

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

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Lebanon Hill Historic District

Mount Airy, Surry County, SR1103, Listed 12/22/2020

Nomination by J. Daniel Pezzoni, Landmark Preservation Associates

Photographs by J. Daniel Pezzoni, January, February, March, June and November 2018



Houses, 200 block of Orchard St. (north side), view facing east



Houses, 100 block Taylor Street (south side), view facing southeast



J. S. Chilton House, 1042 N. Main St., view facing southeast



Lebanon Hill Historic District Boundary Map

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Lebanon Hill Historic District

Other names/site number: SR1103

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 Byerly St., Hay St., Katelin Place Ln., E. & W. Lebanon St., N. Main St., Mayberry Ave., North St., E. & W. Poplar St., Orchard St., Taylor St., and Willow St. and is roughly bounded by Howard, Mitchell, South, and Woodruff streets and the Mount Airy Historic District.

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Not For Publication: N/A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:

 A B XC D



11-16-2020

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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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

☐

Structure

☐

Object

☐

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
200	35	buildings
0	0	sites
10	7	structures
0	0	objects
210	42	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1
Edgar Harvey Hennis House, 1056 North Main Street, (NR 1986)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

COMMERCE: restaurant

INDUSTRY: manufacturing facility

RELIGION: religious facility

RELIGION: church-related residence

INDUSTRY: waterworks

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

COMMERCE: restaurant

COMMERCE: specialty store

RELIGION: religious facility

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Queen Anne

Colonial Revival

Tudor Revival

Craftsman

Ranch Style

Moderne

Other: Miscellaneous Modern

Other: Period Cottage

Other: Minimal Traditional

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

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

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Lebanon Hill Historic District embraces approximately 70 acres and 174 primary resources in the City of Mount Airy, Surry County, North Carolina. The district is predominately residential in character with a scattering of commercial and institutional properties. Building styles include Queen Anne, Gothic Revival, Arts and Crafts, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Period Cottage, Minimal Traditional, Moderne, Modernistic, Ranch, and Split Level. The topography is gently rolling, with an intermittent watercourse flowing westward toward Lovills Creek, a tributary of the Ararat River. The highest elevation is Lebanon Hill, the hill for which the district is named, at approximately 1,150 feet above sea level. The lowest point appears to be at the west end of West Lebanon Street at around 1,060 feet above sea level.

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Narrative Description

The Lebanon Hill Historic District's eight streets and the blocks they define are generally non-orthogonal, reflecting pre-existing road courses that respond to topographical features. Development commenced at the end of the nineteenth century, though most residential construction dates to after ca. 1900 and peaked in the 1910s and 1920s. The district has a high percentage of contributing resources, that is, resources that date to the period of significance (ca. 1890-ca. 1960) and retain sufficient architectural integrity. Among the 173 buildings resources (defined as the main building on the lot) and one primary structure, the contributing ratio is 90 percent. Among all resources (252 in number), the contributing ratio is 83 percent. The district's non-contributing resources are generally buildings and outbuildings built or drastically altered after the end of the period of significance. Alterations that would render a historic property non-contributing are generally systematic loss, replacement, or covering of historic features and finishes such as siding, windows, and porch details, or prominent post-1960 additions. But as the strong ratios of contributing to non-contributing resources indicate, the district overall possesses a high degree of historical integrity.

The majority of historic houses in the district are frame construction. Original cladding materials include weatherboard, brick veneer, and (less common) wood shingle. The most common modern replacement cladding material is vinyl. Roofs, which are generally gabled or hipped in form, were generally sheathed with composite (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 district's most stylish houses concentrate along North Main Street, a principal connecting road to the area to the north of Mount Airy and a continuation (with an intervening break) of the North Main Street neighborhood in the Mount Airy Historic District, which embraces the community's historic core. More modest houses appear on side streets, for example East and West Poplar streets.

The rolling topography of the district often permitted homebuilders to construct basements with one or more fully revealed elevations, or in less extreme cases the topography 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. On-street parking is common on the area's quieter streets. The few parking lots are either historic, such as the parking areas associated with the 1940s commercial buildings at 327 and 407 West Lebanon Street, or modern, such as the lot that serves the late twentieth century apartment building at 1103 North Main Street.

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The following summarizes the district's stylistic development, which is discussed in greater detail in section 8. The district's earliest houses show the influence of the Queen Anne style, a style common at the turn of the twentieth century. Classicism began in the district with the construction of the 1909 Edgar Harvey Hennis House at 1056 N. Main (SR0277) and became common with the application of the Colonial Revival style to houses in the district beginning in the 1920s and 1930s. Colonial Revival influence is evident in the district's later Minimal Traditional houses. The Tudor Revival style is also present in the district, though it is not as common as the classical styles or the largely contemporaneous (in the district) Craftsman style, which is characteristic of the district's bungalows. Architectural Modernism is represented by such buildings as the 1939 W. Guy Bondurant House at 203 W. Lebanon (SR0280), a Moderne house based on a published design, and the ca. 1960 Jones Apartments at 115 Katelin Place (SR1225). The Ranch style experienced limited popularity in the district in the 1950s.

The most common style in the district is the Craftsman style, with approximately fifty houses that exhibit pronounced Craftsman stylistic influence, most of them Craftsman bungalows. The next most common styles are the Colonial Revival and Minimal Traditional styles, each represented by between fifteen and twenty houses, and the Queen Anne, Ranch, Period Cottage, and Tudor Revival styles, each represented by between five and ten houses. Other styles are represented by fewer numbers of resources. The majority of houses in all these stylistic categories are contributing. Some houses have no pronounced style. The earliest houses in the district date to the 1890s or ca. 1900 based on their formal and stylistic characteristics. There are five of these houses: 131 and 147 W. Lebanon, 132 Orchard, and 137 and 140 Taylor.

Integrity Assessment

The district possesses a high level of integrity of design, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association and a fair level of integrity of materials. The majority of resources date to the period of significance and possess exterior integrity of design in that they retain their historic form, structure, and style. Only five primary resources post-date the period of significance. The area possesses integrity of setting in that it retains the residential character that developed during the period of significance. The majority of resources possess integrity of workmanship in that the physical evidence of the crafts involved in their construction and ornamentation remains evident. The majority of resources possess the materials that have characterized them since the end of the period of significance. A sizable minority of contributing resources (roughly 35 to 40 percent) have vinyl siding dating to after the period of significance, and a number also have vinyl replacement windows, but other formal and finish characteristics render the resources contributing; consequently the cumulative effect of the replacement materials does not significantly affect the district's overall integrity. Added or drastically altered front porches tend to render resources non-contributing. The area as a whole conveys a sense of the particular period of time during which it was developed and gained its historic associations. The area possesses integrity of association in that it is directly linked to the historical and architectural developments that formed it. All resources appear to stand on their original sites, although it is conceivable some resources were moved to their current sites from elsewhere in Mount Airy during the historic period. One house, the ca. 1908 Joyce-Booker House at 161 Orchard Street (SR0281), was built with materials from an earlier house located outside the district.

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Inventory

The inventory is organized alphabetically by street name beginning with Katelin Place and proceeding through Taylor Street and numerically by address number within each street grouping. Headings list the address, the generic or historic property name, date, and contributing status. Historic property names, that is, names that cite a historic-period owner or occupant, are based on information in the city directories listed in the bibliography (consulted for the years 1913, 1928, 1949, 1962, 1966, 1969 and 1972) or, less frequently, based on information provided by longtime neighborhood residents or derived from other historic sources. Dates are either exact or approximate, the latter indicated by the abbreviation ca. for circa (Latin for “about”). Circa dates are determined by historic maps, such as the insurance maps published periodically by the Sanborn Map Company (which generally correctly portray building footprints and story heights); by other historic sources such as city directories; 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 and do not always jibe with architectural evidence, though generally the county dates are close to dates indicated by other sources.

Contributing status indicates the status of the resource as either contributing or non-contributing to the historic character of the historic district and are designated “Contributing building” or “Non-contributing building,” or, less commonly, as contributing or non-contributing structures. (Carports are a common structure; there are no resources classified as sites or objects in the district.) Contributing resources are those that date to the period of significance and possess sufficient integrity to contribute to the historic character of the district. A building may have modern replacement siding and other elements and still qualify as contributing so long as it preserves its essential historic character.

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 (listed in the bibliography) were consulted to determine early owners/occupants. These early owners/occupants are often the basis for the names assigned to resources. 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. Small, prefabricated, and readily movable buildings like modern storage sheds are not noted in the inventory.

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The following individuals provided information on the properties noted:

Carole Burke (131 W. Lebanon)
Mary Fawcett (109 Taylor, 115 Taylor, 1013 Willow)
Fr. Lawrence W. Heiney (1208 N. Main)
Paul Hull Jr. (most houses on Orchard, 407 W. Lebanon)
Ruth Lyle (1027 N. Main)
Bettsee Smith McPhail (137 Taylor)
Otis M. (Bud) Oliver (327 W. Lebanon)
Suzanne Settle (135 W. Lebanon, 139 W. Lebanon, 327 W. Lebanon)
George Speight (139 W. Lebanon, 218 W. Lebanon)
Linda Shubert (137 Taylor)

115 Katelin Place Lane. Jones Apartments. Ca. 1960. SR1225. Contributing building.

One-story four-unit apartment buildings of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The apartments (four units) are Modernist in character, with a deep overhang on the north side forming sheltered sitting areas with metal partitions between each area and no ornament. Other features include two-over-two stack-pane wood sash windows and possibly Masonite gable sheathing. The apartments are connected to Lebanon Street by Katelin Place Lane. The property appears as the Jones Apartments in the 1962 city directory, located to the rear of 152 W. Lebanon which was identified as the home of Lacy F. Jones.

203 E. Lebanon Street. Claude J. Johnson House. Ca. 1935. SR1226. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Colonial Revival house of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. On the front plane of the roof are two gabled dormers (possibly modern), and on the elevation below is a small gabled porch with tapered square columns that shelters a wood panel door centered on the three-bay facade. On the east side are an exterior brick chimney and a gabled porch with square posts and subtly arched spans. Two one-story gabled wings joined by infill span the rear elevation. The shorter, west wing is L-shaped and terminates in a room that has the appearance of an office or shop, with its gable-front facing the side street and its own entry under a shed-roofed porch. All sections of the house have granite foundations. Windows are replacements, those on the first story of the main house almost full-height with transoms. 1948 Sanborn map address: 125. Claude J. Johnson lived at the address in 1949. The county date for the property is 1935.

207 E. Lebanon Street. Albert F. Howell House. Ca. 1925. SR0939. Contributing building.

Wood-shingle siding adds visual interest to this otherwise basic gable-fronted Craftsman bungalow. The front porch at the middle and west bay is recessed and has simple tapered square

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posts on parged masonry pedestals. The foundation, which is probably brick, is also parged. The house is frame with asphalt-shingle roofing. Other features include a wood-shingled porch railing, a wood panel front door, Craftsman four-over-one wood sash windows, a decorative proto-picture window inside the porch, brick chimneys, and triangular gable brackets. County records date the house to 1930 although Sanborn maps revised through 1948 do not show the house. A 1920s/ca. 1930 date is likely considering the style of the house so it is possible it was moved here from another location, perhaps as a result of commercial development along North Main Street. James H. Johnson lived at the address in 1949 (the address at the time was 131 E. Lebanon). Albert F. Howell lived here in 1962.

211 E. Lebanon Street. Hugh L. Hennis House. Early 20th c.; ca. 1930. SR0940. Contributing building.

A blend of styles characterizes this story-and-a-half frame house, which was built in 1930 according to county records, although Sanborn maps suggest it may be an earlier house expanded and remodeled about that time. The steep front-gable roof suggests Tudor Revival influence, although side gables and the wood-shingle sheathing at the gable apexes are reminiscent of Queen Anne treatments. The gabled entry porch with its barrel-vaulted ceiling and paired square columns is Colonial Revival. Other features include one-over-one windows (apparently replacements), asphalt-shingle roofing, a wood panel front door, and a brick side chimney. Hugh Linwood Hennis, a son of Sam and Ada Hennis who lived next door at 215 E. Lebanon, appears to have lived at the location in 1949.

215 E. Lebanon Street. Sam and Ada Hennis House. Ca. 1925. SR0284. Contributing building.

Samuel Andrew Hennis and his brothers Edgar and Cecil were among the first Mount Airy businessmen to recognize the game-changing significance of the automobile in the early twentieth century. Edgar and Cecil operated the town's Maxwell auto dealership (later Chrysler) in the 1920s whereas Sam ran an automobile service in 1916. Sam's wife was Ada Coble Hennis. For their 1920s residence, built on a wooded knoll in a bend of East Lebanon Street, Sam and Ada Hennis chose the up-to-date Craftsman bungalow house form and selected Mount Airy granite for most of the exterior. The house consists of one-story wings with low-pitched and overhanging gable roofs that pinwheel around a two-story core with a low-pitched hip roof (the roofs are composite-shingled) and a stuccoed hip-roofed upper story with banks of six-over-six wood sash windows suggestive of sleeping porch use. A common first-story window configuration has a large twelve-over-one window flanked by nine-over-one windows. Across the front is a gable-fronted one-story porch supported by battered square stone pillars on stone bases and with a stone railing. The porch extends on the south side to form a porte cochere with similar stone pillars and a gable perpendicular to the porch gable. The south entry has sidelights and a wood panel door. Since the 1980s a glassed-in porch has been removed from the southeast corner. The property is entered by a sweeping granite-paved driveway that rises from two granite gate pillars on the street. A granite retaining wall runs along the sidewalk.

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a. Outbuilding. Ca. 1925. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half frame building with novelty weatherboard siding, a metal-sheathed front-gable roof with exposed rafter ends, and a granite foundation. The building and a shed wing on the north side have six-over-six wood sash windows, some of which are barred. The building may have served as servant quarters.

b. Stable. Ca. 1925. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half frame building with weatherboard siding, a corrugated metal-sheathed side-gable roof with exposed rafter ends, and a seam that suggests the building may have been built in two phases.

c. Well shelter. Ca. 1925. Contributing structure.

Near the end of the south porte cochere is a small open-sided and pyramidal-roofed structure that looks like a well shelter. The structure has asphalt-shingle roofing, wood posts at the corners, and board railings.

130 W. Lebanon Street. A. J. Bondurant House. Ca. 1920. SR1227. Contributing building.

Two-story building of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled hip roof. The two-tier front porch has square posts (historic) and square balusters (modern), an exterior stair, and granite steps. The front entries are a mix of historic wood and glass and modern metal. Other features include a hipped dormer, a parged interior chimney, a parged foundation, and replacement windows. A granite retaining wall runs along the front of the lot. 1948 Sanborn map address: 137. A. J. Bondurant lived at the address in 1928. The county date for the property is 1900, which is probably too early.

131 W. Lebanon Street. Webb House. Ca. 1900. SR1030. Contributing building.

This one-story frame house, which was built around the turn of the twentieth century (possibly as early as 1895), is distinguished by front and side gables with fishscale wood shingles. It has long been associated with the Webb family, most recently with Neeta and Freda Webb, and there is a tradition it served as a tourist home, one of several on the street. O. B. Webb lived at the address in 1928 and Mary B. Webb lived here in 1949. A porch with square wood columns and a paneled railing cross the front of the house and wraps around the left side. Weatherboard siding, asphalt-shingle roofing, one-over-one wood sash windows, a brick foundation, a front entry with a wood and glass panel door, and rear wings are other features. The house currently serves as offices for the Blue Ridge CareNet Counseling Center. Mount Airy preservationist Betty Wright, a 2017 recipient of a Gertrude S. Carraway Award of Merit from Preservation North Carolina, was involved in the rehabilitation of the house. A granite retaining wall bounds the property on the east side. 1948 Sanborn map address: 134.

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135 W. Lebanon Street. A. G. Webb House. Ca. 1915. SR1008. Contributing building.

The Queen Anne form and style of this two-story frame house, which has a hip-and-gable roof with fishscale wood shingles in the gables, and the classicizing influence of its square porch columns, which taper and have an elegant entasis or slight curvature, support an early 1910s construction date. The house appears to be depicted on the 1915 McGrary map. The wraparound porch has a staggered footprint which conforms to the irregular front of the house with its projecting gabled wing, and it has a gable in line with the front entry and a low railing with square balusters. Other features of the house include pedimented roof gables, a deck at the top of the roof hip, weatherboard siding, a brick foundation, a modern steel stair on the southeast side, and one-over-one wood sash windows. 1948 Sanborn map address: 140. A. G. Webb lived at the address in 1928. John C. W. Gardner owned the house in 1949. The house may have been occupied by D. C. Kirkman at one time and the Rowe family lived here during World War II.

VL (undeveloped parcel at the center of the block behind 135 W. Lebanon)

136 W. Lebanon Street. Edward Jones Investments Building. Ca. 2003. SR1228. Non-contributing building.

One-story Colonial Revival building of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled hip roof. The brickwork has quoins and a dentil cornice runs around the building and onto a gabled entry porch on the southeast side. The porch has classical columns and a barrel-vaulted (segmental) ceiling with a keyblock. The front entry has a fanlight and sidelights. Other features include jack arches over windows and a rear (northwest) entry with a brick landing and steps with metal railings. Currently Edward Jones Investments.

139 W. Lebanon Street. George K. Snow House. Ca. 1928. SR1229. Contributing building.

One-story Craftsman bungalow of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled front-gable roof. At the front, on the southeast corner, is a side-gabled porch with square brick pillars and modern balusters. At the northwest corner is a gable-fronted wing, lower than the main section, with an almost flush exterior brick chimney with stepped shoulders on the front end. Other features include a wood panel door, a brick foundation, an interior brick flue, a concrete tire strip driveway, and replacement windows. The county date for the property is 1928. 1948 Sanborn map address: 146. George K. Snow lived at the address in 1949. Snow was a state Senator representing Surry and Stokes counties in the 1950s and 1960s. Snow was active in Scouting and Scout meetings were held in the back yard.

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143 W. Lebanon Street. Annie J. Hampton House. Ca. 1935. SR1230. Contributing building.

Two-story Dutch Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gambrel roof. The one-story, shed-roofed front porch has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals and a vinyl balustrade interrupted by brick piers. At the apex of the two roof ends is cream-colored stucco and a rectangular louvered vent. The brickwork is dark and textured and there is a soldier water table. On the northwest end is an exterior brick chimney with a soldier cap. Other features include replacement windows, a replacement front door, a one-story rear wing, and a one-story rear porch with modern enclosure. 1948 Sanborn map address: 150. Annie J. Hampton lived at the address in 1949. The county date for the property is 1940.

146 W. Lebanon Street. Jesse M. Banner House. Ca. 1910. SR1231. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. Architectural details including the cornice returns at the roof and front gabled dormer and the two-over-two wood sash windows suggest a construction date early in the twentieth century, perhaps in the 1910s. The front porch has square columns and balusters and shelters a wood and glass door. Other features include interior brick chimneys and a brick foundation. A granite retaining wall runs along the front of the lot. 1948 Sanborn map address: 153. Jesse M. Banner lived at the address in 1949. The county date for the property is 1900.

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

One-story building of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed side-gable roof. There are small high window openings on the north elevation suggesting the building may have served an agricultural function.

147 W. Lebanon Street. R. H. Newton House. Ca. 1900, mid-20th c. SR1232. Non-contributing building.

Two-story Queen Anne house of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. While the house retains many original decorative features, the dominant element is a modern two-tier, shed-roofed front porch added as part of the house's current use as apartments. The porch has square wood posts, two-by-four railings, and an exterior steel "Y"-stair rising to the second floor at the middle of the porch. The conversion to apartments also entailed changing the four windows on the front to doors and the central bay of each story (originally at door at the lower level) to a pair of windows. The house's original character is most apparent on the northwest end. Here a gabled bay marking the front part of the house has a diamond-shaped vent in the gable (the same vent appears in the southeast gable) and next to this a two-story wing terminates in a three-sided bay beneath a pedimented gable with alternating square and beveled wood shingle sheathing. The pedimented gable overhangs are "supported" by decorative wood brackets and the first story of this wing features a Queen Anne window with a clear glass center pane surrounded by blue, green, and amber panes. From the roof ridge project

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two corbeled interior brick chimneys. Other features include wood sash windows in a variety of sash arrangements, including six-over-six (possibly from ca. 1940) and 1950s stack-pane two-over-two wood-sash windows, a parged stone foundation, wood and glass panel doors, and a one-story rear wing that joins the main house at an exterior brick chimney. In front of the house, letting onto Lebanon Street, is a parking lot, and along Willow Street is a poured concrete retaining wall. 1948 Sanborn map address: 154. R. H. Newton lived at the address in 1913 and J. E. Ayers lived at the address in 1928. The county date for the property is 1928, apparently an error as the house clearly was built earlier.

152 W. Lebanon Street. Lacy F. Jones House. Ca. 1955. SR1233. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional Ranch house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. An interior brick chimney rises flush with the front, next to an entry recess sheltered by an aluminum awning and with a replacement front door with an elliptical window. Other features include a basketweave water table, a lower north wing with glass doors, and replacement windows. Behind the house are apartments (see 115 Katelin Place Lane). Lacy F. Jones lived at the address in 1962. The county date for the property is 1955.

