has a round-arched entry with a batten door with three diagonally ascending glass panes. The Minimal Traditional style was simpler in form and profile, boxy, often with Colonial Revival details like door surrounds with pilasters and pediments. A representative example is the ca. 1950 Robert L. Atkins House at 148 Bank (SR1114), a story-and-a-half house of brick-veneered frame construction with gabled dormers (a Colonial Revival influence) and other gabled projections. The Period Cottage and Minimal Traditional styles sometimes blended, as in the case of a pair of nearly identical one-story, brick-veneered houses on Haymore Street at the southern tip of the boundary increase. The ca. 1949 Izzetta W. Bledsoe House at 803 W. Haymore (SR1158) and the ca. 1949 Carl T. Lackey House at 807 W. Haymore (SR1160) have rough stuccoed gables with unusual false half-timbering, a Tudor/Period Cottage influence, although their boxy form is more akin to the Minimal Traditional style.

The Ranch house is the last of the house forms to be built in the boundary increase during the period of significance. Derived from the simple linear ranch houses of California, the one-story form has its earliest occurrence in Mount Airy in the late 1930s and 1940s, though it did not have an effect on the boundary increase until the 1950s and 1960s. The ca. 1960 Hylton Triplex at

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<sup>10</sup> Pezzoni, “Mount Airy Architectural Survey Update Final Report,” 3.

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614-618 Rockford (SR1196) is a relatively complex example of the form, a brick-veneered residence with a hip roof and multiple irregular projections and recesses on the front elevation with brick planters and brick landings at the three entries. The ca. 1955 Lacy J. Lancaster House at 651 Willow (SR1221) is a small brick-veneered Ranch house with a façade bracketed by outward-stepping brick wall extensions—a Modernist treatment—and windows with latticed or diamond-pattern muntins, a Tudor Revival holdover.

Modernism, non-historicist architecture given to simple, blocky, and often flat-roofed forms, is rare in the boundary increase. An interesting example is the 1947 J. Roland Carpenter House at 210 Patterson (SR1163), a one-story house of stuccoed concrete block construction with a flat roof parapet that creates the appearance of a flat roof. The house relates to other contemporaneous Modernist houses in Mount Airy, a family resemblance that may someday be helpful in identifying the architect/builder. It is similar in the blocky profile and slight overhang of its roof parapet to the one-story house at 328 Durham Street, located just outside the boundary increase, which has a later stone veneer (this house is dated 1930 in county records, which is probably too early). The Carpenter House also has an angled front bay window that is similar in its form to one on the front of the altered Modernist Vernon R. Hankins House at 329 Country Club Road (SR0268). The Hankins House in turn stands two doors down from the ca. 1946 Natt and Ruth Ferguson House at 339 Country Club Road (SR0267), a two-story International Style house that was built and probably designed by its first owner, Natt Ferguson.<sup>11</sup>

One building in the boundary increase ranks among Mount Airy's most sophisticated Modernist buildings from the historic period.<sup>12</sup> The 1969 Rockford Street Fire Station at 439 Rockford (SR1040) uses vane-like brick walls and wafer-thin flat concrete roofs to create a series of box-like volumes across the front of the building. The volumes on the left, which lie in front of the office and dormitory wing, have back walls of polished Mount Airy granite. The volumes on the right contain the doors to the truck bays. Although Modernism was considered by many of its practitioners to mark the end of the historicist styles, the small amount of construction in the boundary increase since the end of the period of significance in 1969 has been historicist, specifically Colonial Revival. Examples include the two 1970s apartment buildings mentioned above and the one-story medical office building built in 1993 at 202 Rawley (SR1171), which features a porch with classical columns, jack arches over windows, and quoined corners (corners with indented and projecting brickwork to create the effect of large blocks). Rehabilitation and remodeling have always been an aspect of the area's development, but some recent activity has been especially sympathetic to the original character of the building. An example of this is the conversion of the aforementioned J. Roland Carpenter House into the Mayberry Haven Bed and Breakfast, a rehabilitation which preserved the austere Modernist character of the house.

<sup>11</sup> J. Daniel Pezzoni, "Country Club Estates Historic District" (National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2020).