203 W. Lebanon Street. W. Guy Bondurant House. 1939. SR0280. Contributing building.

Architectural historian Laura Phillips notes the significance of the Bondurant House as “the earliest known and most fully developed expression” of domestic architectural modernism in Surry County. The two-story stuccoed house, built for transfer (truck) company owner W. Guy Bondurant in 1939, displays the modernist style known as the Moderne style, in this case expressed by the curved corners and triple stripe motif on the front wing, a flat roofline, and wraparound corner windows. The original metal-framed windows have a horizontal muntin pattern and most feature an incorporated casement. One set of corner windows has been replaced with modern one-over-one sash; elsewhere, a few of the narrow windows have been replaced with stained glass panels and stained glass has replaced the panes of the original wraparound window at the north corner of the house. A shallow porch extends across the front wing, supported by a steel pole at the entrance end and a right-angled, metal-framed bay window at the other. The entrance has a replacement door and a recent surround of stone veneer, but it retains its original flanking tubular light fixtures. At the rear, the middle section of the two-story block mirrors the front in its projection, but the corners are sharp rather than curved. A one-story rear wing also follows the composition as its middle section, a two-car garage, projects farther than the two side sections, one of which, to the southeast, has had its flat roof replaced with a shed roof. Low poured concrete retaining walls run along Lebanon and Willow streets (the house occupies a corner lot). The house is based on a ca. 1936 design by Toledo, Ohio, architect Stephen M. Jokel which was widely published in the late 1930s. Sale advertisements from 1945 described the house as “one of the most modern and attractive residences in Mount Airy” and touted its automatic oil heating, “electric refrigerating units” (probably an early form of air conditioning), utility room (as opposed to a “messy” basement), indirect lighting, and a two-car garage with automatic opening doors. “The house is in the PINK,” noted the realtor, “both in

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COLOR and CONDITION.” The current colors have been described as peach with purple trim and stripes. The Hennis and Toler families later lived in the house.

206 W. Lebanon Street. House. Ca. 1920. SR1234. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The roof engages a front porch with slightly tapered square posts, and on its front is a gabled dormer in a well. The dormer and the main house gables have square wood shingle sheathing. Other features include Craftsman six-over-one wood sash windows, a front entry with sidelights and a wood and glass door, a brick foundation, and an interior brick flue. 1948 Sanborn map address: 165. W. E. Barnard and E. M. Martin lived at the address in 1928 and Emma W. Cockerham and C. Reeves Cockerham lived there in 1949. The dual occupants (and their families) listed both years suggest the house was originally used as a duplex. The county date for the property is 1915, which is probably early.

- a. Carport. Mid-20th c. Contributing structure.
Carport supported by metal poles.

207 W. Lebanon Street. Maple Grove Tourist Home (Barnard House). Ca. 1925. SR1009. Contributing building.

W. Edgar Barnard owned this 1920s Foursquare house in 1928. In 1949 (and probably earlier) he and his wife operated it as the Maple Grove Tourist Home, catering to traffic on West Lebanon Street, the state highway leading north from town. The two-story frame house is Craftsman in style, with triangular brackets in the eaves of the hipped (almost pyramidal) roof and Craftsman four-over-one wood sashes in the windows. The wraparound porch (front and southeast sides) is also Craftsman, with tapered square wood columns on brick pedestals. The porch has a solid railing of re-sheathed or replacement materials. Other features include a brick exterior chimney and a one-story right-angle bay window on the northwest side, a brick foundation, Craftsman French door entries on the north and east sides, and novelty vinyl siding. A concrete tire strip driveway on the southeast side leads to a garage. Also living on the premises in 1928 was E. M. Martin.

- a. Garage. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.
One-story, two-vehicle, frame garage of a size that suggests it was built at mid-century, although it may be earlier and its two-vehicle width may relate to the property's tourist home function. The garage has vinyl siding, a front-gable roof, and two sliding garage-bay doors.

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210 W. Lebanon Street. George C. Worrell House. Ca. 1928. SR1235. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. A large gabled roof extension engages a front porch with tapered wood posts on brick pedestals and wood-shingled solid railings. The porch and main house gables have square wood shingle cladding and encased triangular brackets. There is an exterior brick chimney on the northwest side with a single stepped shoulder. Other features include Craftsman six-over-one wood sash windows, a small shed-roofed projection on the northwest side, a wood and glass panel door, a brick foundation, an interior brick chimney, and a concrete tire strip driveway. The county date for the property is 1928. George C. Worrell lived at the address in 1962.

a. Garage. Ca. 1930. Contributing building.

Garage of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with a front-gable roof and a single car bay without a door.

211 W. Lebanon Street. Friel M. Clark House. Ca. 1940. SR1236. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Period Cottage of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The roof engages a front porch with square wood posts with flaring caps that support stuccoed and segmental-arched spans. At the north front corner, abutting the porch, is a gable-fronted wing with a round-arched window in the apex of the steep gable. On the roof plane next to it, centered over the front entry and overlapping the porch roof, is a steep decorative gable with a diamond-shaped accent formed with yellow bricks. On the northwest and southeast gable ends rise exterior brick chimneys with stepped shoulders. The brickwork of the southeast chimney changes at the roofline, indicating reconstruction. Other features include replacement windows and a replacement front door, soldier lintels over windows, modern porch balusters, and a modern rear deck. The front yard between the driveway and front walk is paved with flagstones. The county date for the property is 1940. Friel M. Clark lived at the address in 1949.

a. Garage. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

Garage of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled front-gable roof and a plywood panel door. Attached to the front is a modern metal-sided, front-gabled carport.

217-219 W. Lebanon Street. Hines Tourist Home. Ca. 1920. SR1010. Contributing building.

A foundation, porch railing, and window sills and lintels of granite combine with brick veneer and a boxy hip-roofed form to give this two-story house an air of solidity. The house was built before 1922, and it features a hipped dormer (formerly with windows or vents which are now sheathed over), an altered front entry with a wood panel door and sidelights (formerly with a

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transom as well), slightly tapered square wood porch posts, asphalt-shingle roofing, an interior brick chimney, and replacement windows. The 1949 city directory identifies the house as the Hines Tourist Home, the property of J. Rhoten Hines who owned it as early as 1928. The tourist home name, which was in use through 1966, suggests the main house was part of the business, which catered to travelers on the state highway (West Lebanon Street) leading north from town. A driveway leading to the garage apartment to the rear branches to a semi-circle in front of the house.

a. Garage apartment. Ca. 1925. Contributing building.

Slightly later than the house (built between 1922 and 1929) but architecturally in keeping with it is a two-story garage apartment with brick veneer, a composite-shingled hip roof, and replacement windows. At the first story, parging and the width of the modern double windows indicate that the window openings originally were garage bays. A large two-story frame addition of simple shed-roofed form, added sometime after 1929 and now sheathed with novelty vinyl siding, runs along the northwest side of the building and extends beyond its rear elevation. The addition or an earlier version of it is shown on the 1948 Sanborn map along with a label indicating the entire building was used for apartments.

218 W. Lebanon Street. William M. Johnson House. Ca. 1922. SR1237. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of Ideal brick construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. Ideal brick is a form of construction superficially similar to Flemish bond except that the bricks are set on edge rather than flat. The front porch has gabled and hipped halves with clustered square wood columns on an Ideal brick solid railing. The main roof extends to engage a porte cochere on the southeast side and has a gabled dormer. The porch, dormer, and main roof gables have wood shingle cladding and triangular brackets. An Ideal brick chimney rises from the interior. Other features include Craftsman six-over-one wood sash windows, a wood and glass front door, wood lattice vents at the tops of the gables, and a shed-roofed one-story projection on the northwest side. A curved concrete tire-strip driveway connects the porte cochere to the street. 1948 Sanborn map address: 181. William M. Johnson lived at the address in 1949. Johnson was the editor of the *Mount Airy News*. The house is labeled "from plans" on the 1922 Sanborn map.

a. Garage. Ca. 1930. Contributing building.

Garage of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with a front-gable roof and a single car bay. At the apex of the gable is a wood lattice vents that coordinates architecturally with the house.

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222 W. Lebanon Street. S. A. Conduff House. Ca. 1928. SR1238. Contributing building.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with square wood shingle siding and a composite-shingled front-gable roof. The roof engages a front porch with square columns on wood-shingled pedestals with wood-shingled railing between. The porch gable and the gable of the projecting bay on the northwest side have triangular brackets. There are Craftsman four-over-one wood sash windows and four-pane accent windows in the porch gable and on the north elevation, perhaps flanking a false mantel within (there is no evidence of a former chimney at the location). Other features include exposed rafter ends, a wood and glass front door, a staggered house wall under the porch, a rear shed wing, and parged (possibly poured concrete) foundations. 1948 Sanborn map address: 187. S. A. Conduff lived at the address in 1928, which is the county date for the property.

226 W. Lebanon Street. Albert Johnson House. Ca. 1925. SR1239. Contributing building.

Two-story house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled hip roof. The one-story front porch has its original/early hip roof and brick and concrete foundation but the square posts and railing with square balusters are recent replacements. The front entry has what appears to be a 1950s or 1960s flush wood door with a natural finish. Other features include two-over-two windows, a brick foundation, a one-story rear wing, and an interior brick flue. 1948 Sanborn map address: 191. Albert Johnson lived at the address in 1949. The county date for the property is 1930, although the house was built between the 1922 and 1929 Sanborn maps.

a. Garage. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

Garage of painted concrete block (probably concrete block) construction with a steep-pitched front-gable roof and two vehicle bays with decorative modern doors.

227 W. Lebanon Street. Cecil and Elizabeth Hennis House. Late 1940s. SR1011. Contributing building.

Cecil F. Hennis Jr. and Elizabeth Fawcett Hennis had this two-story Colonial Revival house built in 1945, according to local tradition, although the war-related construction material shortages of the period suggest a slightly later date is possible (the house appears on the 1948 Sanborn map). The brick-veneered house sits well off the street and is reached by a long curving drive, in the spirit of the gracious houses and capacious lots of the nearby Taylor Park development. The symmetrical five-bay main block has an exterior brick chimney on the left gable end and a one-story side wing with irregular fenestration on the other end. A two-story wing extends to the rear. The front entry has a wood panel door and features a broken pediment with dentils and a center urn and, below, fluted pilasters. The replacement windows have a six-over-six pattern that may evoke the original sash pattern. The roof is composite-shingled.

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a. Outbuilding. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

One-story frame building with vinyl siding, a composite-shingled hip roof, and an exterior brick chimney.

b. Outbuilding. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

One-story frame building with vinyl siding and a composite-shingled hip roof.

234 W. Lebanon Street. Clifton E. Johnson House. Ca. 1910, ca. 1975. SR1012. Non-contributing building.

This one-story frame house has evolved from its original appearance to its present Colonial Revival character. Historic photos and Sanborn maps show a wraparound porch with turned posts and balusters and sawn brackets. The current composite-shingled hip-and-deck roof form appears to be original, although a hipped front dormer is gone (the dormer may have allowed the attic to be used as living space). The wraparound porch is also gone, although its granite foundation appears to survive in part as the terrace that extends to each side of the current gabled front portico. This portico and other Colonial Revival features date to a late twentieth century remodeling, perhaps occurring in multiple phases beginning in the 1970s. The portico has stout Doric columns (perhaps reused from another building) and fishscale wood shingles and a small half-round window in the gable. On the right side of the house is a sunroom with a turned roof balustrade. The roof deck also has a balustrade, although the balusters are square instead of turned. The front entry has sidelights, an elliptical sunburst transom panel, and a wood panel door. Other features include an exterior brick chimney on the northwest side, replacement windows, and side roof gables. 1948 Sanborn map address: 197. Barnett Williamson and John Leys lived at the address in 1913, R. E. Hines lived there in 1928, and Clifton E. Johnson lived there in 1949 and 1966.

a. Outbuilding. Ca. 1975. Non-contributing building.

Small frame building, possibly a playhouse, with novelty weatherboard or vinyl siding, a wood panel door, and a low-pitched front-gable roof that engages a front porch with square posts and turned balusters.

235 W. Lebanon Street. Rhoda A. Harman House. Ca. 1940. SR1240. Contributing building.

One-story gable-front house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled front-gable roof. The attached front-gable porch, which has modern turned wood posts, shelters a Craftsman wood and glass panel door, which suggests the house might originally have had other Craftsman features that were removed over time. Other features include corbelled and parged interior flues and replacement windows. 1948 Sanborn map address: 196. Miss R. A. Harmon lived at the address in 1928. The county date for the property is 1940, but the 1922 Sanborn map, which shows a small house at this location, and the front door and flues support the likelihood that this is a ca. 1920 house. The occupant in 1949 was Rhoda A. Harman.

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- a. Carport. Ca. 2000. Non-contributing structure.
Prefab metal carport.

239 W. Lebanon Street. H. M. Jeffries House. Ca. 1920. SR1241. Contributing building.

One-story Craftsman bungalow of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled front-gable roof. The front porch has slightly tapered, cased, square wood columns. It formerly wrapped around the north side but that portion was enclosed (probably during the historic period although after 1948) so that a short, gabled side wing no longer appears to project from the main block of the house. Other features include triangular brackets (now cased in vinyl), a parged foundation, replacement windows, and a replacement front door. 1922 Sanborn map address: 200. H. M. Jeffries lived at the address in 1928.

240 W. Lebanon Street. A. C. Lackey House. Ca. 1925, mid-20th c. SR1242. Non-contributing building.

One-story bungalow of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled hip roof. The hip-roofed front wing originally was an engaged porch, and when it was enclosed to add a room, the rest of the façade was re-worked with the current small gabled porch with classical columns that shelters a front entry with a wood panel door. The overall form of the house and its deep eaves suggest its original Craftsman character. Other features include an exterior brick chimney on the northwest side and replacement windows. 1948 Sanborn map address: 201. The county date for the property is 1930, although A. C. Lackey lived at the address in 1928, suggesting the house was already standing.

- a. Garage. Ca. 1940. Contributing building.
Frame one-car garage with a metal-sheathed front-gable roof, novelty vinyl siding on the front, and weatherboard siding on the sides.

244 W. Lebanon Street. Lonnie W. Tickle House. Ca. 1930. SR1243. Contributing building.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with square wood shingle siding and a composite-shingled hip roof. The engaged front porch, which shelters the central door and northwest bay of paired windows, has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals, square balusters, and a half-round vent (now boarded over) in the wood-shingled gable. The porch gable and gabled wings on the northwest side and rear elevations have triangular brackets and there are decorative exposed rafter ends in the eaves. An exterior brick chimney rises on the northwest side. The rear wing has an engaged porch which connects to a porte cochere. Other features include a brick foundation, a French door at the front entry, and replacement windows. 1948 Sanborn map address: 205. Lonnie W. Tickle lived at the address in 1949. The county date for the property is 1930.

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245 W. Lebanon Street. E. L. Brannock House. Ca. 1920. SR1013. Contributing building.

Wood-shingle siding and clipped primary and secondary gables add distinction to this one-story Craftsman bungalow. The clipped gables appear in the front of the main roof and over two slightly projecting side wings. The gables are ornamented with triangular brackets and the roof eaves have exposed rafter ends. The hip-roofed front porch features tapered square wood columns on a wood-shingled railing. Other features include interior brick flues, replacement windows, asphalt-shingle roofing, a parged or poured concrete foundation, and a French door front entry. 1948 Sanborn map address: 208. The house appears to be shown on the 1922 Sanborn map. E. L. Brannock lived at the address in 1928, T. Sandy Simmons lived at the location in 1949 and 1962, and Irene H. Simmons lived there in 1966.

a. Garage. Ca. 1925. Contributing building.

One-story, gable-fronted, frame garage, built between 1922 and 1929, with novelty weatherboard siding and asphalt-shingle roofing.

b. Outbuilding. Ca. 1925. Contributing building.

One-story, gable-fronted, frame building constructed between 1922 and 1929, with novelty weatherboard siding, asphalt-shingle roofing, and a pair of wood panel doors offset on the front. The building was built for an as-yet-unidentified but specialized purpose.

247-249 W. Lebanon Street. Romney and Bernice Simmons House. Ca. 1925. SR1023. Contributing building.

Staggered square-edged wood shingles ornament the gables of this story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow, which was built in the 1920s (between 1922 and 1928). The early and possibly original owners were Romney Carl Simmons Sr. and his wife, Betty Bernice Christian Simmons. The house is frame with novelty weatherboard siding and has a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The windows are eight-over-one wood sash (four-over-one wood sash in a gabled read dormer). A gabled front porch, now with replacement tubular supports, shelters the central entrance and right window and an added shed-roofed screen porch extends on the southwest side. A gable-end chimney on the southwest side, with tall, steeply sloping shoulders, and an interior flue are brick. The foundation is poured concrete, an unusual material for a Mount Airy residence of the era. 1948 Sanborn map address: 216.

a. Garage apartment. Ca. 1945. Contributing building.

Two-story frame garage apartment with novelty weatherboard siding and a composite-shingled front-gable roof. An exterior wood stair on the southwest side rises to a small gabled entry porch. Other features include exposed rafter ends, six-over-six and eight-over-eight wood sash windows, an interior brick flue, and wood panel garage doors in the two vehicle bays. The apartment was occupied by Edwin C. Worrell in 1949.

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302 W. Lebanon Street. R. I. Tilley House. Ca. 1910. SR1244. Contributing building.

One-story house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled hip roof. The hip-roofed front porch has modern turned posts that may be a replacement of similar original posts, and a railing with old turned balusters. The front porch steps are granite and have granite cheeks. The front entry has sidelights, a transom, and a wood and glass panel door. The rear wing has a porch with square posts on its southeast side and two entries opening onto the porch, both with wood and glass panel doors. Other features include a brick foundation, replacement windows, and an attached prefabricated metal carport at the end of the rear wing. 1948 Sanborn map address: 215. R. I. Tilley lived at the address in 1928. The county date for the property is 1908.

312 W. Lebanon Street. W. E. Miller House. Ca. 1915. SR1245. Contributing building.

In its irregular form and detailing, this two-story house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled hip-and-gable roof evokes the Queen Anne style. The front porch wraps around to the south side and has slightly tapered square wood columns and modern square balusters. The front and south side gables are pedimented and clad with staggered square wood shingles. Other features include a parged foundation, two interior brick flues with rebuilt (ca. 1960) tops, replacement windows, and a replacement front door. 1948 Sanborn map address: 225. W. E. Miller lived at the address in 1928. The county date for the property is 1930, which is too late. The house is similar in overall design to 135 W. Lebanon.

- a. Shed. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.
Frame shed with particle board sheathing.

318 W. Lebanon Street. W. Wayne Christian House. Ca. 1938. SR1246. Contributing building.

Two-story Arts and Crafts house with a steep-pitched composite-shingled hip roof, a brick-veneered first story, and a stuccoed second story. The round-arched front entry has a batten door with a small window, and it is sheltered by a small gable-fronted brick porch with front and side round-arched openings with stone or cast stone impost blocks. The round arch is repeated in the second-story window of the slightly projecting gable-front wing west of the porch. A porch on the south end is covered by a shed extension of the main roof and has round aluminum columns. Recessed into the shed roof is a second-story balcony. There is a modern exterior wood stair to a second-story entry on the north side. Other features include a soldier course at the top of the first-story brickwork, a corbeled interior brick chimney, replacement windows, and a metal staircase rising to a door on the northwest side of the house. 1948 Sanborn map address: 231. The county date for the property is 1938. W. Wayne Christian lived at 229 in 1949. Ruth H. Christian, perhaps Wayne's widow, lived at 318 in 1962.

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

Small, frame, gable-front building with a board door on the front side and an open shed on the northwest side.

327 W. Lebanon Street. Colonial Frozen Foods Locker Plant. 1947, ca. 1960. SR1006. Contributing building.

Colonial Frozen Foods opened its West Lebanon Street facility in May 1947. Former Governor J. Melville Broughton was on hand for the grand opening, which included tours of the locker plant operations which centered on the freezing of food. Broughton was a principal of Southern Frozen Food Lockers of Raleigh, which was affiliated with the Mount Airy facility and operated over twenty locker plants in the state. An unattributed architectural rendering of the plant when it was originally planned to be built on Willow Street shows the current design but reversed. (The Mount Airy plant may be one of a number of identical buildings built for Southern Frozen Food.) Unlike the earlier generation of Mount Airy packing plants built beside rail lines, this facility was built on a highway because it relied on truck transport.

The one-story brick or brick-veneer building was originally Colonial Revival in design, with a cupola and evenly-spaced shed dormers on the side-gable roof and a hip-roofed porch on white-painted columns at the right end. The porch has been altered by the substitution of steel poles for the columns and the replacement of the original colonial entry and flanking multi-pane windows with a plain storefront, but vestiges of the original design survive in the six-over-six wood sash windows and bracket-supported bay window on the street elevation. Suspended aluminum awnings at the left end of the front and on the left gable end point to 1950s-60s modifications. There are aluminum and plate glass front doors. The building is labeled "Frozen Food Stge [Storage]" on the 1948 Sanborn map which indicates a concrete block rear wing. A frame wing with a flat parapet, a metal-sheathed pent roof, and novelty weatherboard siding has been added to the northwest end of the original wing. The 1949 city directory describes the enterprise as Colonial Frozen Foods of Mount Airy and suggests a poultry plant was part of the operation. Longtime area resident Otis M. (Bud) Oliver recalls that the building was popularly known as the "Freezer Locker" and he notes that families who did not have freezers in their homes would rent freezer space there. In 1966 Tri-Angle Cleaners and Uni Wash Laundry used the building. Current tenants: Nyahair and Terminix.

407 W. Lebanon Street. Dairy Center (Chicken in the Rough Restaurant; Dairy Queen). Ca. 1947. SR1007. Contributing building.

This West Lebanon Street landmark opened in the late 1940s as the Chicken In The Rough Restaurant with Renner Vaughn as manager. The building was a Dairy Queen restaurant in 1949 before Gene Fleming opened the Dairy Center in 1954. The one-story building of simple modernist design features a mix of stucco, concrete block, and sided finishes and a flat roof that projects to shelter walkways on the front and southeast elevations. The dining area, with wraparound metal-framed plate glass and casement windows, is up front, and an order window in

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on the southeast side. The front entry has an aluminum and plate glass door. There are two neon signs: one on the roof, with the name Dairy Center and an ice cream cone, and the other on a pole at the edge of the front parking lot, with the name again and an arrow. According to Paul Hull Jr., who washed dishes at the restaurant as a teenager, the building was erected in 1946 or 1947.

1004 N. Main Street. Grover C. Lovill House. Ca. 1920. SR0962. Contributing building.

A gambrel roof relates this story-and-a-half brick-veneered house to a subgenre of the Colonial Revival style known as Dutch Colonial Revival. Colonial treatments include a scrolled and broken pediment with a center urn over the front entry and half and quarter-circle attic windows at the top of the end elevations and the gambreled rear wing. The house has symmetrically balanced one-story projections at the ends: a porch with square wood columns and a pergola treatment around the roof at the north end and a conservatory or music room wing at the south end, also with a pergola treatment around the roof. Three shed dormers are spaced across the front roof slope. The front entry has a wood panel door flanked by sidelights. The windows are replacements. From the rear wing extends a screen porch and what may be a breakfast room and a deck. The house appears on the 1922 Sanborn map (with the address as 370 North Main) and was probably built shortly before. Grover Cleveland Lovill, born in Surry County in 1884, worked for a Mount Airy general store beginning in 1900, went into business on his own in 1905, and in 1910 “enlarged the scope of his enterprise and became a wholesale grocery, feed and produce dealer.”

1010 N. Main Street. Graham and Katherine Harrison House. Ca. 1920. SR0279. Contributing building.

Oversized cornice brackets in exceptionally deep eaves, classical porch columns, and a pergola treatment of the one-story side wings are some of the refinements of this two-story frame house, which was probably built about 1920 (the county record for the house dates it to 1922 and it appears on the 1922 Sanborn map). Wood-shingle siding covers the two-story core and flanking wings: the right wing encloses living space, perhaps originally a music room or conservatory; the left wing is a porch with classical columns in antis between wood-shingled piers. The pergola treatment is in the form of decorative rafter ends that project from the cornices of the two wings and the one-story entry porch. The entry porch has trebled columns at each corner; the columns are replacements—1980s survey photos show a single column at the corners. The front entry has a transom, sidelights with decorative muntins, and a wood panel door. The north side porch columns may also be replacements, although the engaged columns that flank the windows of the right side wing may be the originals. The south wing has a roof deck behind a shingled parapet, accessed from a second-story French door. The brick exterior chimney that rises past the French door on the south side is battered (slightly tapered), as is an interior brick chimney. The foundation is brick. The brackets that support the hipped roof are curved. A partially enclosed one-story back porch shown in 1920s maps has been fully enclosed and perhaps enlarged and a basement-level garage has been added to the rear. James Graham Harrison, who lived here in

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1928, and his wife, Katherine K. Harrison, were early and possibly original owners of the house. Note: In the 1928 city directory the Harrison House was addressed as 384 N. Main. On the 1922 Sanborn map and in the 1949 directory it was addressed 380 and the adjacent property at the current 1018 N. Main was addressed 384. Similar issues exist for nearby parcels on both sides of the street but resolve further up the street.

1011 N. Main Street. A. Pleasant Turnmyre House. Ca. 1925. SR0985. Contributing building.

This one-story Craftsman bungalow of brick-veneered frame construction, built between 1922 and 1929, has a hipped roof with a prominent off-center gable that engages the front porch. The porch has square brick columns at the corners and slender square wood columns at the center. The columns stand on a brick railing with flower boxes supported by decorative wood brackets. The porch gable is stuccoed and has a half-round louvered vent. Other features include interior brick flues or chimneys, replacement windows, and sidelights around the front entry. A. P. Turnmyre ran Turnmyre's Drug Store, which in 1949 was affiliated with Walgreen. He was also president of the Mount Airy Country Club. He and his wife later lived in the Simpson House at 1027 N. Main.

1015 N. Main Street. Fred and Mary Folger House. Ca. 1925. SR0984. Contributing building.

This two-story frame house has an uncertain evolution. A one-story house was built at the location between 1922 and 1929, as shown on Sanborn maps, and the house appears as one-story through 1948. Certain features suggest the core of the house dates to the 1920s, so the second-story appears to be an addition, either present in 1948 and missed in the map revision of that year, or built somewhat later. The house is currently simple in detail (it has been vinyl-sided) but it has a number of notable features. There is a prominent one-story gable-fronted front wing with a gable-end chimney flanked by eight-over-eight wood sash windows. This wing may be a Colonial Revival-inspired ca. 1950 addition. If this wing and the upper story are additions, they appear to be seamless. Beside the wing is a corner porch with a square brick pillar and a side-facing gable. The porch has a Craftsman-style character and may be a remnant of the original one-story house. The property has a concrete driveway with tire strips separated by steps that rise from the sidewalk. The upper, flatter section of the driveway has granite paving between the strips. Attorney Fred Folger Sr., whose wife was Mary Mills Fawcett Folger, served in the state Senate for several terms beginning in 1935. Fred and Mary's son, Fred Jr., who was an attorney with his father in the firm of Folger and Folger, afterward lived in the house. Fred Jr. served in the state Senate beginning in 1969.

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1016 N. Main Street. W. W. Christian House. Ca. 1925. SR0963. Contributing building.

This one-story frame house, which dates to the 1920s, is representative of the Craftsman bungalow form. The front-gable roof engages a porch with heavy square wood columns on brick pedestals. The pedestals are linked by wood-shingled railings, and wood shingles are also the cladding for the house. The house wall under the porch recesses to the right of the entry. In the front gable and in the gable of a slightly projecting wing on the left side elevation are triangular brackets. Other features include brick interior and exterior chimneys (the latter on the north side) and a mix of original and replacement windows, the former wood frame and with four-pane arrangements created by vertical muntins. A concrete tire strip driveway runs along the north side of the lot. W. W. Christian was a cashier with the Bank of Mount Airy. 1929 Sanborn address: 384.

1022 N. Main Street. R. R. Jackson House. Ca. 1923. SR1247. Contributing building.

Two-story house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The house retains its original form incorporating a slightly projecting two-story, gabled wing at the front north corner. Most of the exposed surfaces have been covered in vinyl, including the brick chimney on the south end which is encased in vinyl below the eaves. The one-story front porch has cased or replacement square columns and a modern balustrade with square balusters that are historic in appearance. Other features include replacement windows, a small gabled projection or window bay on the south side, what appears to be a replacement front door, and a concrete tire strip driveway. The county date for the property is 1923. R. R. Jackson lived at the address in 1928.

1023 N. Main Street. W. I. Monday House. Ca. 1920. SR0983. Contributing building.

Pebbledash stucco ornaments the gables and a front shed dormer of this story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow, built in the 1910s or early 1920s. The house has brick veneer at the first story and interior brick chimneys. The composite-shingled side-gable roof engages a front porch with square wood columns and an original or early railing with square balusters. The railing continues all the way across the front with a gate in line with the front entry, perhaps a feature to keep playing toddlers from wandering off the porch. The porch has a granite foundation (as does the rest of the house) and early or original lattice underpinning. The window sashes appear to be replacements, although they may replicate the original sash arrangements. Other features include sidelights around the front entry, an interior brick chimney, and a side shed addition with novelty weatherboard siding and a brick foundation. At some point after W. I. Monday, the Browne family lived here.

a. Garage. Ca. 1920. Contributing building.

Frame garage, which is early if not original, has weatherboard siding, a metal-sheathed hipped roof, and two bays, one open and large enough for a vehicle, the other smaller with vertical board hinged doors.

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1026 N. Main Street. Andrew F. Stewart House. Ca. 1910. SR0964. Contributing building.

The hip roof on this boxy two-story frame house has a gabled extension over a slightly projecting front wing, creating the hip-and-gable form that was popular in the 1910s (the county date is 1906 although a date between 1910 and 1915 is more likely). A gable also projects over a second-story porch which rests on a wraparound first-story porch with square wood columns that are replacements, similar in basic character to the originals, added in 2020. The front entry has sidelights and a transom. The windows appear to be replacements. Corbeled brick chimneys rise from the interior in an arrangement that suggests the house has a center passage. Other features include a granite foundation, vinyl siding, and asphalt-shingle roofing. A granite retaining wall borders the driveway on the north side. A. [Andrew] F. Stewart lived here in 1928 and 1949. Mamie G. Stewart, perhaps A. F.'s widow, lived here in 1962. 1929 Sanborn address: 392.

1027 N. Main Street. W. R. Simpson House. Ca. 1910. SR0278. Contributing building.

A brick and granite exterior, a boxy symmetrical form, and a lofty site above the street combine to give this two-story house an imposing presence. Classical features combined with Queen Anne details like the beveled and square-edged wood shingles in the gable on the front of the hip roof suggest construction in the 1910s (the house appears on the 1922 Sanborn map). The one-story hip-roofed front porch has slightly tapered square wood columns, a small gable with beveled shingles, and a high granite foundation (which extends throughout the house) and steps. Quarry-faced granite appears as lintels over doors and windows and as window sills. The gray of the stone contrasts with the red of the brick veneer. An exterior brick chimney rises on the south side and there is an interior brick flue. A large modern porch/patio extending across the rear elevation connects to a carport at the north end. Other features include, asphalt-shingle roofing, one-over-one windows (possibly replacements), and a front entry with a transom, sidelights, and a louvered wood outer door over the primary door.

W. R. Simpson, who is thought to have been the original owner, worked as a draftsman at the granite quarry. Simpson first married Rachel Hollingsworth; his second wife was Lettie Gwyn Simpson. G. A. Bailey appears to have lived here in 1928. Arthur Pleasant Turnmyre and his wife, Anne Johnson Turnmyre, acquired the house in 1950. A. P. Turnmyre was a druggist and a president of the Mount Airy Country Club. In 1962 and 1966 A. P. Turnmyre's Bo-Art Kennels operated at the address. Current owner Ruth Lyle recalls that Turnmyre raised cocker spaniel and poodle show dogs. There is a tradition that the Simpson House is modeled on a residence in Rockford, Illinois. The National Register nomination for the nearby Edgar Harvey Hennis House at 1056 N. Main, which was built in 1909 and is similar architecturally to the Simpson House, states that the Hennis House was the first to be built on Lebanon Hill (as the 1000 block of North Main Street is known), so this house was presumably built soon after.

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a. Platform. Ca. 1915. Contributing structure.

The 1922 Sanborn map shows a 75,000-gallon water tower behind the house, probably the same water tower indicated on a 1915 water and sewer map of the town. The tower, which was of tapered steel construction with a steel cylindrical tank at the top, was accompanied by a second tank on the ground. A circular concrete platform which once supported the second water tank is now used as a sitting area and has a modern metal railing. The lawn area beside the platform is thought to be the nineteenth-century location of Lebanon Methodist Church, from which the Lebanon Hill area takes its name.

a. Kennel building. Ca. 1960. Contributing building.

One-story building with a composite-shingled side-gable roof and a front porch supported by wood posts.

b. Kennel building. Ca. 1960. Contributing building.

One-story building with a composite-shingled side-gable roof, novelty weatherboard siding in the gables, metal-framed windows, and chain link dog runs. This building may be slightly older than the other kennel building, which is located just to the east. It sits at a lower elevation than the rest of the buildings on the property and is accessed by a short flight of concrete block steps cut into the concrete block retaining wall near its east side.

d. Stone structure. Early 20th c. Contributing structure.

Small, square, granite structure, possibly associated with former water supply facilities.

1038 N. Main Street. J. E. Tilley House. Ca. 1915. SR0965. Contributing building.

A hip-and-gable roof and turned porch posts are features of this Queen Anne cottage. The gables of the novelty vinyl-sided frame house, including a decorative front gable, are pedimented. Other features include brick interior chimneys, a brick foundation, replacement windows, what appears to be a modern panel front door, and a gabled projection at the center of the front porch. The one-story frame house was probably built in the 1910s and possibly before 1915.

1039 N. Main Street. James Mayberry House. Ca. 1929. SR0982. Contributing building.

The juxtaposed front chimney and steep-pitched entry gable of this story-and-a-half brick-veneered house are indicators of the Tudor Revival style. The chimney has paved weatherings at different heights and is ornamented with a narrow strip of soldier bricks at the top of the stack. The entry is round-arched. Windows have heavy wood lintels that are canted at the ends and in the first story have six-over-six sashes. The steep-pitched principal gable roof engages a porch at the right front corner, onto which opens a French door. A one-story rear wing and asphalt-shingle roofing are other features. The house was built between 1922 and 1929, possibly in 1928 or 1929 since it does not appear to be listed in a 1928 city directory.

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a. Garage. Ca. 1960. Contributing building.

Two-vehicle garage of painted concrete block construction with a front-gable roof.

1042 N. Main Street. J. S. Chilton House. Ca. 1925. SR0966. Contributing building.

A long shed dormer crosses the front of the gambrel roof of this story-and-a-half Dutch Colonial Revival house, built in the 1920s. The brick-veneered frame house has a slightly projecting interior brick chimney and a one-story hip-roofed wing on the north end. The front entry has sidelights and an elliptical fanlight. The segmental-arched roof of the entry porch, which is supported by slender classical columns, echoes the form of the fanlight. The windows have replacement sashes and most are flanked by paneled shutters with crescent moon cutouts, a common Colonial Revival treatment, although the shutters may be sympathetic replacements. Quarter-circle attic windows flank the north side chimney. Other features include flared eaves and a wood panel front door.

1043 N. Main Street. John L. Ashby House. Ca. 1910. SR0981. Contributing building.

A hip-and-gable roof covers this two-story late Queen Anne house, which probably dates to the early 1910s (before 1915). The house has been vinyl-sided and appears to have had its windows replaced, but it retains a few early exterior features such as a one-story porch with tapered square wood columns and square balusters that wraps around the front and south sides. The columns have small sawn brackets which appear modern. Other features include pedimented gables, a brick interior chimney, and a granite foundation and rear terrace. Ashby, who lived here in 1949, was a physician.

a. Garage. Ca. 1960. Contributing building.

Garage of painted concrete block construction with a front-gable roof and a single vehicle bay with a wood and glass panel door.

1046 N. Main Street. William and Rose Glancy House. Ca. 1939. SR0967. Contributing building.

The side-gable form, story-and-a-half height, and multiple gabled dormers make this brick-veneered frame house a representative of the Cape Cod genre of the Colonial Revival style. The dormers and gables are vinyl-sided and the windows are replacements. The front entry, which has sidelights and a transom, is set in a shallow recess. Other features include one-story side and rear wings, an exterior brick chimney on the north gable end (partly covered by the side wing), and an exterior brick flue on the south gable end. The date of the house is given as 1939 in county records. William L. Glancy lived here in 1948.

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1053 N. Main Street. W. A. Johnson House. Ca. 1910. SR0980. Contributing building.

Beveled wood shingles ornament the multiple gables of this one-story Queen Anne cottage, which dates to the early 1910s (before 1915). The gables appear as extensions of the composite-shingled hip-and-gable roof and at the center entrance bay of the front porch. The house has turned porch posts, weatherboard siding, a pedimented front dormer, an interior brick chimney, and a two-tier back porch with an enclosed upper tier. The steep site allows for a fully exposed basement level which contains an apartment (the house may have been built as a duplex). Other features include one-over-one wood sash windows and a wood and glass panel front door.

1056 N. Main Street. Edgar Harvey Hennis House. 1909. SR0277. Contributing building.

The 1909 Edgar Harvey Hennis House was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1986. The Summary Statement of Significance for the house, written by architectural historian Patricia S. Dickinson, reads in part: "The Edgar Harvey Hennis House is significant both architecturally and for its historical associations. Located at 1056 North Main Street in Mount Airy, the house is a handsome, intact example of early twentieth century design reflecting the influences of the late Victorian and Colonial Revival styles. The large, well-detailed, asymmetrical one-and-a-half story brick veneer house features multiple projecting shingled gables with Palladian and round-arch windows, projecting bays, windows with beveled glass transoms, a generous U-shaped wrap-around porch and a wealth of original interior decorative woodwork, mantelpieces and hardware. Granite, the hallmark Mount Airy building material, is used for window sills and lintels, porch plinths, foundation, and retaining wall. Constructed in 1909, the Hennis House is the earliest known residence built on Lebanon Hill . . . The house was constructed for Edgar Harvey Hennis (1884-1965), a prominent early Mount Airy businessman, horse trader and later, longtime owner of the town's Chrysler automobile dealership. Hennis' wife, Susan (1883-1983) owned the house until her death. The house remained virtually unaltered during their seventy-four-year occupation. The present owner has preserved the house and sensitively renovated the kitchen, baths and attic space." The exterior of the house appears virtually unaltered from its appearance in the 1980s. A low brick retaining wall, mid-twentieth century in appearance, defines the front yard.

a. Outbuilding. Ca. 1990. Non-contributing building.

Large, two-story frame outbuilding with wood siding and a composite-shingled gambrel roof. The building, which has been built since 1986, appears to contain an apartment. The building stands in the vicinity of a barn that once stood at the rear of the lot.

1059 N. Main Street. A. B. Somerville House. Ca. 1920. SR0979. Contributing building.

Granite lintels and sills add a Mount Airy touch to this one-story brick-veneered Craftsman bungalow, built in the 1910s or early 1920s (before 1922). A wide porch sheltering all three bays of the main façade is engaged under a front-gable roof, an offshoot of the principal composite-shingled side-gable roof. The porch has square wood columns on brick pedestals, thick square

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balusters, and wood-shingle cladding and triangular brackets in the gable. The same brackets appear in the principal roof gables. Replacement windows, an interior brick chimney, a French door at the front entry, and a soldier-course water table are other features.

a. Garage. Ca. 1925. Contributing building.

Brick garage with a composite-shingled front-gable roof and a single open vehicle bay.

1064 N. Main Street. William M. Lewis House. Ca. 1930. SR0968. Contributing building.

This story-and-a-half, side-gabled house shows the influence of multiple styles that were popular at the time of its construction and early evolution. Visually the most engaging features are the three pairs of decoratively-sawn triangular brackets that support the deep, extended eaves sheltering the main entrance and the remains of a front chimney. (The chimney stack above the roof has been removed.) The brackets and decorative outriggers in the gables are a Craftsman influence. A slightly arched “eyebrow” treatment of the eaves marks the entrance bay. A front chimney in juxtaposition with a front entry suggests Tudor Revival influence. To the left of the entry is a formerly open corner porch which has been glassed-in, probably in the 1950s, with jalousie windows. On the roof are three gabled dormers, a Colonial Revival treatment that may date to the 1940s or 1950s. Other features include four-over-four and six-over-six wood sash window and a wood panel front door with sidelights. Granite retaining walls define the front yard on the north and south sides. William Murner Lewis lived here in the 1960s and probably earlier.

1065 N. Main Street. W. E. Lindsay House. Ca. 1920. SR0276. Contributing building.

W. E. Lindsay is thought to have been the original owner of this Craftsman bungalow, which was probably built around 1920. In 1922 Lindsay was the manager and secretary-treasurer of the Alpine Woolen Mills. He lived at this address in 1928. The story-and-a-half frame house has a conventional bungalow form, with a low-pitched side-gable roof that supports a large gabled dormer and flares to engage a front porch. The porch and a porte cochere on the left side have stout square wood columns on river-cobble pedestals. The honey-colored cobbles, which are also used for the foundation and two interior chimneys, are not an unusual material for a ca. 1920 bungalow but they stand out in Mount Airy where most stonework from the period is local granite. The house is sheathed with wood shingles and there are large triangular brackets in the gables of the main roof and porte cochere and under the front corners of the porch roof. Since the house was first surveyed in the 1980s, two added front entries—presumably the result of the house’s conversion into apartments—have been removed to return the façade to its original three bays of windows flanking the front door, apparently when the house was returned to its original use as a single-family dwelling. Other features include replacement windows, exposed rafter ends, and rear shed and gable dormers. By 1948 the house had been converted to the Lindsey Apartments, a name that remained in use into the 1960s.

a. Garage. Ca. 1925. Contributing building.

Brick garage with a composite-shingled front-gable roof and a single open vehicle bay.

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1068 N. Main Street. Dio C. Lewis House. Ca. 1925. SR0969. Contributing building.