<sup>12</sup> Pezzoni, "Mount Airy Architectural Survey Update Final Report," 14.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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**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: SR1108

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** approximately 65 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

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

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Area A

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 36.497000 | Longitude: -80.606694 |
| 2. Latitude: 36.496128 | Longitude: -80.604836 |
| 3. Latitude: 36.494140 | Longitude: -80.605826 |
| 4. Latitude: 36.494594 | Longitude: -80.609089 |
| 5. Latitude: 36.490332 | Longitude: -80.609336 |
| 6. Latitude: 36.490792 | Longitude: -80.611303 |
| 7. Latitude: 36.495489 | Longitude: -80.610822 |

Area B

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 36.494495 | Longitude: -80.603202 |
|------------------------|-----------------------|

Area C

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 36.507326 | Longitude: -80.611864 |
| 2. Latitude: 36.506586 | Longitude: -80.609763 |
| 3. Latitude: 36.504349 | Longitude: -80.609816 |
| 4. Latitude: 36.503116 | Longitude: -80.612782 |
| 5. Latitude: 36.503690 | Longitude: -80.613391 |
| 6. Latitude: 36.504531 | Longitude: -80.611742 |
| 7. Latitude: 36.506474 | Longitude: -80.613518 |

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

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

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**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries encompass three expansion areas contiguous to the existing Mount Airy Historic District (NRHP1985) that illustrate a continuation of architectural and development trends present in the original district. The expansion areas possess good overall integrity. Other areas adjacent to the original district and to these areas, though they contain resources from the same period, have lesser overall integrity and are therefore excluded.

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**1. Form Prepared By**

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date: November 30, 2020

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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.

Mount Airy Historic District (Boundary Inc. II)

Surry Co., N.C.

Name of Property

County and State

Name of Property: Mount Airy Historic District (Boundary Increase)

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

Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni Date Photographed: June 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 129 W. Elm St. with yard of 135 W. Elm St. in foreground, view facing east. Photo 1 of 21.

Date Photographed: March 2018  
519 Maple St., view facing west. Photo 2 of 21.

Date Photographed: March 2018  
216 Rawley Ave., view facing northeast. Photo 3 of 21.

Date Photographed: November 2018  
603 Rockford St., view facing east. Photo 4 of 21.

Date Photographed: November 2018  
520 Rockford St., view facing northwest. Photo 5 of 21.

Date Photographed: November 2018  
631 Willow St., view facing west. Photo 6 of 21.

Date Photographed: February 2018  
124 Bank St., view facing west. Photo 7 of 21.

Date Photographed: April 2018  
137 W. Church St., view facing south. Photo 8 of 21.

Date Photographed: June 2018  
600 block W. Elm St. (east side), view facing northeast. Photo 9 of 21.

Date Photographed: November 2018  
400 and 500 blocks Rockford St. (east side), view facing northeast. Photo 10 of 21.

Date Photographed: November 2018  
100 block W. Church St. (north side), view facing northeast. Photo 11 of 21.

Date Photographed: November 2018  
800 block W. Haymore St. (north side), view facing northeast. Photo 12 of 21.

Date Photographed: November 2018  
100 block W. Elm St. (north side), view facing east. Photo 13 of 21.

Date Photographed: April 2018  
800 Willow St., view facing northeast. Photo 14 of 21.

Mount Airy Historic District (Boundary Inc. II)  
Name of Property

Surry Co., N.C.  
County and State

Date Photographed: April 2018  
210 Broad St., view facing west. Photo 15 of 21.

Date Photographed: November 2018  
439 Rockford St., view facing southeast. Photo 16 of 21.

Date Photographed: November 2018  
202 Rawley Ave., view facing northwest. Photo 17 of 21.

Date Photographed: December 2018  
115 Bank St., view facing east. Photo 18 of 21.

Date Photographed: November 2018  
210 Patterson Ave., view facing south. Photo 19 of 21.

Date Photographed: November 2018  
314 Rockford St., view facing northwest. Photo 20 of 21.

Date Photographed: November 2018  
200 block of W. Church St. (north side), view facing west. Photo 21 of 21.

**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.

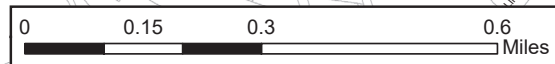
# Mount Airy Historic District (Boundary Increase II) Mount Airy, Surry County, NC Locational Map