The two-story height of this 1920s Craftsman frame house is unusual for the style, usually associated with one-story and story-and-a-half bungalows unless a house is a Foursquare, which this house is not. The composite-shingled hip-and-gable roof and off-center gabled front wing are common for late Queen Anne houses built in the 1910s, but the deep eaves with exposed, decorative rafter ends, triangular brackets in the gables, and a front-gable porch with a paneled gable, decorative outriggers, and brick pillars are Craftsman in style. A nearly flush exterior brick chimney rises on the northwest side and an interior brick flue rises from a two-story rear wing. Other features include a brick foundation, a one-story rear wing with a side porch and an exterior brick chimney, and windows singly or in groups of two or three with what might be original one-over-one wood sashes. A granite retaining wall runs along the sidewalk. Lewis was president of the Barber Hosiery Mill in the 1950s and 1960s. Note: The district map shows an outbuilding behind the house, however none currently stands at the location.

1102 N. Main Street. Preston W. Green House. Ca. 1926. SR1248. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Craftsman house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The house presents an unusual composition featuring a full-façade front porch split into two sections, with the southeast end engaged to shelter a bay of paired windows and the northeast end slightly lower across the rest of the façade. The porch has square wood posts and balusters and is glassed in at the northwest end. The upper main façade incorporates a full two-story, gable-front section that projects slightly above the glassed-in portion of the porch and immediately to the right there is a shed-roofed dormer fronted by a balcony inset and straddling the two sections of the porch roof. The house has three exterior chimneys: one in each gable end of the main portion of the house and one in the gable end of a one-story rear wing on a fully exposed basement. Other features include a brick foundation, six-over-six wood sash windows, triangular brackets, a wood and glass panel main entry door, and a rear shed dormer. Dr. Preston W. Green lived at 1102 in 1962. The county date for the property is 1926.

a. Garage. Ca. 1930. Contributing building.

Garage of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with a front-gable roof, diamond-shaped cutout vents in the front gable, and sliding doors of diagonal beaded tongue-and-groove.

1103 N. Main Street. Apartments. Late 20th c. SR1249. Non-contributing building.

Two-story Modernist apartment building of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The brick is brown in hue and projects as vertical piers around the first- and second-story windows, which have vinyl-sided spandrels between them. Access to the apartments is through an open-air passage and stair well through the center of the building.

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Sliding glass doors open onto small walled patios (first story) and cantilevered balconies (second story). Between the building and Main Street is a parking lot.

1106 N. Main Street. James E. Griffin House. Ca. 1926. SR1218. Contributing building.

Two-story Craftsman Foursquare of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled hip roof. The one-story front porch has square wood posts on brick pedestals and wraps around the southeast side to form a porte cochere supported by steel poles. An exterior brick chimney on the southeast side has an asymmetrical stepped shoulder and there is also an interior brick chimney. Other features include paired triangular brackets, a parged brick foundation, and replacement windows. A granite retaining wall extends along the south side of the driveway. The front lawn has been replaced with gravel. James E. Griffin lived at 1106 in 1962. The county date for the property is 1926.

1110 N. Main St. Thomas A. Marion House. Ca. 1920, mid-20th c. SR1250. Contributing building.

Two-story house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled hip roof. The house was remodeled in the Colonial Revival style in the mid-twentieth century; the principal survival from the original construction is a decorative gable on the front of the roof with staggered square wood shingles. The two-story single-tier front porch has monumental square columns and shelters an entry with sidelights, a replacement door with an oval glass panel, and a Colonial Revival surround with pilasters, a broken pediment, and a center acorn-like finial. Above the pediment is a decorative metal railing that evokes a balcony. Other features include one-over-one windows (apparently wood sash) and a one-story rear wing. The driveway leading to the garage branches to a semi-circle in front of the house. Thomas A. Marion lived at 1110 in 1962. The 1948 Sanborn map shows the front porch as one story, indicating that the Colonial Revival remodeling had not yet occurred.

a. Garage. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

Garage of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled hip roof with a wide vehicle bay and a Colonial Revival cupola on the roof ridge.

1111 N. Main Street. A. S. Towe House. Early 20th c. SR1251. Non-contributing building.

Foursquare house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled hip roof, set well back from the street. On the front of the roof is a pedimented gabled dormer with modern fishscale wood shingle sheathing and a reworked window. A one-story full-façade porch has been extended to wrap around the northeast and southwest side elevations. It is open on the north half of the front and the northwest side, with tapered square wood columns and apparently modern square balusters. The rest of the porch has a modern enclosure with windows above a brick wainscot-like treatment and the main entrance with a Craftsman-inspired door featuring

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vertical paired panels and a multi-paned window at the top. On the south side is a hipped porte cochere or carport with square wood posts on a low brick wall. Other features include replacement windows and an interior brick chimney with corbelling at the top. The asphalt tire strip driveway has a grassy median with concrete curbs. 1929 Sanborn map address: 459. The resident in the 1928 city directory is A. S. Towe. The county date for the property is 1887, although the earliest features visible on the exterior suggest such a date is too early. J. K. Reynolds lived at 447 N. Main in 1913, possibly an earlier address for the house.

1118 N. Main Street. Jean R. Foy House. Ca. 1920. SR0970. Contributing building.

The unusual form and detail of this rambling story-and-a-half frame house hint at Arts and Crafts influence, an unusual style in Mount Airy. The influence is most apparent on the front porch, which has heavy chamfered posts with attenuated lancet brackets and a slatted railing with heart-like cutouts. The porch is engaged under the flared extension of the side-gable part of the composite-shingled roof. The house also has a prominent gable-fronted section with a front chimney with forward-sloping brick weatherings. The siding is vinyl but the house retains six-over-six wood sash windows and a brick foundation. The upper-floor living space is expanded by shed dormers on the front and side. The 1922 and 1929 Sanborn maps show a one-story house at the location with a form similar to the current house. The 1948 Sanborn shows the current two-story height. The house may have developed as a 1910s dwelling enlarged and given its distinctive stylistic features in the 1930s. Miss Jean R. Foy lived at 1118 in 1962. C. F. Gwyn may have lived in the house previously.

1119 N. Main Street. Simmons House. Ca. 1928. SR0976. Contributing building.

Longtime residents of this distinctive Craftsman bungalow were Faye Hutchens Simmons and her husband, Carl Lee Simmons. Faye was a Mount Airy clothier for seventy years, starting out by selling shoes and tailored clothing as a young high school graduate in the late 1920s. For forty years she and Floyd E. "Flip" Rees had a women's clothing store in the downtown known as Farees. According to city directories, C. D. Simmons lived here in 1928 and Carl Lee Simmons was at this address by 1949. The one-story frame house, dated 1928 in county records, shares similarities with the house across the street at 1064 North Main, dated 1930. For example, large, paired, decorative brackets support a roof projection with a curved "eyebrow" arch over the front entry, and to the right is a front brick chimney. Overlapping the chimney is a front porch with masonry pillars and railings and decorative false rafter ends that create a pergola appearance. (The rafter ends are replacements that may evoke an original treatment.) The composite-shingled clipped gable roof has decorative outriggers in the gables. Other features include wide weatherboard siding, replacement windows, a multiple-windowed extension on the south end, and a stylized metal S on the face of the chimney.

1126 N. Main Street. Jacob D. Pendleton House. Ca. 1915. SR0971. Contributing building.

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A hip-and-gable roof and wraparound porch are defining features of this two-story frame house, which probably dates to the 1910s. The hip-roofed porch has slender classical columns, grouped in twos and threes, which stand on a granite railing. The porch roof extends to form a porte cochere, also supported by columns on granite, and there is a small hip-roofed porch on the north side with the same supports. Weatherboard siding, asphalt-shingle roofing, brick interior chimneys (one with a corbeled cap), replacement windows, a brick foundation, and staggered square wood shingles in the front gable are other features. M. A. Pendleton appears to have lived here in 1928. Jacob D. Pendleton lived here in the 1960s.

1127 N. Main Street. W. H. Woods House. Ca. 1925. SR0975. Contributing building.

This two-story brick-veneered house was built between 1922 and 1929. In 1928 W. H. Woods appears to have lived here. H. Garland "Penny" Pendergraft lived here in 1949 and 1962. The house is largely Colonial Revival in style, with secondary Craftsman influence evident in the outriggers and exposed rafter end in the deep overhangs of the composite-shingled, side-gable roof. A one-story gabled wing projects on the northeast end, with multiple windows and the same outriggers and a bracketed cross-beam in its gable. These features and others relate the house to its neighbor at 1132 N. Main. The wing is balanced on the southwest end by a porch with the same gable details and tubular classical columns (possibly replacements). A gabled entry porch with tubular classical columns, a deep overhang on outriggers, and a barrel-vaulted ceiling shelters the entry, which has sidelights and an elliptical fanlight. The windows are replacements. A one-story rear wing terminates in an engaged carport.

a. Garage. Ca. 1960. Contributing building.

Brick garage with a front-gable roof and two front bays, one a vehicle bay with a modern vinyl garage door, the other a pedestrian entry. The brick has an irregular character that suggests 1950s or 1960s construction, perhaps using reused brick.

1132 N. Main Street. J. Matt Hines House. Ca. 1925. SR0972. Contributing building.

The designer of this two-story brick-veneered house with asphalt-shingle roofing added features from two revival styles to create one of Mount Airy's most original and best-preserved 1920s Craftsman houses. The predominant Craftsman style is evident in the supports of the front porch and porte cochere, which have classical columns, single or grouped in threes, on brick pedestals. Exposed rafter ends in deep eaves are also Craftsman, and the house's clipped gable roof is a form most often seen in Craftsman bungalows. Rows of six-over-one windows in the first and second stories as well as the classical porch columns call to mind the Colonial Revival style. Tudor Revival influence is evident in the stuccoed gables of the main roof and the roof of an unusual one-story front wing. The wing has a peaked beam, supported by small brackets, which crosses at the base of the gable, and the wing's many tall windows with decorative gridded muntins (a Craftsman detail) suggest the wing served as a conservatory or music room. The window boxes under the windows of the wing are supported by decorative brackets similar to the smaller brackets in the gable, suggesting the boxes may be original. A brick exterior chimney

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with stepped shoulders at the first-story window lintel level rises on the north end. J. Matt Hines lived at 1132 in 1962.

a. Garage. Ca. 1925. Contributing building.

Brick garage with a composite-shingled clipped front-gable roof and a wide, two-car-width opening. The garage shares features with the house and was probably built at the same time.

1208 N. Main Street. Holy Angels Catholic Church. 1921. SR0275. Contributing building.

This picturesque Gothic Revival chapel was built in 1921, the same year Holy Angels Catholic parish was founded by the Benedictine monks of Belmont Abbey near Charlotte. The architect for the nave-form granite building was Fr. Michael Joseph Vincent McInerney, a monk at the abbey. True to the Gothic style, the front entry and side windows have lancet arches, the entry features a stained-glass transom, and the windows also are stained glass. The entry is sheltered by a gablet on crucked brackets and has double-leaf batten doors with lozenge window panels and ornate strap hinges. To each side of the entry are cross-shaped recesses set into the granite, and rising up to the entry are granite steps with an ornamental metal railing. Above, in the gable of the composite-shingled front-gable roof, is an oculus window with stained glass; a similar window is in the back gable. On the roof ridge is a copper cross at the front and at the back is a copper-sheathed steeple with lancet-arched louvered panels and a spire with a cross finial of copper. Buttresses line the side walls and one supports the back gable end. The church is the focal point of a small complex which includes a rectory, parish hall, and other resources.

a. Niche. Ca. 1960. Contributing structure.

Freestanding rectilinear granite structure with a statue of the Virgin Mary in a segmental-arched niche. The structure is fronted by a small granite-paved patio with a granite bench on one side.

b. Outbuilding. Ca. 1925. Contributing building.

Small granite building with a composite-shingled front-gable roof.

c. Msgr. Duncan Building. 1994. Non-contributing building.

Large, one-story parish hall of rough-textured concrete block construction with a composite-shingled hip roof and a front entry porch. The building's address is 117 Byerly Street.

d. Rectory. Ca. 1929. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Tudor Revival house labeled "from plans" on the 1929 Sanborn map. It is possible construction occurred in two phases. The rectory consists of a front-gabled north wing and a lower side-gabled wing that extends to the south. The exterior has false half-timbering articulated (no longer obvious due to the use of a single, cream color on both false timbers and stucco) with granite piers, foundation, and a wainscot-like feature rising to the first-story windows on the front of both wings and the west window of the

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north side. The lancet-arched front entry is protected by a steep gablet on decorative brackets. Other features include shed and gable dormers, a porch in the angle of the front and side wings that shelters a second entrance, decorative exposed rafter ends, replacement windows, an exterior brick chimney on the north side, and roofing of composite shingles.

e. Garage. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

Garage of wood-sided (or Masonite or cementitious siding) frame construction with a composite-shingled front-gable roof.

1018 North Street. E. W. Jones House. Ca. 1952. SR1252. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The house has a gable-fronted wing at the south end and an attached garage at the north end with an engaged front porch between with square posts and balusters. Other features include an interior brick chimney and eight-over-eight wood sash windows. The county date for the property is 1952. Edw. W. Jones lived at the address in 1962.

1026 North Street. Marie H. Pruitt House. Ca. 1950. SR1253. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The roof is highest at the north end and steps down to a one-story wing with square wood shingle sheathing at the south end. The side-gabled screened porch on the north end has a wood-shingled gable and covers the lower part of an interior brick chimney. The front entry has a simple pilaster surround and a wood panel door with four glass panes at the top. Other features include a dentil cornice and eight-over-eight wood sash windows with false paneled wood shutters. The county date for the house is 1941 but the house does not appear on the 1948 Sanborn map. Marie H. Pruitt lived at the address in 1962.

1027 North Street. John W. Parries House. Ca. 1955. SR1254. Contributing building.

Two-story frame Split Level house with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The two-story section is the north end, with a brick-veneer basement level and a shingle-sided upper level. The one-story south end is brick-veneered. Other features include brick front steps with wood railings, one-over-one windows (probably replacements) and replacement front door. The county date for the property is 1955. John W. Parries lived at the address in 1962.

a. Shed. Ca. 1960. Contributing building.

Frame shed with a composite-shingled front-gable roof.

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1034 North Street. Reid E. Stewart House. Ca. 1952. SR1255. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled hip roof. A hipped front wing has a bay window that appears to be modern. To the right, the recess created by the wing, with the main entrance, a masonry porch floor, and a decorative metal railing, is sheltered by an aluminum awning supported by extremely slender tubular supports. Other features include an interior brick chimney and replacement windows. The county date for the property is 1952. Reid E. Stewart lived at the address in 1962.

1035 North Street. Wallace A. Shelton House. Ca. 1955. SR1256. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. A front-gabled wing at the north end adjoins a porch with square columns. Other features include a wood panel front door, an interior chimney, six-over-six wood sash windows, and a porch with square posts at the rear southwest corner. The county date for the property is 1955. Wallace A. Shelton lived at the address in 1962.

118 Orchard Street. White Apartments. Ca. 1910, ca. 1950. SR1257. Contributing building.

Two-story Queen Anne-influenced house of brick-veneered frame construction with a high composite-shingled hip roof, extensively altered in the mid-twentieth century. The veneer probably dates to ca. 1950 (the 1948 Sanborn map shows the house with a wraparound porch, indicating the changes were subsequent) and has a soldier water table and a header course marking the division between the first and second stories. On the planes of the hip roof are steep-pitched gables. The west and east gable retain beveled wood shingle sheathing and a rectangular louvered vent. A small gabled porch with decorative metal supports shelters a front entry with a wood panel door. Other features include a lower two-story rear wing and one-over-one wood sash windows. 1948 Sanborn map address: 121. R. B. Short lived at the address in 1913 and 1928. In 1962 the building was known as the White Apartments and had four units, as it does today. Buck and Frances White purchased the property in 1951 and likely undertook the remodeling.

124 Orchard Street. Joseph J. Brown House. Ca. 1953. SR1258. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Minimal Traditional house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. On the front roof plane are three apparently modern gabled dormers with simulation shingle siding. The slightly recessed front entry has sidelights and a wood panel door. Other features include a gabled porch at the east end that partly covers an exterior brick chimney, a front picture window, replacement windows, and a basement. Joseph J. Brown lived at the address in 1962. The county date for the property is 1953. According to longtime neighborhood resident Paul Hull Jr., "Jack" Brown operated Brown's Garage. His

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builder may have been Joe Greenwood, who built a total of four or five houses on Orchard Street.

127 Orchard Street. Charles E. Cox House. Ca. 1927. SR1259. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. On the front of the roof is a large gabled dormer; it and the house gables are stuccoed. The front plane of the roof flares to engage the front porch, which has cased square columns on a solid brick railing. The railing extends beyond the porch at the east corner and then wraps around the east side under a porte cochere. The porte cochere has the same columns and railing as the porch, as well as an exterior stair. Other features include replacement windows, a French door front entry, a soldier-course water table, and an exterior brick chimney on the east side which rises through the porte cochere. A concrete tire strip driveway connects the street and the porte cochere. 1948 Sanborn map address: 120. The county date for the property is 1927. According to longtime neighborhood resident Paul Hull Jr., C. E. (Charlie) Cox lived in the house; he may have lived here as early as 1928. Cox worked for Norfolk Western in the coal fields before moving to Mount Airy.

128 and 132 Orchard Street. Robert C. Brown House. Ca. 1900. SR1260. Contributing building.

Fronting the street, 132 Orchard is a basic T-plan house of vinyl-sided frame construction with two-story gable wings and a long rear one-story ell. The one-story front porch has turned posts (probably modern) and square balusters. Other features include composite-shingle roofing and replacement windows and wood and glass front door. 1948 Sanborn map address: 135. Hiram Stanley and W. M. Johnson lived at the address in 1913. R. C. Brown lived at the address in 1928. The county date for the property is 1900, which is plausible given the form of the house. The house numbers among the half-dozen or so oldest houses in the district.

a. Apartment. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

Situated behind the house, 128 Orchard is a one-story apartment of concrete block construction. The front-gable roof is sheathed with novelty weatherboard siding. A front picture window is metal-framed.

131 Orchard Street. House. Early 20th c., ca. 2000. SR1261. Non-contributing building.

One-story house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled front-gable roof. The gable-fronted front porch has tubular aluminum columns and shelters picture windows and a decorative front door. Other features include a brick-veneered or brick foundation, a rear concrete block flue, one-over-one windows, and a basement garage to the rear. The county date for the house is 1910; if it is in fact that old, it has been so thoroughly remodeled that it no longer

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conveys any indication of such an early date. The date in the heading reflects the assumption the current house is new.

- a. Carport. Late 20th c. Non-contributing structure.
Spindly prefab metal carport.

135 Orchard Street. Ola A. King House. Ca. 1950. SR1262. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled hip-and-gable roof. The front porch consists of a permanent metal awning decorative metal supports, screening, and a T1-11 railing. The wood panel door inside the porch has a half-round window at the top. Other features include six-over-six wood sash windows and an interior brick flue. The house has a semi-circular front walkway that meets the sidewalk at low granite posts. The county date for the property is 1950. Ola A. King lived at the address in 1962.

138 Orchard Street. A. G. Webb House. Ca. 1910. SR1263. Contributing building.

Two-story Queen Anne-influenced house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a high-pitched composite-shingled hip-and-gable roof. The front gable is pedimented and has beveled wood shingle sheathing and a peaked window. The long one-story porch, which crosses the front of a one-story wing on the east side, has modern square posts with square-section spindle ornament that evokes Queen Anne porch ornament. Other features include an interior brick chimney and an interior brick flue, replacement windows, a replacement front door, a one-story rear wing, a modern round accent window at the second story of the east elevation, and a gabled dormer on the east side. 1948 Sanborn map address: 141. A. G. Webb lived at the address in 1913 and E. V. Morris lived at the address in 1928. The county date for the property is 1920.

- a. Carport. Late 20th c. or early 21st c. Non-contributing structure.
Prefab metal carport.

139 Orchard Street. King Apartments. Ca. 1920. SR1264. Contributing building.

Two-story frame house with a textured stucco exterior and a composite-shingled triple-A roof. The one-story front porch has slightly tapered square wood columns and shelters three entries with wood and glass panel doors. Other features include a mix of replacement windows and four-over-four and six-over-six wood sash windows and an interior brick flue. The house was divided into apartments during the historic period, possibly originally. The county date for the building is 1935. According to longtime neighborhood resident Paul Hull Jr., a man named Edwards once owned this house. Later, C. O. King took the roof off and added the second story, transforming the house into apartments. The 1948 Sanborn map shows the house in its original one-story form, suggesting the enlargement occurred after 1948. The one-story house may also appear on the 1922 Sanborn map.

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144 Orchard Street. C. B. Webb House. Ca. 1910. SR1265. Contributing building.

One-story house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed front/side gable roof. The front porch has square columns and a crude wood railing. Other features include cornice returns, replacement windows, a parged foundation, and the stump of an exterior brick chimney on the west side. 1948 Sanborn map address: 149. C. B. Webb lived at the address in 1913. Luther Edwards lived at the address in 1928. The county date for the property is 1934, which is too late. According to longtime neighborhood resident Paul Hull Jr., the Adams family lived in the house in the 1930s and 1940s.

- a. Shed. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building
Frame garden shed with a composite-shingled side-gable roof.