Area C

Area A

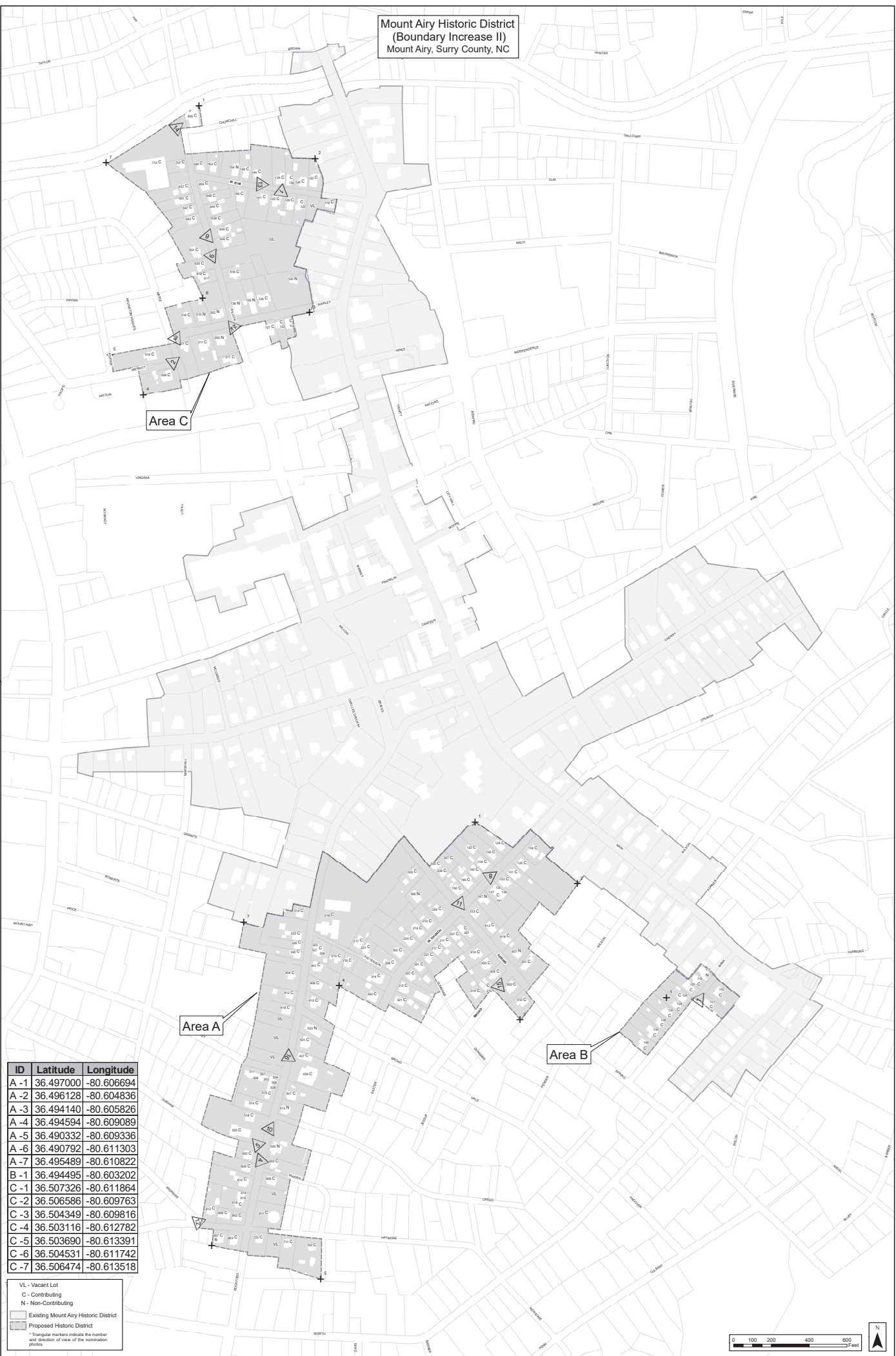
Area B

ID	Latitude	Longitude
A -1	36.497000	-80.606694
A -2	36.496128	-80.604836
A -3	36.494140	-80.605826
A -4	36.494594	-80.609089
A -5	36.490332	-80.609336
A -6	36.490792	-80.611303
A -7	36.495489	-80.610822
A -8	36.494495	-80.603202
C -1	36.507326	-80.611864
C -2	36.506586	-80.609763
C -3	36.504349	-80.609816
C -4	36.503116	-80.612782
C -5	36.503690	-80.613391
C -6	36.504531	-80.611742
C -7	36.506474	-80.613518





Mount Airy Historic District  
(Boundary Increase II)  
Mount Airy, Surry County, NC



ID	Latitude	Longitude
A-1	36.497000	-80.606694
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C-3	36.504349	-80.609816
C-4	36.503116	-80.612782
C-5	36.503690	-80.613391
C-6	36.504531	-80.611742
C-7	36.506474	-80.613518

VL - Vacant Lot  
C - Contributing  
N - Non-Contributing  
Existing Mount Airy Historic District  
Proposed Historic District  
\* Triangular markers indicate the number and direction of view of the nomination photos.