145 Orchard Street. E. R. Sawyer House. Ca. 1910. SR1266. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. On the front of the roof is a large gabled dormer; it and the house gables are sheathed with square wood shingles. The front plane of the roof angles to engage the front porch, which has slightly tapered square wood columns on a granite railing. The east end of the porch is screened, whereas the west end is open and shelters a wing terminating in a three-sided bay. This wing and the two-over-two windows are clues to the dwelling's origins as a one-story house, perhaps built ca. 1910. The 1916 Sanborn maps, the first series of the maps to include the east end of Orchard Street, show this house as a one-story building with a porch across the front extending from the side of the wing and wrapping around the east end. The same configuration appears on the 1929 map, but the next series, in 1948, depicts the house as it appears today, indicating a remodeling, probably around 1930. The house remains notably intact from that time. Other features include a brick foundation, a front entry with a French door, a parged interior chimney, and an east side entry under a small shed roof supported by triangular brackets. 1948 Sanborn map address: 148. E. R. Sawyer lived at the address in 1928. The county date for the property is 1910 and the address appears in the 1913 city directory. After being derelict for several years, the house was rehabilitated in the late 2010s.

148 Orchard Street. H. E. Money House. Ca. 1920. SR1267. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The roof engages a front porch with a replacement brick railing and decorative metal supports of a form popular in the early post-World War II period. The western two-thirds of the porch roof is an engaged front gable; above is a gabled dormer. Other features include mostly replacement windows, six-over-one wood sash windows in the dormer, a brick foundation, and interior brick flues. A driveway with concrete tire strips leads to a garage. 1948 Sanborn map address: 153. H. E. Money lived at the address in 1928. The county

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date for the property is 1930. The current owner notes that the porch in its current form was present when she moved to the property in 1971.

a. Garage. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

Garage of painted concrete block construction with a composite-shingled front-gable roof with wide novelty weatherboard siding in the front gable. On the west side is a shed wing, also concrete block.

151 Orchard Street. W. I. Monday House. Ca. 1910. SR1268. Contributing building.

Two-story Queen Anne-influenced house of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled hip roof. There is a two-story front wing at the west corner with a pedimented gable ornamented with beveled wood shingles. The one-story front porch is open at the right (west) side with slightly tapered cased wood posts and railing with square balusters. The set-back east end of the porch, which followed the contour of the façade, has been enclosed and features a picture window that suggests the porch remodeling occurred in the last 1940s or 1950s. Above, a balcony defined by a wood railing with square balusters fills the recess and is accessed by a door slightly out of alignment with the main entrance below. Other features include a granite foundation, interior brick chimneys, a two-story rear porch that may originally have had an upper-tier sleeping porch, and two-over-two windows. 1948 Sanborn map address: 152. W. I. Monday lived at the address in 1913. L. F. Leftwich and E. D. Goad lived at the address in 1928. George E. Sparger lived there in 1949. The county date for the property is 1900.

a. Carport. Ca. 1960. Contributing structure.

Metal carport with thin v-form metal supports.

152 Orchard Street. James B. Midkiff House. Ca. 1925. SR1269. Contributing building.

One-story Craftsman bungalow of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled front-gable roof. The wraparound porch on the front and west sides has square columns and a wood panel railing. Other features include an interior brick flue, replacement windows, an angled bay window on the west side, a concrete block foundation, and a French-door type front entry. 1948 Sanborn map address: 159. J. B. Midkiff lived at the address in 1928. The county date for the property is 1910. According to Midkiff's grand-nephew Paul Hull Jr., the house cost \$1,400 to build. Midkiff was a produce dealer.

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

Frame garage with a single open vehicle bay, a back-sloping shed roof, siding consisting of plywood or plywood-like panels with battens over the joints, and a rear shed extension with corrugated metal siding.

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157 Orchard Street. Paul and Mabel Hull House. Ca. 1915. SR1270. Contributing building.

Foursquare house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled hip roof. The one-story porch, originally full-façade, wraps from the front partly around the west side. The porch has replacement square wood columns on wood pedestals and was enclosed at the east end sometime after 1948, probably prior to 1960. On the front of the roof is a small pedimented gable with beveled wood shingles and a lancet-arched window that exhibit a late Queen Anne influence. A one-story rear wing connects to a garage with a single wood and glass garage door. Other features include a front entry with a wood panel door and sidelights, replacement windows, a brick foundation, and interior brick flues. 1948 Sanborn map address: 160. The county date for the property is 1910, however the address does not appear in a 1913 city directory. According to longtime owner Paul Hull Jr., the house was built with materials from the Armfield House which stood in the Franklin Street area of town until it was demolished. Sam Hennis may have lived here before he built his house on East Lebanon Street. Paul Hull Sr. and his wife, Mabel, acquired the house in 1945.

158 Orchard Street. D. V. Price House. Early 20th c. SR1271. Contributing building.

One-story house of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The front porch has replacement square posts (possibly historic) but retains earlier turned pilasters. Interior brick chimneys rise from the interior, one from the ridge, with parging and a corbeled cap, the other, which is losing its parging, at the juncture of the front part of the house and an off-center rear wing, which has an enclosed or partly enclosed side porch. Other features include replacement windows and a replacement front door, cornice returns, and a painted brick foundation consisting, at least in part, of brick infill between brick piers. 1948 Sanborn map address: 165. The Rev. D. V. Price lived at the address in 1913 and 1928. The business directory entry for that year also notes the Mount Airy Poster Service at the address. Paul F. Speight lived at the address in 1949. The county date for the property is 1900.

161 Orchard Street. Joyce-Booker House. Ca. 1908. SR0281. Contributing building.

Pointed triangular window heads lend a Gothic appearance to this two-story, hip-roofed frame house, which is said to date to 1908. (The house appears to be indicated on the Mount Airy water map of 1915.) All of the double-hung sash windows have been altered by the insertion of replacement rectangular sashes but the glazed triangular window heads remain. One original window survives unaltered: a small, single-sash, multi-pane lancet in the front attic gable. The one-story porch, which is an early replacement of the original porch, wraps around the front to the east side and has Craftsman posts on brick pedestals and thick rectangular balusters. The front entry has a round-arched fanlight with unusual vertical muntins, sidelights with modern decorative glass, and a replacement door. A second-story door directly above (which retains an original triangular transom) indicates that the flat roof of the porch, now without a balustrade, formerly served as a balcony. Other features include a brick foundation and interior chimney, composite-shingle roofing, vinyl siding (added ca. 2015), and a one-story rear wing with

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multiple windows in the foundation, possible evidence of a basement room for overwintering plants similar to a normally detached flower house. The house occupies a corner lot, and a granite retaining wall borders the sidewalk on both the Orchard and Willow street sides.

In *Simples Treasures* Laura Phillips writes that the house was associated with J. T. Joyce and then the Booker family. According to longtime neighbor Paul Hull, the house was built by the parents of Forester Booker II, who, according to city directories, lived at the address in 1928. The pointed windows and other materials came from the Armfield House which stood in the Franklin Street area of town until it was demolished and the Yokley House built in its place. (That site is now a parking lot. Materials from the Armfield House also went into the Hull House at 157 Orchard). Later occupants were a Dr. Lovill, then I. Lawson Lyons in 1949 and John K. Lockhart in 1962.

a. Outbuilding. Ca. 1960. Contributing building.

One-story frame building in three sections. The west section, which stands close to Willow Street, has a shallow-pitched side-gable roof and two-over-two stack-pane wood sash windows that suggest construction in the 1950s or 1960s. The middle section stands on a wood post foundation and appears to date to the same period as the west section. The east section is a gable-fronted open-ended garage with signs of reconstruction.

202 Orchard Street. P. C. Brannock House. Early 20th c. SR1272. Contributing building.

One-story Craftsman bungalow of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The roof has a shed front dormer and it engages a front porch with square columns and a low solid wood railing with paneling. The roof may be a later addition. To the rear are a one-story gabled wing and a porch with replacement porch posts and balusters. Other features include interior brick chimneys, replacement windows, a replacement front door, a granite foundation, and, to the right of the porch access, a drinking fountain or bird bath consisting of a pipe with a turn cock and a drinking dish with a bird figurine perched on the rim. 1948 Sanborn map address: 171. P. C. Brannock lived at the address in 1928. The county date for the property is 1900.

209 Orchard Street. J. C. Haymore House. Early 20th c. SR1273. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of aluminum-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The roof has a shed dormer on the front and engages a front porch with tapered wood posts on brick pedestals. There are two parged chimneys with corbeled tops, one interior and the other exterior on the east end. The exterior chimney has a single stepped shoulder and a stepped base. The house wall inside the porch steps back on the east side and is sheathed with what appears to be vertical aluminum siding. The Craftsman wood sash windows are varied: six-over-one on the front, four-over-one on the sides, and three-pane in the dormer. Other features include a parged foundation, a replacement front door, and a shallow bump-out on the east side (apparent on the 1922 Sanborn map) with an interior parged flue. 1929 Sanborn

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map address: 178. J. C. Haymore lived at the address in 1928. The county date for the property is 1910.

214 Orchard Street. Rex I. Tilley Jr. House. Ca. 1953. SR1274. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled front/side gable roof. In the angle of the gabled front wing and the main house is a porch with square posts. Other features include an interior brick chimney, replacement casement windows, a basement, and a basement-level storage wing with weatherboard siding at the rear northeast corner. The county date for the property is 1953. Rex I. Tilley Jr. lived at the address in 1962.

215 Orchard Street. Isaiah Worrell House. Early 20th c. SR1275. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half house of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled hip roof containing the upper story. There are large hipped dormers with replacement windows on the front and east sides of the roof. The front porch has slightly tapered square wood columns and a low paneled railing. The front wood sash windows, which flank the porch, are large and have a narrow sash above a larger squarish sash. The front entry has a wood and glass panel door with sidelights. Other features include interior brick flues, a granite foundation, a semi-circular front walk, and a concrete tire strip driveway. 1929 Sanborn map address: 186. Isaiah Worrell lived at the address in 1928. The county date for the property is 1900.

218 Orchard Street. Robert E. Chilton House. Ca. 1925, early 21st c. SR1276. Non-contributing building.

One-story Craftsman bungalow of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with a modern second story that renders the house non-contributing. As originally constructed the house had nested front gables on the east side and a side-gable roof over a wraparound porch on the west side. The various gables have square wood shingle sheathing which is evoked by the more irregular square wood shingle sheathing of the modern second story, which has a cross-gable form (the modern and historic roofs are composite-shingled). The porch has square columns on a solid wood-shingled railing. A second porch at the rear northwest corner has historic glass enclosure above a solid railing. Other features include a brick foundation with a basement, replacement windows with Craftsman muntin patterns, and exposed rafters. 1929 Sanborn map address: 187. A Rev. Tilley lived at the address in 1949. Robert E. Chilton lived at the address in 1962.

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222 Orchard Street. E. O. and Doris Jenkins House. Ca. 1925. SR1277. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled front-gable roof. The hip-roofed front porch has replacement supports of tubular fluted aluminum columns on a solid sided railing. Other features include replacement windows, a wood and glass front door that might be original, an interior brick flue, and a rock-faced concrete block foundation. 1929 Sanborn map address: 193. E. O. Jenkins lived at the address in 1928. His wife was Doris Jenkins. The county date for the property is 1920.

223 Orchard Street. Mittie S. Jordan House. Early 20th c. SR1278. Contributing building.

Two-story house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a hip-roofed form. There is a two-story wing at the front west corner, and on its east side is a one-story front porch with slightly tapered square wood columns with molded caps and square wood balusters. The front entry with a double-leaf wood panel door with diamond-pattern glass panels recalls the Queen Anne style. Other features include a brick foundation, interior brick chimneys, and replacement windows. 1929 Sanborn map address: 192. The address is listed as vacant in 1928. Mittie S. Jordan lived at the address in 1949. The county date for the property is 1900.

226 Orchard Street. John D. Fulk House. Ca. 1925. SR1279. Contributing building.

One-story frame Craftsman bungalow with recent replacement exterior sheathing that appears to be Masonite siding and a composite-shingled front-gable roof. The shed-roofed front porch (possibly a replacement) has modern turned posts and balusters. An exterior brick flue rises on the east side and there is also an interior brick flue. Other features include replacement windows, a replacement front door with an elliptical glass panel, a rear shed wing, and a poured concrete foundation. 1929 Sanborn map address: 199. The address 197 is listed as vacant in 1928. John D. Fulk lived at 199 in 1949. According to longtime neighborhood resident Paul Hull Jr., the Thomas family lived in the house before the Fults. The county date for the property is 1930.

229 Orchard Street. Fred B. Quesinberry House. Ca. 1925, late 2010s. SR1280. Non-contributing building.

Story-and-a-half house that appears to be a Craftsman bungalow with an extensive late 2010s Craftsman-inspired remodeling. The frame house has modern board-and-batten siding and a composite-shingled side-gable roof with a shed dormer. The engaged front porch has modern paneled square wood columns and the original weatherboarded railing has been removed. Inside the porch is an entry with a Craftsman-inspired door with an eight-pane window with a "corbeled" sill above a single tall wood panel. The door may be a reproduction. In the gables are modern stick ornament and on each side elevation is a pent roof, also new. Other features include a brick foundation (probably the only original material now visible), replacement windows, and a

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modern rear deck. A concrete tire strip driveway leads to a carport on the east side of the lot. 1929 Sanborn map address: 198. Several individuals are listed at the address in 1913, apparently at a previous house on the site. F. [Fred] B. Quesinberry is listed at the address in 1928 and 1962. The county date for the property is 1920.

a. Carport and storage building. Early 21st c. Non-contributing building.

The building is in two parts: an open-sided carport front with Neo-Craftsman detail matching the house; and a storage building rear section. The carport section has a stone foundation and probably occupies the location of an original outbuilding, perhaps a garage. The storage section has a post foundation and is apparently entirely new. The 1929 Sanborn map shows a garage at the location.

230 Orchard Street. Edward Hull House. Early 20th c. SR1281. Contributing building.

One-story Craftsman bungalow of Masonite-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The roof has a gabled front attic dormer sheathed in wood shingles and engages a front porch with tapered square columns on a solid wood-shingled railing. There are triangular brackets in the dormer and main house gables. Other features include replacement windows, a wood and glass door, a painted stone (probably granite) foundation, an interior brick chimney, and a one-story rear wing with shed offshoots. 1929 Sanborn map address: 203. Edward Hull is listed at the address in 1928. The county date for the property is 1926.

235 Orchard Street. John H. Midkiff House. Early 20th c. SR1025. Contributing building.

John H. Midkiff operated a hardware store on Main Street. He lived on Orchard Street as early as 1913 but probably had this granite-faced story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow built in the 1920s (between 1922 and 1928), unless the house is a 1920s reworking of a 1910s residence. A dramatic feature of the house is its front porch which has tapered granite pillars joined by granite railings. Three gabled dormers project from the front plane of the composite-shingled side-gable roof and double-gabled dormers project from the sides of a rear wing. The front entry has sidelights and a transom divided into narrow vertical strips in the Craftsman fashion and a wood and glass panel door. Other features include shallow three-sided bays on the front and left side and replacement windows.

a. Storage building. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

One-story frame storage building with novelty vinyl siding, a composite-shingled front-gable roof, and two double-leaf front doors. The building stands near the location of a garage shown on the 1948 Sanborn map and may be that building remodeled.

b. Outbuilding. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

Granite shed-like building with an asbestos-shingled front-gable roof. The building does not appear on the 1948 Sanborn map.

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c. Barbecue. Ca. 1950. Contributing structure.

Granite barbecue with flue, stands near the granite outbuilding.

d. Swimming pool. Late 20th c. Non-contributing structure.

In-ground pool on the northwest side of the house, enclosed by a chain-link fence.

236 Orchard Street. Walter and Catherine Anderson House. Ca. 1915. SR1026. Contributing building.

This one-story frame house, built in the early years of the twentieth century, has novelty weatherboard siding and a high-pitched composite-shingled hip roof. A front porch with tapered square posts wraps around the right side. Other features include a granite foundation, replacement windows, and novelty weatherboard siding. A granite retaining wall runs along the sidewalk and turns in to follow the driveway. According to longtime neighborhood resident Paul Hull Jr., Catherine Anderson was a daughter of John H. Midkiff who lived across the street. Perhaps this house was earlier a Midkiff house; John Midkiff is known to have lived on the street in 1913. Peter F. Lydens lived here in 1962.

a. Garage. Ca. 1960. Contributing building.

Garage of wood-sided frame construction with a shed roof and large hinged front doors.

b. Shelter. Late 20th c. Non-contributing structure.

Prefab metal carport or boat shelter with a peaked metal roof and open sides.

115 E. Poplar Street. Frank A. Longest House. Ca. 1953. SR1282. Contributing building.

Two-story Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The front entry has a 1950s wood door with three small glass panes. The entry surround is pedimented with fluted pilasters and decoratively painted paterae which appear to be modern additions. An exterior brick chimney rises on the east end with stepped shoulders at the second-story floor level. Other features include replacement windows, a basement, and a one-story rear wing with a modern porch on the west side. The county date for the property is 1953. Frank A. Longest lived at the address in 1962.

117 E. Poplar Street. William J. Seigler House. Ca. 1929. SR1283. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Dutch Colonial Revival house of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gambrel roof. Large shed dormers extend across the front and rear roof planes. The front entry has a wood panel door sheltered by a small gabled porch with a barrel-vaulted ceiling and replacement classical columns. An original one-story wing projects on the east side with a garage underneath and a modern (probably replacement) roof balustrade above. An exterior brick chimney rises on the east end. Other features include a brick foundation, six-over-one wood sash windows, a semi-circular vent in the west roof peak,

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and a modern rear deck. The house is not listed in the 1928 city directory, suggesting it was built that year or in 1929 when it is shown on the Sanborn map of that year. William J. Seigler lived at the location in 1949 and 1962.

202 E. Poplar Street. Raymond H. Jones House. Ca. 1920. SR1284. Contributing building.

One-story house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled hip roof with a decorative front and west side gables. The front porch wraps around the west side and has square wood columns (possibly replacements) with a solid railing. The east end of the front section of the porch is screened and where the porch wraps around it is enclosed. Other features include a parged interior chimney, a brick foundation, replacement windows, and what appears to be a replacement front door. The county date for the property is 1920. 1929 Sanborn map address: 124. In 1928 J. W. Smith and C. G. Akers lived at the address. Raymond H. Jones lived at the location in 1962.

203 E. Poplar Street. E. C. Hiatt House. Ca. 1920. SR1285. Contributing building.

One-story house of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled hip roof. A decorative gable with a vent projects on the front roof plane. The front porch, which has square posts on a solid railing, is enclosed at the east end (the enclosure is vinyl-sided and has no windows). Other features include an interior brick flue with a rebuilt top, replacement windows, a wood and glass door (possibly with a transom), and a painted granite foundation. 1929 Sanborn map address: 125. Edw. C. Hiatt lived at 203 in 1962.

208 E. Poplar Street. Albert J. Gwyn House. Ca. 1920. SR1286. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of rockfaced concrete block construction with a composite-shingled front-gable roof. The off-center gable-fronted front porch has replacement wood posts. In the porch and main house gables are square wood shingles. Other features include an entry with an original Arts and Crafts wood and glass panel door, replacement windows, an interior brick flue, a modern one-story shed-roofed wing to the rear, and a wood wheelchair ramp and deck to the rear. 1929 Sanborn map address: 132. Albert J. Gwynn lived at 208 in 1962. Gwyn's plumbing and heating company was also listed at the address that year.

209 E. Poplar Street. O. L. Brannock House. Ca. 1920. SR1287. Contributing building.

One-story Craftsman bungalow of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The roof is clipped and has a front dormer with a clipped gable roof and four-pane Craftsman windows; elsewhere, the windows have been replaced. The engaged front porch has tapered columns on a solid railing. Other features include encased triangular eaves brackets. 1929 Sanborn map address: 131. O. L. Brannock lived at the address in 1928.

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214 E. Poplar Street. William P. Shelton House. Ca. 1920. SR1288. Non-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 large gabled dormer on the front and it engages a front porch with replacement posts. There is an interior brick flue and, on the east side, and exterior brick flue. Other features include replacement windows, a parged foundation, and a front entry with what appears to be a modern wood and glass panel door. Although the house retains its basic original form, the loss of its Craftsman detailing renders it non-contributing. 1929 Sanborn map address: 138. W. [William] P. Shelton lived at the location in 1928 and 1962.

215 E. Poplar Street. J. Harvey Parries House. Ca. 1946. SR1289. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of brick-veneered concrete block construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. On the front is a vestibule projection with an asymmetrical gable roof and a round-arched entry with a granite keystone and a batten door with three glass panes that alludes to the Tudor Revival style. On the west end rises an exterior brick chimney with asymmetrical double stepped shoulders. A roof extension engages a screen porch on the east end. Other features include replacement windows, a soldier water table and soldier window lintels, a basement, and an interior brick flue. The brick-veneered concrete block construction is so noted on the 1948 Sanborn map. 1948 Sanborn map address: 137. J. Harvey Parries lived at the location in 1962.

a. Shed. Ca. 1946. Contributing building.

One-story frame shed with a metal-sheathed shed roof and weatherboard siding.

b. Shed. Ca. 1946. Contributing building.

One-story frame shed with a metal-sheathed shed roof and vertical board siding.

220 E. Poplar Street. B. M. Pritchard House. Ca. 1920. SR1290. Contributing building.

One-story house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled hip roof with a decorative front gable. The front porch has replacement posts and balusters. Other features include an interior brick flue, a brick foundation, a replacement front door, and replacement windows. 1929 Sanborn map address: 146. The house was listed as vacant in the 1962 city directory. B. M. Pritchard lived at 220 in 1966.

a. Carport. Late 20th c. Non-contributing structure.

Prefab metal carport with partly enclosed sides.

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221 E. Poplar Street. Robert H. Fulcher House. Ca. 1920. SR1291. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled hip roof. The front roof plain has a large gable with a pair of windows and decoratively staggered square wood shingles. The front porch has square posts and wraps around the east front corner where it is partly enclosed (the wraparound without the enclosure appears on the 1929 Sanborn map). Other features include interior brick chimneys (one parged), a parged brick foundation, and replacement windows. 1929 Sanborn map address: 143. Robert H. Fulcher lived at 221 E. Poplar in 1962.

225 E. Poplar Street. David E. Poole House. Ca. 1929. SR1292. Non-contributing building.

One-story Craftsman bungalow of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled front/side gable roof. The side gable roof and a secondary front gable engage a front porch with recently installed replacement wood posts. The house and porch gables have cementitious shingle sheathing. Recent boxing of the eaves in vinyl obscures original exposed outriggers and rafter ends. Other features include rectangular gable vents, replacement windows, a ca. 1950s wood and glass front door, a parged interior brick flue, and a painted brick foundation. 1929 Sanborn map address: 149. The address does not appear to be listed in the 1928 city directory. David E. Poole lived at the location in 1962.

a. Shed. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building

Frame shed with a composite-shingled gable roof and what may be particle board siding.

226 E. Poplar Street. Brannock House. Ca. 1920. SR1293. Contributing building.

One-story house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled hip roof. On the front of the roof is a decorative gable with fishscale shingles that appear to be modern. The front porch has replacement posts and turned balusters. The front entry has a modern wood and glass panel door. Other features include a parged foundation, an interior brick flue, and, on the west side, a late twentieth-century hip-roofed carport with posts on a brick wall. 1929 Sanborn map address: 150. Mrs. D. D. Brannock lived at the address in 1928.

a. Outbuilding. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

One-story frame building (storage and/or workshop) with vinyl siding and a low-pitched shed roof that overhangs on the north end.

230 E. Poplar Street. W. E. Jones House. Ca. 1920. SR1294. Contributing building.

One-story house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled hip roof with a decorative front gable. The front porch has replacement classical columns and shelters an entry with what appears to be the original wood and glass panel door. In the front gable are

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staggered square wood shingles. Other features include a parged foundation, brick front steps flanked by cheek walls, interior brick flues with corbeled caps, and replacement windows. Along the sidewalk and running between the sidewalk and the east corner of the porch is a low tan brick retaining wall that appears to date to the 1970s or so. 1929 Sanborn map address: 156. W. [William] E. Jones lived at the location in 1928 and 1962.

231 E. Poplar Street. Harvey T. Bryant House. Ca. Mid-20th c. SR1295. Contributing building.

One-story house of brick-veneered frame construction with Craftsman and Period Cottage affinities in its form and a composite-shingled front/side gable roof. The front porch, engaged under a secondary front gable, has brick pillars and a brick railing. The windows and front door are modern replacements. Other features include simulation shingles in the primary front gable (installed late 2010s), interior brick flues, and corner windows at the west front corner. The house appears to replace one of different form shown on the 1929 Sanborn map, although it is possible it incorporates part of the earlier dwelling (the county date for the house is 1920). Harvey T. Bryant lived at the location in 1962.

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

Frame garage with a composite-shingled front-gable roof and exposed rafter ends.

236 E. Poplar Street. W. J. Chandler House. Ca. 1920. SR1296. Contributing building.

One-story house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled front/side-gable roof. The front porch has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals and a replacement balustrade. An exterior brick chimney with stepped shoulders rises on the east gable end. Other features include a replacement door of Victorian appearance, replacement windows, and a parged brick foundation. 1929 Sanborn map address: 162. W. J. Chandler lived at the address in 1928.

237 E. Poplar Street. Walter F. Bennett House. Ca. 1920. SR1297. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of rockfaced concrete block construction with a metal-sheathed side-gable roof. The roof engages a front porch with tapered wood posts on a concrete block railing and supports a gabled front dormer. The dormer and the main roof gables have square wood shingle sheathing. Other features include replacement windows, an early or original wood and glass front door, rockfaced concrete block interior flues, and a poured concrete foundation. 1929 Sanborn map address: 163. The house was vacant in 1928. Walter F. Bennett lived at the location in 1962.

a. Smokehouse. Ca. 1950. Contributing building

Smokehouse of concrete block construction with a shallow-pitched front-gable roof that overhangs the front entry.

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240 E. Poplar Street. Tony Rector House. Ca. 1945. SR1298. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The gable-fronted front porch has wood posts that appear to be replacements. Other features include a brick foundation, a parged interior flue, replacement windows (except for what may be a single six-over-six wood sash window on the southeast side), and a rear wing with novelty vinyl siding. 1948 Sanborn map address: 168. Tony Rector lived at the address in 1949. Thomas A. O'Dell and C. Thomas Butcher lived at the location in 1962.

241 E. Poplar Street. J. C. Harris House. Ca. 1920. SR1299. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled front-gable roof. The roof extends on the west side to engage a porte cochere supported by heavy turned wood posts on tall brick pedestals. The porte cochere does not appear on the 1948 Sanborn map, suggesting it was added soon after. The front porch has square posts (probably replacements) and replacement (probably in-kind) wood railing with square balusters. Originally it extended across the façade, but when the hip-roofed side wing was added sometime between 1928 and 1948, the porch was extended around the east side to connect to the wing. A pedimented gabled dormer projects on the west roof plane. The dormer and the main roof front gable are sheathed with wood shingles. Other features include original two-over-two wood sash windows in the front gable, replacement windows elsewhere, a replacement wood panel front door, an interior brick chimney, and a painted brick foundation. Yard features include a curving driveway with concrete tire strips, a granite front walk and steps, and a curved granite retaining wall on the east side of the lot. 1929 Sanborn map address: 167. J. C. Harris lived at the address in 1928.

245 E. Poplar Street. H. C. Blackburn House. Ca. 1920. SR1300. Contributing building.

One-story Craftsman bungalow of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. On the front roof plane is a small ventilation gable. The engaged front porch has replacement wood posts and wood railing with square balusters. Other features include two interior brick chimneys, nine-over-one wood sash windows, a ca. 1960s wood door with three glass panes, a basement garage, and a brick foundation (rebuilt on the east side). The front walk is paved with stretcher bricks and connects to a curved brick retaining wall along the street. The lot also has a granite retaining wall on the east side. 1929 Sanborn map address: 169. H. C. Blackburn lived at the address in 1928.

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115 W. Poplar Street. Paul E. Leach House. Ca. 1932. SR1301. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Period Cottage of brick-veneered frame construction with a steep composite-shingled side-gable roof. At the east end of the façade is a porch with decorative metal supports and a steep gable with fishscale shingles that appear to be modern. To the right of the porch is an asymmetrically gabled projection with a round-arched recess containing a round-arched entry with a batten door. The projection covers the base of an exterior brick chimney with two sloped weatherings on the west side. On the east gable end is a driveway entry sheltered by a gablet on decoratively carved brackets. Other features include interior brick flue, replacement windows, and a soldier water table and soldier lintels over windows. The county date for the property is 1932. Paul E. Leach lived at the address in 1962. Frank Heathcote may have lived there in 1949.

116 W. Poplar Street. J. E. Brannock House. Ca. 1957. SR1302. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Minimal Traditional house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The front entry opens onto a brick landing with a metal railing and has a apparently original wood panel door with four glass panes at the top. On the east end is a carport with square posts on a brick wall. Other features include replacement windows, an interior brick chimney, a brick planter by the front wall, and a rear east corner porch with jalousie windows. The county date for the house is 1957. J. Edw. Brannock lived at the address in 1962.

a. Well shelter. Mid-20th c. Contributing structure.

Shelter with a composite-shingled pyramidal roof, open sides, turned posts and balusters, and exposed rafters. Shelters a well pump. Stylistically the shelter appears older than the house. It may have been moved to the location or was built in an older style for nostalgic purposes.

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

Small frame building, either a garden shed or playhouse, with a composite-shingled side-gable roof and red-painted (possibly Masonite) siding.

c. Storage building. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building

Frame building with a composite-shingled side-gable roof, wood siding, and x-braced doors. Probably used for storing a rider mower and other yard equipment.

120 W. Poplar Street. Coleman M. Whitlock House. Ca. 1910. SR1303. Contributing building.

Two-story house with novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled hip roof. The two-tier front porch has replacement square posts and a solid railing and an original granite foundation that matches the house foundation. Other features include replacement windows, a replacement first-story front door, interior brick flues, and a one-story rear wing.

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1929 Sanborn map address: 129. The county date for the house is 1908, which is plausible in light of the one unaltered flue with corbelling, however some of the features appear to be later. H. W. Hawks and J. B. Beach lived at 123 West Poplar in 1928 (there is no 129 in the city directory of that year). Coleman M. Whitlock lived at the address in 1962 and apparently did in 1949 as well.

a. Garage. Ca. 1930. Contributing building

Frame garage with a composite-shingled front-gable roof, vertical board siding, and two vehicle bays.

121 W. Poplar Street. Thomas H. Mackie House. Ca. 1932. SR1304. Contributing building.

Two-story Colonial Revival house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The house has an asymmetrical three-bay elevation with two window bays at the east end and an entry at the west end, an arrangement that probably corresponds to a side-passage plan within. The entry has a wood panel door and is sheltered by a small gable-fronted porch with a vaulted ceiling, replacement aluminum columns, and replacement balusters. A one-story porch on the east gable end has the same columns and a metal roof balustrade. Other features include replacement windows, a brick foundation, a shoulder-less exterior brick chimney on the east gable end, one- and two-story rear wings, and a one-story rear porch. 1948 Sanborn map address: probably 138. The county date for the property is 1932. Thomas H. Mackie lived at the location in 1949 and 1962.

124 W. Poplar Street. William H. Foy House. Ca. 1958. SR0937. Contributing building.

A rhythm of projections, recesses, and contrasting materials enlivens this one-story Ranch house, which was probably built about 1958, the date given in county records. The front entry occupies a recess lined with blond brickwork in which a checkerboard of small textured-glass square windows flanks the front door. Between the entry recess and the attached garage at the east end is an expanse of red brick veneer with a bay window and a chimney of complex modernist form. The two ends of the house have white-painted wood siding of either wood or Masonite: wide weatherboards at the garage end and board-and-batten at the west end. The gable apexes of the composite-shingled side-gable roof project slightly, an allusion to the gable-hooded dovecotes of pre-war Colonial Revival design. Windows are wood sash, mostly six-over-six but four-over-four and fixed multi-pane in the bay window. Another house stood near the site of this house before 1950, possibly the house that appears as the Foy Apartments in 1960s directories. William H. Foy, who lived at the 124 W. Poplar address in the 1960s, was associated with the Foy Lumber Company, a lumber, hardware, and building supplies dealer.

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140 W. Poplar Street. J. Thomas Smith House. Ca. 1910. SR1305. Contributing building.

Two-story house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled hip and gable roof. The irregular massing and compound roofline are typical of the late Queen Anne style. The front elevation has a two-story west side projection with a pedimented gable. The one-story front porch has square posts and balusters. To the right of the front entry, which has a decorative wood and glass door, is a window with four-over-one wood sashes, an early occurrence of this Craftsman sash type. Other features include two-over-two wood sash windows, a rear screen porch, an interior brick flue, and an exterior brick flue on the west side to the rear. 1929 Sanborn map address: 145. J. Thomas Smith resided at 145 West Poplar in 1949.

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

Frame garage with a front-gable roof and vinyl siding.

148 W. Poplar Street. R. F. Sumner House. Ca. 1915. SR0936. Contributing building.

This one-story Queen Anne-influenced house of weatherboard-sided frame construction is a textbook example of the triple-A cottages built throughout the state around the turn of the twentieth century. The triple-A moniker refers to the roof, which has a decorative front gable at the center of the composite-shingled side-gable main roof. The three As or gables are sheathed with beveled wood shingles and have peaked openings: a louvered vent in the front gable and windows in the side ones. Paired brick chimneys with flaring corbeling rise from the middle of the roof ridge, indicating a center-passage plan within. The front porch has turned balusters and turned posts grouped in twos and threes. Other features include a granite foundation, a wood and glass front entry door, one-over-one wood sash (apparently) windows, and a landscaped yard with a granite fishpond and granite riprap on the bank at the sidewalk. R. F. Sumner lived here in 1928. Norwood L. Hodge lived here in 1949 and 1962, followed by Mary H. Hodge, possibly his widow, in 1966.

154 W. Poplar Street. Charles H. Dowell House. Mid-20th c., late 20th c. SR1309. Non-contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled front-gable roof. The off-center gable-fronted front porch has decorative metal supports. On the west side is an exterior brick chimney with a single sloped shoulder. At the front east corner and wrapping around to the east side is a low brick wainscot-like veneer. Other features include a brick foundation, replacement windows, and a replacement front door. The county date for the property is 1940, though the wainscot-like veneer suggests the possibility of alteration after 1960. This detail plus later modernizations render the house non-contributing. Charles H. Dowell lived at the address in 1962.

VL (undeveloped parcel between 154 and 162 W. Poplar St.)

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155 W. Poplar Street. James M. Jackson House. Ca. 1916. SR1310. Contributing building.

One-story house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled hip roof with a decorative front gable. The front porch has slightly tapered square wood columns with replacement balusters. The two interior brick flues are unusual, with corbeling just above the roofline and plain brickwork above. The house shares this feature as well as a double window at the back of the west side with other houses on the block. Other features include a brick foundation, a wood and glass panel door, replacement windows, and a rear wing. 1948 Sanborn map address: 160. The county date for the property is 1934, however the house appears on the 1922 Sanborn map. A more likely date of construction is ca. 1916, since 1916 is the county date for the virtually identical house at 161 W. Poplar. R. W. Coble and W. M. Williamson lived at the address in 1928. James M. Jackson lived at 155 in 1962.

161 W. Poplar Street. F. Calvin Cruse House. Ca. 1916. SR1311. Contributing building.

One-story Queen Anne-influenced house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled hip roof with a decorative front gable. The front porch has old replacement square wood columns and modern turned balusters. The house shares a double window at the back of the west side with other houses on the block. Other features include a brick foundation, interior brick flues, a wood panel door in the front entry, replacement windows, and a rear wing. 1948 Sanborn map address: 166. The county date for the property is 1916, which is likely given the form of the house and its appearance on the 1922 Sanborn map. G. R. Clark and J. C. Dillon lived at the address in 1928. F. Calvin Cruse lived at 161 in 1962.

a. Shed. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

One-story shed of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof, a concrete block foundation, and a wood door with a stack-pane window above stack panels.

162 W. Poplar Street. Garage. Ca. 1925. SR1313. Contributing building.

One-story single-car garage of granite construction with a metal-sheathed front-gable roof. The garage has a modern T1-11 double-leaf door and, on the east side, a boarded-up window. The garage was associated with the Nora G. Taylor House at 162 W. Poplar, which is gone. The garage is shown on the 1929 Sanborn map. (Note: The garage incorrectly appears in HPO files as a secondary resource associated with 174 W. Poplar (SR0934).)

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167 W. Poplar Street. John M. Williamson House. Ca. 1924. SR1312. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. On the front of the roof is a large gabled dormer; it and the side gables have square wood shingle sheathing and triangular brackets. The dormer has Craftsman four-over-one wood sash windows; all other visible windows are replacements. The engaged front porch has square wood columns on brick pedestals and a paneled railing. The front entry has a wood and glass panel door (possibly recycled from another house) and Craftsman sidelights. Other features include a brick foundation, an interior brick flue, an exterior brick chimney with a single stepped shoulder on the east gable end, and modern narrow windows flanking the chimney. The house underwent renovation in the winter of 2019. 1948 Sanborn map address: 178. John M. Williamson lived at the address in 1949 and 1962. The county date for the property is 1924.

VL (undeveloped parcel between 162 and 174 W. Poplar St.)

171 W. Poplar Street. Mary M. Williamson House. Ca. 1947. SR1314. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Minimal Traditional house of brick-veneered concrete block construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. A gable-fronted wing featuring a bay window with a multi-pane picture windows flanked by six-over-six wood sash windows occupies the east end of the main elevation. Other windows are eight-over-eight wood-sash and there are replacement windows in the gables. Next to the front wing is a porch with decorative metal supports and segmental-arched spans. Through it rises an exterior brick chimney (the porch roof conceals the shoulders). Other features include a front entry with a wood panel door with a half-round radial-muntin window at the top, soldier-course lintels over windows, and a modern rear deck. The brick-veneered concrete block construction is indicated on the 1948 Sanborn map. 1948 Sanborn map address: 180. The county date for the property is 1947. Mary McA. Williamson lived at the address in 1949.

a. Carport. Ca. 1960. Contributing structure.

Two-vehicle carport with a flat roof and slender v-form metal supports.

174 W. Poplar Street. John Baity House. Ca. 1929. SR0934. Contributing building.

A swooping asymmetrical front-gable roof is the defining feature of this two-story Tudor Revival house, which is frame with a textured stucco finish. The swooping part of the roof engages a corner entry porch with segmental-arched openings. Above is a picturesque segmental-arched casement window; other windows are six-over-one wood sash with a few one-over-one replacement sashes. At the top of the front and side gables is false half-timbering with

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cruck (curved) members. Other features include an exterior chimney with sloped shoulders on the east side, asphalt-shingle roofing, a wood panel front door, a modern shed-roofed back porch, and a wall along the east lot line with a granite pillar at the sidewalk. Sanborn maps indicate the house was built between 1922 and 1929. The house does not appear to be listed in a 1928 city directory, which suggests it was built in either 1928 or 1929. John Baity lived here in 1962.

178 W. Poplar Street. G. Kellock Hale Jr. House. Mid-1930s. SR0935. Contributing building.

Playful wood, brick, and granite details characterize this story-and-a-half, side-gabled Tudor Revival house. The house features a prominent front-gable wing with the entry at one corner and a chimney flanked by narrow three-over-one wood sash windows. The entry with its natural-finish wood batten door is set in a round-arched recess which in turn is set into slightly projecting granite stonework with a gabled peak and the suggestion of buttresses on the sides. The chimney has shoulders with granite weatherings, arched and rectangular panels with decorative brickwork, and a round-arched opening at the top which pierces all the way through the chimney between the two flues. The narrow windows and other, wider windows with four-over-one wood sashes have thick wood lintels and false batten shutters with diamond cutouts. The east side gable engages a front corner porch with a brick pillar at the corner, and on the west side elevation are a hipped wing and a shed dormer. The shed dormer and side gable are wood-shingled. G. Kellock "Kel" Hale Jr. lived here in 1949, 1962, and 1966. Hale, a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, went to work for the North Carolina Granite Company in the late 1920s. He joined the Boy Scouts in 1916, was a highly decorated Eagle Scout, and continued to support Scouting through adulthood, serving as the first chairman of the National OA (Order of the Arrow) Committee in 1948.

179 W. Poplar Street. R. Glenn Ashburn House. Ca. 1925. SR1315. Contributing building.

One-story Craftsman bungalow of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The roof engages a porte cochere at the west end, with tapered square wood posts on a low brick wall at the end. Inside the porte cochere is a porch with tapered wood posts on brick pedestals and square balusters. The front entry has a louvered wood outer door and a gabled entry porch with tapered square wood columns. The exterior brick chimney on the east gable end, which is almost flush with the house wall, has a single stepped shoulder. Other features include a brick foundation, six-over-one wood sash windows, triangular brackets, and decorative exposed rafter ends. A concrete block retaining wall borders the lot on the east side. 1948 Sanborn map address: 190. The county date for the property is 1931, which may represent the enlargement of the smaller house that appears at the location on the 1929 Sanborn map (but not on the 1922 map). R. Glenn Ashburn lived at the address in 1949.

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182 W. Poplar Street. Elmer W. Badgett House. Ca. 1935. SR1316. Contributing building.

One-story Period Cottage of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The house displays Colonial Revival features that include a small segmental-arched roof over the front entry with replacement fluted tubular supports, false batten shutters around the windows, and cornice returns. A gabled extension of the roof on the west end engages a porch with similar replacement supports and a modern lattice railing. The house and porch gables are stuccoed. Other features include a wood and glass front door, replacement windows, an interior brick flue, a brick-veneered rear addition, and a basement. Stylistically the house appears to date to the 1930s, although the 1948 Sanborn map suggests it had a different form. The county date for the house is 1915, which is possible if the house was remodeled, however no house is shown at the location on the 1915 McGrary map. John Nieuwenhuis may have lived here in 1949. Elmer W. Badgett lived at the address in 1962.

105 Taylor Street. Joseph and Annie Jackson House. 1937. SR1027. Contributing building.

A portico on monumental round columns crosses the front of this two-story brick-veneered Colonial Revival house. The porch columns and the turned balustrade that rims the portico roof may be replacements, but the portico's dentil cornice is apparently original. Under the portico, flanked by two small windows, is a center entry with a classical surround featuring fluted pilasters and a broken pediment with a center urn. The first-story front windows are eight-over-eight wood sash whereas the second-story windows are six-over-six wood sash. Three gabled dormers project from the front of the composite-shingled side-gable roof, a brick chimney rises on the east gable end, and a one-story garage wing with a roof balustrade projects on the right side. The spacious lot is screened from Main Street, which it adjoins, by a strip of woods. The house was designed by Mount Airy architect Dwight H. Cooke for Joseph A. Jackson Jr. of Jackson Brothers Department Store (also known as Jackson Brothers Clothing Store) and his wife, Annie. The house was later owned by Lester and Alma Owen. Before the house was built the Brown House, a boarding house, stood on the site.

a. Garage. 2000. Non-contributing building.

Large three-bay, open-fronted garage/carport of Colonial Revival character with a composite-shingled side-gable roof with gabled dormers.

119 Taylor Street. Jackson Rental House. Ca. 1953. SR1317. Contributing building.

One-story frame Minimal Traditional two-unit house with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. Each unit is two bays wide; most of the house is vinyl-sided. The façade of the east unit is stepped back and has wood panel doors on the front and side, each sheltered by a small concave metal-sheathed roof on scrolled metal brackets. The west unit, which is partially brick-veneered on the front and side, has deep eaves that shelter the front entrance. The west unit's side entrance is contained in a shallow side-gabled extension of the main roof that has a small engaged front porch. Other features include eight-over-eight wood sash windows. A concrete block wall with a

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decorative perforated block top course borders the west side of the lot. The county date for the property is 1953. Joseph A. Jackson Jr., who lived next door at 105 Taylor, had this dwelling built as a duplex rental property, according to Mary Fawcett, the current owner of 105 Taylor.

122 Taylor Street. Edmond W. Limer House. Ca. 1939. SR1065. Contributing building.

A steep side-gable roof and decorative shutters give a jaunty character to this small one-story, two-bay-wide and three-bay-deep Colonial Revival cottage. The brick-veneered house has a gable-fronted porch with weatherboards in the gable and replacement classical columns. The shutters are false, constructed of slats with diamond cutouts, and they frame six-over-six windows. An interior brick flue and a hipped rear wing are other features. A weatherboard-sided rear corner is an enclosed porch engaged by the deck-on-hip roof of the back two bays of the house. Two addresses, 103 and 123, are shown on the 1948 Sanborn map. Edmond W. Limer lived here in 1962.

125 Taylor Street. I. Lawson Lyons House. Ca. 1955. SR1318. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The front entry is contained in a wood-lined recess and has sidelights, a wood panel door, and a decorative screen door that may be original. The windows appear to have replacement sashes. The windows at each end of the front façade and on the west side elevation have false wood shutters with Modernist raised and inset square panels. Other features include a wide interior brick chimney and a slightly projecting rectangular front bay window with fluted corners. The county date for the property is 1948, which is possible, although the house appears slightly later. I. Lawson Lyons lived at the address in 1962.

130 Taylor Street. M. S. Campbell House. Ca. 1910. SR1319. Contributing building.

One-story house of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled hip roof. The porch wraps around the front and east side and has square posts on a solid vinyl siding railing. The foundation is painted stone (probably granite) and the interior brick chimney has a corbeled cap. Other features include a small gable on the roof in line with the front entry and replacement windows. The county date for the property is 1910. 1948 Sanborn map address: 131. Mrs. M. S. Campbell lived at the address in 1928.

a. Carport. Late 20th c. Non-contributing structure.
Prefab metal carport.

b. Shed. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.
One-story frame building with T1-11-type siding and a composite-shingled side-gable roof.

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131 Taylor Street. Wilcher J. Short House. Ca. 1955. SR1320. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Minimal Traditional house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The gables and two gabled dormers on the front of the roof have vinyl siding. At the east end of the front façade is a large multi-pane bow window, below it a brick planter. To the window's right is the front entry with a replacement door and a simple Colonial Revival surround. Other features include an exterior brick chimney on the east gable end with a single paved shoulder, two-over-two stack-pane wood sash windows, a flower box under the two west front windows, and an engaged back porch. The county date for the property is 1955. Wilcher J. Short lived at the address in 1962.

136 Taylor Street. Claude C. Adkisson House. Ca. 1910. SR1066. Contributing building.

Queen Anne and Classical Revival features distinguish this two-story frame house, among them a hip-and-gable roof and a pedimented front gable and pedimented side gabled dormer. A pedimented entry porch with square posts replaced the original full-façade porch. Other features include a brick foundation and parged interior chimney with corbelled cap, asphalt-shingle roofing, replacement windows, and modern siding. The house appears to be the dwelling shown at this location on the 1916 Sanborn map (address 137). 1948 Sanborn map address: 137. The house was listed as vacant in 1913 and 1928. Claude C. Adkisson lived at the address in 1949.

137 Taylor Street. Eugene Smith House. Ca. 1890. SR0282. Contributing building.

Beveled wood-shingle sheathing lends visual interest to this two-story Shingle Style-influenced Queen Anne house, believed to date to 1886, although a date around 1890 or in the 1890s seems more likely given the style of the house and patterns of development in Mount Airy. The shingle sheathing covers the second story, which flares very slightly over the top of the first story (a Shingle Style feature); novelty weatherboard siding covers the first; and the roof gables are clad with fishscale wood shingles or a combination of novelty siding and beaded tongue-and-groove boards. The gables are decorated with sawnwork in a variety of patterns, mostly spoked arc compositions but in one rear gable consisting of slats with rounded and drilled ends. The front gabled wing ends in a shallowly angled bay window. The one-story shed-roofed front porch has square wood posts and balusters. Other exterior features include a brick foundation, interior brick chimneys with corbeled caps, and replacement windows. The modified center-passage-plan interior has a stair with turned balusters and an elaborately molded square newel post with a finial at the base (the upstairs newels are less ornate but also have finials). Mantels combine sawn brackets, spindlework, reeding, and chamfering in various combination, and most fireplaces have tiled hearths and surrounds in various colors and ornate cast iron coal grates. Eugene Smith, the brother of Katherine Smith Reynolds (the wife of tobacco magnate R. J. Reynolds), is thought to have lived here beginning in the 1920s. He is listed on the street in the 1928 and 1949 directories at 134 Taylor, the address for this property on the 1922 Sanborn map, and he was still listed here, as E. G. Smith, in the 1966 directory. The house was renovated and opened as the Vermeer Bed and Breakfast in 2018.

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a. Garage and servant quarters. Ca. 1900. Contributing building.

Deteriorated two-story frame servant quarters, dating to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, with novelty weatherboard siding, a composite-shingled hip roof, two-over-two wood sash windows, an exterior brick flue, and a brick foundation. Two garage bay openings exist on the east side; whether they are in the location of earlier carriage openings is unknown.

b. Bomb shelter. Ca. 1950. Contributing building.

Located near the southwest rear corner of the house is an underground bomb shelter constructed of unusually elongated concrete blocks. The shelter is mounded over and overgrown with ivy.

140 Taylor Street. W. H. Dix House. Ca. 1900. SR1321. Contributing building.

One-story Queen Anne house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled front/side gable roof. The wing at the east end of the façade is pedimented and has beveled wood shingle sheathing and a vent with a segmental-arched louvered opening. Below the gable is a cut-away bay, each side containing a two-over-one wood sash window with beaded muntins. The porch to the right of the front wing has turned posts. Other features include a granite foundation, a wood and glass front door, two-over-two wood sash windows. 1948 Sanborn map address: 141. W. H. Dix lived at the address in 1913. Mrs. A. P. Perkins lived at the address in 1928. The county date for the property is 1935, although the architecture indicates it was built close to the turn of the century.

a. Shed. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

One-story frame garden shed and possible workshop with vertical board or T1-11 siding, a composite-shingled side-gable roof, and a large wood-framed window or cluster of wood sash windows on the south gable end.

144 Taylor Street. J. F. Jeffries House. Ca. 1910. SR1322. Contributing building.

Two-story house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled hip and gable roof. A small pedimented porch with replacement fluted tubular aluminum columns shelters the front entry, which has a wood door with a diamond-shaped window. A larger one-story porch extends along most of the west side elevation with brick pedestals that probably originally supported tapered wood posts but now support tubular columns like on the front porch. This porch also has square wood balusters and an outward-stepping form. An exterior brick chimney with stepped shoulders rises on the east gable end and there is also an interior brick chimney. Other features include replacement windows, a pedimented attic gable at one end of the facade, cornice returns, and a one-story rear wing. The house appears to have a complex building history, with the compound roof, front gable, chimneys, and side porch suggesting construction

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early in the twentieth century and the symmetrical three-bay façade and entrance porch indicative of a later date, perhaps a 1930s remodeling. 1948 Sanborn map address: 145. J. L. Jeffries lived at the address in 1913. A. E. Tilley lived at the address in 1928.

a. Garage. Early 20th c. Contributing building.

Garage of weatherboard-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled front-gable roof, wood barn-type doors, a brick foundation, and a frame addition on the west side with a concrete block foundation.

152 Taylor Street. W. M. Mabe House. Ca. 1940, late 20th c. SR1323. Non-contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled front/side gable roof. The brickwork incorporates irregular clinker bricks and is painted light gray. The front (south) elevation of the gable-fronted front wing is a modern facing of dark stone with a wandering line of lighter stone passing over the window. The same dark stone is used for gate pillars for the driveway on the west side of the house (that appears to be shared with 158-160 Taylor Street) and for a retaining wall on the east side of the driveway. The porch to the right of the front wing has replacement fluted tubular aluminum columns. Other features include replacement windows, a front entry with a wood panel door, a basement, and a modern rear deck. 1948 Sanborn map address: 149 or 153. W. M. Mabe lived at 153 in 1949. The county date for the property is 1950, although the house is earlier. It may be a heavily remodeled house from before 1913 because the address appears in the city directory of that date.

158-160 Taylor Street. W. G. Austin House. Ca. 1930. SR1073. Contributing building.

A decorative brickwork panel and forward-facing paved shoulders ornament the chimney on the front elevation of this story-and-a-half Tudor Revival house, which was probably built about 1930 (it does not appear on the 1929 Sanborn map). The chief Tudor influence is the design of the front porch, which has heavy square wood posts with curved cruck brackets and a balustrade composed of slats with diamond cutouts. The porch is engaged by the side-gable roof, from which projects a gable-fronted wing with the aforementioned chimney. Other features include brick veneer, asphalt-shingle roofing, six-over-six wood sash windows, a wood panel front door, an infilled basement garage bay, and, to the rear, a hip-roofed wing, screen porch, and shed dormer. The house, which is currently a duplex with a posted 158-160 Taylor Street address, was occupied by W. G. Austin in 1966, according to the city directory of that year. The county GIS address for the house is 912 Willow but that address is erroneous.

202 Taylor Street. C. R. Childress House. Ca. 1915. SR1324. Contributing building.

One-story house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled hip roof. On the front roof plane is a small ventilation gable above a front porch with replacement tubular fluted

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aluminum columns. The granite foundation has decorative diagonal coursing. Other features include replacement windows, a front entry with a wood and glass panel door, and a hipped rear wing. The county date for the property is 1935, but it appears on the 1922 Sanborn map with 167 as the address. C. R. Childress lived at the address in 1928.

a. Shed. Late 20th c. Non-contributing building.

Composite frame building with a south section with vinyl siding and a steep shed roof and a north section with sawmill slab siding.

304 Taylor Street. Raymond E. Patterson House. Ca. 1939. SR1326. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. An exterior brick chimney with a single stepped shoulder rises on the east end. The front entry has a wood panel door (possibly a replacement) sheltered by a small gable roof on solid triangular brackets. Other features include replacement windows, a brick foundation, a short rear wing, and a modern rear deck. The county date for the property is 1939. 1948 Sanborn map address; 175. Raymond E. Patterson lived at the address in 1949.

308 Taylor Street. Bessie D. Tilley House. Ca. 1948. SR1327. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. A front-gabled wing at the front southwest corner adjoins a porch with replacement turned posts. An exterior brick chimney with a single paved shoulder rises on the east gable end. Other features include a large multi-pane picture window inside the front porch, a front entry with a wood and glass panel door, replacement windows, and a brick foundation. The county date for the property is 1948. 1948 Sanborn map address: 181. Bessie D. Tilley lived at the address in 1949.

309 Taylor Street. G. T. Massey House. Ca. 1925. SR1328. 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 shed dormer on the front, engages a front porch with tapered square wood columns and a wood-shingled railing. The front entry has a wood panel door and Craftsman sidelights. Other features include a granite foundation, replacement windows, and parged interior flues at each gable end. The county date for the property is 1915. The house shown at this location on the 1922 Sanborn map, with an address of 182, has a different form than the current house, which appears on the 1929 map. G. T. Massey lived at the address in 1913 and 1928, suggesting the possibility this is an earlier house that was remodeled ca. 1925.

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312 Taylor Street. Milton O. Sorensen House. Ca. 1930. SR1329. Contributing building.

One-story Craftsman bungalow of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled front-gable roof. The gabled front porch has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals and a wood balustrade. The porch and main house gables have vinyl siding. The windows have decorative Craftsman eight-over-one wood sash windows and soldier lintels. Other features include a multi-paned Craftsman front entry, a basket-weave water table, an exterior brick chimney with a single stepped shoulder on the west side, and an interior brick flue. A granite retaining wall borders the sidewalk and the west side of the driveway. The county date for the property is 1935. 1948 Sanborn map address: 189. Milton O. Sorensen lived at the address in 1949.

313 Taylor Street. Apartments. 1984. SR1330. Non-contributing building.

One-story apartment building of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof, oriented with its north gable end toward the street. The brickwork has variegated tan and brown hues. Other features include a north entry under a small porch with square posts, one-over-one windows, and a south end basement level exposed by the slope of the site. Much of the site is paved for parking. The county date for the property is 1984.

319 Taylor Street. L. F. Hill House. Ca. 1920. SR1331. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a steep-pitched composite-shingled hip roof. On the front of the roof is a hipped dormer. The front porch has tapered square wood columns and a modern balustrade. Other features include a granite foundation, a front entry with a wood and glass panel door, replacement windows, and an integral one-story rear wing with an interior brick flue. A low granite retaining wall runs along the sidewalk and turns back along the driveway on the west side of the house. 1948 Sanborn map address: 194. L. F. Hill lived at the address in 1928.

908-910 Willow Street. Clarence C. Belton House. Ca. 1935. SR1332. Contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Period Cottage of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The front entry has a tongue-and-groove door with a four-pane window and is sheltered by a small gable supported on curved brackets and with a barrel-vaulted ceiling. Gabled porches extend on the gable ends, the north porch roof treated as a continuation of the main house roof and the south porch roof lower than the main roof. The two porches are Tudor Revival in character, with small cruck-like brackets at the top of square columns and slatted railings with heart-like cutouts at the top of the slats, a detail that also appears on the house at 1118 North Main. Other features include six-over-six wood sash windows, an interior brick chimney with terra-cotta chimney pots, and a rear wing. 908 Willow is the address posted on the house. 1948 Sanborn map address: 388. Clarence C. Belton lived at the address in 1949. The

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house was built as a single-family dwelling and is now two apartments with each unit entered from a side porch. The front entry may no longer be in use.

912-914 Willow Street. Duplex. Ca. 1940. SR1333. Contributing building.

One-story Period Cottage duplex of frame or masonry construction with a lightly textured stucco finish and a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The gabled front porch is Tudor Revival in character, with small cruck-like brackets at the top of square columns, and has a low paneled solid wood railing. An exterior brick chimney rises on the south gable and there is also an exterior brick chimney on the front, to the left of the porch. Both chimneys have paved shoulders and terra-cotta chimney pots. Other features include six-over-six wood sash windows, dual front entries with brick surrounds and wood panel doors, and a rear extension. The house is shown as a duplex on the 1948 Sanborn map. 1948 Sanborn map address: 390.

916 Willow Street. Claude S. Blizzard House. Ca. 1946. SR1334. Contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The front entry, marked by a small gable on the main roof, is sheltered by an aluminum awning with decorative metal supports. Other features include an interior brick chimney, six-over-six and eight-over-eight wood sash windows, and a poured concrete foundation. 1948 Sanborn map address: 392. Claude S. Blizzard lived at the address in 1949.

920 Willow Street. Samuel M. McMillian House. Ca. 1946. SR1335. Non-contributing building.

One-story Minimal Traditional house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. A gabled wing at the front northwest corner adjoins a porch with a square post. Other features include an interior brick chimney, replacement windows, and a poured concrete foundation. Extensive alterations include the relocation of the main entrance from a central bay (now recessed and containing a window) to the side of the front wing. 1948 Sanborn map address: 394. Samuel M. McMillian lived at the address in 1949. The county date for the property is 1946.

927 Willow Street. Harvey B. Holland House. Ca. 1925. SR1336. Contributing building.

One-story Craftsman bungalow of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed front-gable roof. The front porch has tapered square wood columns and square balusters. The primary and secondary front gables have square wood shingle sheathing and triangular brackets. A parged exterior chimney on the north side rises through a secondary gable. Other features include a parged foundation, a replacement front door, granite front porch steps, and Craftsman

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four-over-one wood sash windows. A short section of granite retaining wall borders the entrance to the driveway on the south side of the house. The county date for the property is 1920. A house, apparently this one, is shown at the location on the 1929 Sanborn map. Harvey B. Holland lived at the address in 1962.

931 Willow Street. Howard P. Mills House. Ca. 1930. SR1028. Contributing building.

A steep hip roof and vertical-striped false half-timbering at the upper story are distinctive features of this story-and-a-half Tudor Revival house, which may have been built about 1930 (it is not shown on the 1929 Sanborn map). The composite-shingled hip roof has a jerkinhead treatment at the two ends and a steep gabled projection on the front with a swooping eave that engages the front entry porch. The porch has round-arched openings in brick. Hipped dormers project from the roof and a shoulder-less brick chimney rises on the front gable end. The house is mostly brick-veneered and the four-over-one wood sash windows have false batten shutters with lozenge appliques. Howard Mills, who lived at or near the location in 1949, ran one or more supermarkets in town.

1009 Willow Street. W. Claude Banner House. Late 1940s, 2013. SR1337. Non-contributing building.

Story-and-a-half Minimal Traditional house of vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The front, which projects slightly as a front-gable wing, is sheathed with modern square wood shingles. The gabled front porch, added in 2013, shelters an entry with a replacement door. Other features include replacement windows, a rear shed dormer, and an exterior brick chimney on the north side with a single stepped shoulder. 1948 Sanborn map address: 413. W. Claude Banner lived at the address in 1949. The county date for the property is 1945.

1012 Willow Street. C. Burton Harris House. Ca. 1941, 2013. SR1338. Non-contributing building.

One-story frame Period Cottage with asbestos shingle siding and a composite-shingled side-gable roof. On the front is a slight projection that was extended in 2013 as a porch with and asymmetrical front gable that follows the shape of the projection and is supported by wood posts. The front entry is a round-arched batten door with diagonally ascending window panes. On the left side of the entry is a small four-pane wood-sash accent window. Where the front projection joins the house is a battered (tapered) brick chimney with textured red, purple, and yellow brick. The yellow bricks, which stands out, are mostly random, although a group of them follow the slope of the roof. Other features include a brick foundation, replacement windows, a bay window on the south gable end, and a rear screened porch. 1948 Sanborn map address: 416. C. Burton Harris lived at the address in 1949. The county date for the property is 1941.

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1013 Willow Street. George and Elizabeth Fawcett House. Ca. 1925. SR1339. Contributing building.

One-story Craftsman bungalow of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled front-gable roof. The brick is dark red to purple in hue. The front porch, which has a front-gable roof slightly lower than the main house gable, has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals and a railing with sections of square balusters and cruciform balusters. The porch and house gables have smooth stucco painted white. An exterior brick chimney on the south side and an interior brick flue have decorative brickwork at the top. Other features include replacement windows, a soldier water table, a basement, and a basement-level gabled carport extension at the rear northwest corner. The house is depicted on the 1929 Sanborn map with 419 as the address. The house was vacant in 1949. George Thomas Fawcett and his wife Elizabeth M. Fawcett lived at the address in 1962. The county date for the property is 1938.

1018 Willow Street. Hurley W. Webb House. Ca. 1925. SR1340. Contributing building.

One-story Craftsman bungalow of brick-veneered frame construction with a clipped composite-shingled front-gable roof. The off-center front porch overlaps the north side elevation slightly and has mostly replacement wood posts, although the tapered pilasters and the tapered square wood column at the south end are original. The exterior brick chimney on the south side, which passes through the eave without shoulders, has accents on its outer face formed by squares of soldier bricks. The front entry has an original wood panel door with a six-pane window. Other features include a basketweave band at the ceiling level, a soldier water table, an interior brick flue, and replacement windows. 1948 Sanborn map address: 420. Hurley W. Webb lived at the address in 1949. The county date for the property is 1925.

1019 Willow Street. William R. Eckenrod House. Ca. 1936. SR1341. Contributing building.

Two-story Colonial Revival house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The symmetrical three-bay façade features a small gabled entry porch on modern turned posts that shelters a wood panel door. An exterior brick chimney with asymmetrical paved shoulders rises on the south end and there is an interior brick flue. Both the chimney and flue have soldier caps. A one-story flat-roofed garage attaches to the north end. The set-back garage is constructed of brick similar to the house and its roof is flat with a decorative metal roof railing indicating roof terrace use. The garage appears to be original and the earliest example of an attached garage in the district. Other features include replacement windows and a metal roof balustrade on the garage. 1948 Sanborn map address: 421. William R. Eckenrod lived at the address in 1949. The county date for the property is 1936.

1022 Willow Street. Lloyd G. Key House. Ca. 1925. SR1342. Contributing building.

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One-story Craftsman bungalow of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled front-gable roof. The front porch, engaged under a gable-fronted extension of the main roof, has square wood posts and replacement balusters. The porch has a ca. 1960 shed-roofed carport extension on the north side with wood posts on concrete block pedestals. There are triangular brackets, now cased in vinyl, in the main and porch gables. Other features include a brick foundation, an exterior brick chimney on the north side with stepped shoulders, replacement windows, a replacement front door, and a rear concrete block interior flue. 1948 Sanborn map address: 426. Lloyd G. Key lived at 424 in 1949. The house appears on the 1929 Sanborn map and the county date for the property is 1930.

1023 Willow Street. Margaret G. Sutherland House. Ca. 1910. SR1343. Contributing building.

One-story house of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled hip roof. The front porch has square columns and shelters an entry with a wood panel door. Other features include replacement windows, a parged foundation, and a small gable on the front of the roof above the entrance. 1948 Sanborn map address: 425. Margaret G. Sutherland lived at the address in 1949. The county date for the property is 1900.

1027 Willow Street. Mildred E. Jones House. Ca. 1960. SR1344. Contributing building.

One-story Ranch house of brick-veneered frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The front entry, contained in a wood-lined recess, has sidelights and a wood panel door. The carport at the north end is partly recessed and partly projects, supported by square posts. Other features include an interior brick chimney, replacement windows, and a basement. The county date for the property is 1960. Mildred E. Jones lived at the address in 1962.

1028 Willow Street. Lewis M. Lamm House. Ca. 1926. SR1345. Contributing building.

One-story Craftsman bungalow of novelty weatherboard-sided frame construction with a metal-sheathed front-gable roof. At the south corner of the front elevation is a gable-fronted projection, and beside it on the north side is a front porch. The porch has a heavy modern square wood column (possibly encasing an earlier column) and decorative wood railings installed in the mid-2010s. On the south side is an exterior brick chimney with stepped shoulders under the eave. The house has a brick foundation although there is a modern stone facing on the foundation under the front projection. There is an extension at the back of the house indicated by a seam in the weatherboards on the north side and, on the south side, a gap, a change to what appears to be Masonite siding, and a change to a concrete block foundation. Other features include triangular brackets, cementitious siding on the front projection, a concrete tire strip driveway, replacement windows, and a replacement front door. 1948 Sanborn map address: 428. Lewis M. Lamm lived at the address in 1949. The county date for the property is 1926.

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

Prefabricated metal garage with a front-gable roof and a single roll-up door.

1030 Willow Street. Watt J. Shuford House. Ca. 1927. SR1346. Contributing building.

One-story Craftsman bungalow with novelty vinyl-sided frame construction, a clipped composite-shingled side-gable roof at the front of the house, and a hipped roof extending to the rear. The entry porch is located on the south gable end under a separate non-clipped gable and has a square brick corner pillar and a modern wood balustrade. The porch shelters two entries, one with a wood and glass panel door. At the north side of the porch there is a gabled wing. On the front of the house is a pylon-form exterior brick chimney. Other features include a brick foundation and replacement windows. 1948 Sanborn map address: 432. Watt J. Shuford lived at the address in 1949. The county date for the property is 1927.

1034 Willow Street. William E. Allen House. Ca. 1925. SR1347. Contributing building.

One-story Craftsman bungalow of novelty vinyl-sided frame construction with a composite-shingled side-gable roof. The off-center gable-fronted front porch has tapered wood posts on brick pedestals. The front has replacement windows but on the side elevations are the original Craftsman six-over-one wood sash windows. The foundation, an interior chimney, and an interior flue are all dark textured brick. Other features include a replacement front door, a gabled wing on the south side, and a concrete tire strip driveway with brick pavers between the strips. A low poured concrete retaining wall follows the sidewalk. 1948 Sanborn map address: 436. William E. Allen lived at the address in 1949. The county date for the property is 1930, although a house is shown at the location on the 1929 Sanborn map.

Network of retaining walls. Contributing structure.

Grade changes inspired the construction of retaining walls which were typically built of stone but sometimes brick and concrete. These stone, brick, and concrete retaining walls found at many properties throughout the district create a network that is counted as one contributing structure.

Archaeological Statement

Archaeological remains, such as trash pits, wells, and structural remains, which may be present, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the structure. Information concerning use patterns, social standing and mobility, as well as structural details are often only evident in the archaeological record. Therefore, archaeological remains may well be an important component of the significance of the structure. At this time no investigation has been done to discover these remains, but it is probable that they exist, and this should be

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considered in any development of the property. Native American remains were discovered along Lovills Creek to the west of the district during industrial construction in the 1950s.

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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

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Period of Significance

Ca. 1890-ca. 1960

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Cooke, Dwight H. (architect)

Jokel, Stephen M. (architect)

McInerney, Fr. Michael Joseph Vincent (architect)

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 Lebanon Hill Historic District is a predominately residential neighborhood located on the north side of the historic downtown of Mount Airy, North Carolina, a community which underwent rapid development following the arrival of the railroad in the 1880s. The approximately 70-acre district takes its name from Lebanon Hill, the neighborhood's highest elevation, which in turn was named for the antebellum Lebanon Methodist Church which stood on or near the hill. Residential construction began around 1890, as demonstrated by the Eugene Smith House at 137 Taylor Street, a Shingle Style-influenced Queen Anne residence believed to be the oldest building in the district. Other house styles and types were introduced in the early and mid-twentieth century, including the Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Period

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Cottage, Minimal Traditional, Moderne, and Ranch styles, as well as a number of modest, minimally detailed dwellings, particularly the one-story, two-room-deep, hip-roofed cottage. The district includes the 1909 Edgar Harvey Hennis House, individually listed in the National Register, and the 1939 W. Guy Bondurant House, a Moderne house that is probably Mount Airy's first Modernist dwelling. The Craftsman style is especially well represented in the district with approximately fifty houses, many of them bungalows, with pronounced Craftsman features. Two or three residences used as tourist homes stand on West Lebanon Street (designated Highway 52 Business), the principal road leading into town from the north. The district's few non-residential buildings include Holy Angels Catholic Church, a Gothic Revival granite chapel built in 1921, and the late 1940s Dairy Center restaurant, a simple roadside Modernist building. The Lebanon Hill Historic District is eligible under Criterion C in the architecture area of significance for the quality and diversity of its historic architecture representing a range of types, periods, and methods of construction. The period of significance extends from ca. 1890, the approximate date of the Eugene Smith House, until ca. 1960, when the last substantial residential development occurred in the neighborhood. The Lebanon Hill Historic District is eligible at the local level of significance.

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

Historic Overview

Town development at the location of Mount Airy began during the antebellum period with the construction of an inn about 1830 and the establishment of the Mount Airy Post Office in 1832. An estimated 300 people lived in the village by 1860. Growth increased dramatically after the arrival of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad in 1888. For example, 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 major development of the period was the establishment of Mount Airy's granite industry after Thomas Woodruff acquired the extensive "Flat Rock" formation on the town's east side in 1888.¹ Mount Airy granite, pale gray in color, was and is still used for public monuments, grave memorials, and building facings nationwide. Mount Airy residents, including Lebanon Hill neighborhood homebuilders, made extensive use of the local stone for foundations, porch steps, exterior claddings, and other building and landscape elements during the historic period.

Lebanon Hill is the old name for the hill bounded by North Main, West Lebanon, and West Poplar Streets at the center of the district. The hill took its name from Lebanon Methodist Church, also known as Lebanon Church or Lebanon Chapel, built in the 1820s or 1830s.² A

¹ J. Daniel Pezzoni, "Mount Airy Architectural Survey Update Final Report" (2018), 2-3.

² Ruth M. Minick, "Central Methodist Church: Its Early Years, 1829-1900" (1975), 4-5. The date 1831 for the chapel appears in Patricia S. Dickinson, "Edgar Harvey Hennis House" (National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, 1985), 8.1. In her 1975 history Minick stated that the chapel was in existence by 1839 (p. 5).

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1960 article on the church's successor (Central United Methodist Church) noted that the antebellum church stood near the current Holy Angels Catholic Church, which stands at 1208 N. Main Street at the northeast end of the district (SR0275).³ The Catholic church site is located several hundred feet northeast of the hill's highest point. According to neighborhood tradition, Lebanon Church stood on or near the crest of the hill at the back of the property at 1027 N. Main Street (the W. R. Simpson House, SR0278). Hilltop siting was popular for country churches in the region so the more specific local tradition seems most plausible. According to local historian Ruth Minick, "camp meetings used to be held on the old Lebanon Church grounds," and that the town's nascent Episcopalian community met in the church in the 1850s.⁴ Minick described the church grounds as wooded, which would have made camp meetings more pleasant in hot weather.⁵

Lebanon Church was abandoned in the late 1850s with the construction of a new Methodist church at the south end of town. The old church may have been gone by 1860. The area contained by the district would have been primarily agricultural in character before, during, and after the existence of the church. West Lebanon Street, which skirts the south and west sides of Lebanon Hill on its way northwest to an important regional gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains, was a main artery through the district. In the southerly direction West Lebanon joins North Main Street which leads into downtown Mount Airy. The agricultural character of the district began to change at the end of the nineteenth century with the beginning of Mount Airy's economic boom. The principal evidence for this is architectural, the existence of houses in the area that date to the period stylistically, including several Queen Anne-style residences and houses with details such as sawn gable ornament and turned porch posts that generally passed out of fashion in the late 1910s.

The earliest known map showing the district area is the 1915 McGrary map which depicts what is essentially the current street layout.⁶ The map indicates the general location of residences, providing some of the information typically found on Sanborn maps (the first Sanborn map that extensively covers the district dates to 1922). The McGrary map suggests approximately fifty-five residences stood in the district in 1915. The majority of these houses are still standing, a sizable proportion of the 174 primary resources which currently occupy the area. The map's main purpose was to plot Mount Airy's water system, and consequently it shows the water tower that once stood on top of Lebanon Hill, traces of which survive at 1027 N. Main Street (SR0278).

Residential development in the district continued strong into the mid-twentieth century, as evidenced by the district's many Craftsman bungalows, a house style and form popular locally in the 1920s and 1930s, as well as examples of the Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival styles. Based on known construction dates, few houses were built during World War II, which is not surprising considering the materials rationing of the period, but construction resumed in the late

³ *Mount Airy News*, September 2, 1960.

⁴ Minick, "Central Methodist Church," 29, 34.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 35.

⁶ The formal title of the map is "Map of Mount Airy, N.C., showing sanitary sewerage system."

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1940s and continued through the 1950s. However, most residential development in Mount Airy shifted to more peripheral neighborhoods during the post-war period, for example the Taylor Park subdivision which adjoins Lebanon Hill to the north, which was established before the war but experienced its greatest development after World War II. Little home construction occurred in the Lebanon Hill area after about 1960 due to these shifts in development and also to the building-out of most remaining house lots during the previous period.

A small but important developmental aspect of the district during the pre-war period was the opening of tourist homes in the district. These were located on West Lebanon Street, which doubled as the federal Highway linking Mount Airy to the scenic Blue Ridge to the north. The best-documented of these hostelryes are the ca. 1925 Maple Grove Tourist Home at 207 W. Lebanon (SR1009) and, two doors down, the ca. 1920 Hines Tourist Home at 217-219 W. Lebanon (SR1010). The tourist home function of the two houses is attested in a 1949 city directory but there are indications the special use dated back to the 1920s, a period of high-volume automobile tourism. The Hines Tourist Home, owned by J. Rhoten Hines, was billed as such as late as 1966 according to the city directory of that year. The aforementioned Webb House at 131 W. Lebanon is also thought to have taken in out-of-town guests.

The commercial aspect of West Lebanon Street represented by the tourist homes became more apparent after the war with the development of one of Mount Airy's principal commercial strips immediately to the west of the district along the street and federal highway. The Lebanon Hill district captures the eastern end of this development as represented by the 1947 Colonial Frozen Foods Locker Plant at 327 W. Lebanon (SR1006) and the ca. 1947 Dairy Center at 407 W. Lebanon (SR1007).

Criterion C: Architecture Area of Significance

Initial residential development in the district at the end of the nineteenth century and the turn of the twentieth coincided with the popularity of the Queen Anne style. The style was an outgrowth of the Gothic Revival style, the dominant non-classical style of the middle decades of the nineteenth century, and it exploited advances in building technology such as the mass production of decorative and finish components like shaped wood shingles, scroll-sawn brackets, and turned porch posts and balusters. As architectural historian Laura A. W. Phillips notes in *Simple Treasures: The Architectural Legacy of Surry County*, at the turn of the twentieth century "the Queen Anne style became an architectural force in Mount Airy, as it did elsewhere in America." Phillips esteemed the 1894-1900 James A. Hadley House at 400 W. Pine (SR0357) as the city's finest example of the style, "composed of a rich variety of materials, details, and forms." A tower, bay windows, and a wraparound veranda are among the house's embellishments. The Hadley House is located in the Mount Airy Historic District, as are other prominent examples of the style noted by Phillips such as the 1901 William Edward Merritt House at 618 N. Main (SR0299) and the ca. 1912 T. Benton Ashby House at 500 S. Main (SR0400).⁷

⁷ Laura A. W. Phillips, *Simple Treasures: The Architectural Legacy of Surry County* (Mount Airy, N.C.: Surry County Historical Society, 1987), 46-47.

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The Gothic Revival style encouraged asymmetrical compositions and visually appealing irregular rooflines, traits inherited by the Queen Anne style. The district has a later Gothic Revival building, the 1921 Holy Angels Catholic Church at 1208 N. Main (SR0275), designed by Fr. Michael Joseph Vincent McInerney, a Benedictine monk at Belmont Abbey near Charlotte who designed Catholic churches throughout North Carolina. The gable-fronted granite building features an entry porch on crucked brackets, an oculus stained-glass window in the front gable, and a steeple with lancet-arched louvered panels and a spire with a cross finial. By the date of Holy Angels' design and construction in the early 1920s, the Gothic Revival style was used almost exclusively for church design.

Among the district's more sophisticated Queen Anne houses is the Eugene Smith House at 137 Taylor Street (SR0282), which may date to about 1890.⁸ The two-story frame house features sawn gable ornament, which includes spoked compositions, and its wood-shingled second story, an influence from the related and contemporaneous Shingle Style. The ca. 1900 J. E. Ayers House at 147 W. Lebanon Street (SR1232), another two-story frame Queen Anne house, has lost its original front porch but retains a two-story bay window, alternating square and beveled wood shingle gable sheathing, decorative wood brackets, and an accent window with a clear glass center pane surrounded by blue, green, and amber panes. The Queen Anne style was also suited to one-story houses. One of the best examples is the ca. 1900 A. P. Perkins House at 140 Taylor Street (SR1321), which features, at the east end of the façade, a front wing with a cut-away bay and decorative shingles in the gable above. Other notable features of the house include beveled wood shingles and an arched vent in the pedimented gable that caps the bay window, turned porch posts, and unusual two-over-one wood sash windows with beaded muntins. Most Queen Anne influence in the district was more muted, typified by two-story houses with irregular forms and compound hipped and gabled roof and the modest one-story, two-room-deep, hip-roofed house type with a center gable on the roof. The center gable motif, the third A in the popular North Carolina triple-A roof form, is ultimately rooted in mid-century Gothic Revival, but its popularity was sustained by allusion to the Queen Anne style with its hip-and-gable roofs.

The Queen Anne style, which was the most common style of the houses that stood in the district at the time of the McGrary map, had by 1915 begun to alter as classicism reasserted itself in American domestic architecture. The 1909 Edgar Harvey Hennis House at 1056 N. Main (SR0277) is illustrative of the change. The one-story brick house, which is the district's only individually designated National Register property (NR1986), is largely Queen Anne in inspiration, with a hip roof adorned with multiple gables and a gable dormer, beveled wood shingle gable sheathing, and a wraparound porch (with its own ornamental gable). Combined with these features are elements that reflect the classical architectural tradition, which originated in the ancient world, reemerged in the Renaissance, waned in Europe and America in the nineteenth century, and was revitalized in America by the Chicago World Columbian Exposition of 1893. Classical influence in the Hennis House includes its symmetrical composition, columnar porch supports, and the Palladian window in the front dormer. The ca. 1910 W. R. Simpson House at 1027 N. Main (SR0278), which like the Hennis House is a granite-trimmed brick

⁸ Ibid., 184.

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building, has similar classicizing features and may have been built by the same builder, although the overall form and its two-story height are different.

The classical tradition is most strongly expressed in the district in the Colonial Revival style. The Colonial Revival viewed classicism through the lens of colonial and early national American buildings, and in domestic construction it was generally less grandiose than the Classical Revival architecture championed in Chicago in 1893 and infrequently encountered in Mount Airy, though not in the Lebanon Hill neighborhood. Architectural historian Laura A. W. Phillips dates the advent of the Colonial Revival style in Mount Airy to the first decade of the twentieth century, citing such examples as the ca. 1910 R. W. Reece House at 707 N. Main (SR0291) and the ca. 1900-05 R. R. Galloway House at 731 N. Main (SR0288). Classicizing details such as Palladian windows and Doric porch columns are among details of the style identified by Phillips. Phillips identifies a second phase of the Colonial Revival style that extended from the 1930s to the 1950s, “more academic in its reflection of the Colonial Georgian and post-Colonial Federal periods.”⁹

Typical of the Colonial Revival style in the district is the ca. 1936 William R. Eckenrod House at 1019 Willow (SR1341), a two-story brick-veneered house with a side-gable roof. The classical/colonial influence is seen primarily in the symmetrical three-bay façade, with windows flanking the centered entry, and secondarily in the visual trope of red brick and white trim. The Eckenrod House also happens to have the district’s earliest attached garage, a flat-roofed wing on the north side with a rooftop terrace. The ca. 1932 Thomas H. Mackie House at 121 W. Poplar (SR1304) illustrates another possible façade organization, with three bays but the entry bay at the right end and the two window bays grouped together at the left end, a pattern which evokes the early American side-passage plan.

A subtype of Colonial Revival was Dutch Colonial Revival, usually indicated by a double-pitched gambrel or “barn” roof. Gambrelled Colonial Revival houses in the district include the ca. 1920 Grover C. Lovill House at 1004 N. Main (SR0962), the ca. 1925 J. S. Chilton House at N. Main (SR0966), the ca. 1929 William J. Seigler House at 117 E. Poplar (SR1283), and the ca. 1935 Annie J. Hampton House at 143 W. Lebanon (SR1230). Most of the houses are brick-veneered and have long shed dormers that supplemented upstairs living space. Colonial Revival houses also came in compact one-story and story-and-a-half forms. An example is the ca. 1939 William and Rose Glancy House at 1046 N. Main (SR0967), which has gabled dormers, a common feature of such houses. The smaller Colonial Revival houses are similar in form and appearance to the Minimal Traditional houses of the 1940s and early 1950s, discussed below.

Another popular revival style of the period was the Tudor Revival style, which was akin to the Gothic Revival because it was based on medieval architecture, nominally the architecture of sixteenth-century Tudor England. Tudor houses often have steep gable or hip roofs, richly textural exteriors (rough brick, stone, false half-timbering), and juxtaposed façade elements like gabled entry vestibules and chimneys. Two Tudor Revival houses in the district stand side by side on West Poplar Street: the ca. 1929 John Baity House at 174 W. Poplar (SR0934) and the

⁹ Ibid., 47-48.

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ca. 1929 G. Kellock Hale Jr. House at 178 W. Poplar (SR0935). The Baity House features a swooping asymmetrical front-gable roof and a textured stucco exterior. The Hale House features whimsical wood, brick, and granite details. The Hale House chimney, for example, prominently situated on the front gable end, has shoulders with granite weatherings, arched and rectangular panels with decorative brickwork, and a round-arched opening at the top. Its round-arched front entry has a batten (vertical board) door. Such round-arched and characteristically Tudor-arched entries are common in Tudor Revival houses, as are batten front doors. False half-timbering, the superficial evocation of the visible structural timbers that were common in Tudor-era houses, is a defining feature of the ca. 1930 Howard P. Mills House at 931 Willow (SR1028). The effect is created by vertical strips of wood attached to the brick of the house walls. The Mills House also features a roof form known as a jerkinhead (or clipped gable, sometimes referred to as a “Dutch hip”) and has false (inoperable) shutters with lozenge appliques.

A third style popular during the pre-war period has markedly different origins. The Craftsman style and its characteristic house form, the bungalow, were not strongly influenced by historic tradition and might be regarded as proto-Modernist. The Craftsman style and the bungalow form, developed primarily in California in the first decade of the twentieth century, spread nationwide by the late 1910s, promulgated by builder’s guides and magazine articles, media that also encouraged adoption of the Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival styles. The district’s preeminent Craftsman bungalow is the ca. 1925 Sam and Ada Hennis House at 215 E. Lebanon (SR0284), which architectural historian Laura Phillips considers to be one of the best examples of the style and form in Mount Airy.¹⁰ The dramatically sited house occupies a wooded knoll in a bend of the street and is reached by a sweeping granite-paved driveway. Most of the house exterior, too, is granite, as are the squat tapered supports at the corners of the broad front porch and side porte cochere or covered drive-through. Uncharacteristically for a bungalow, the house has a full second story, treated as a popup above the more extensive first story. Another granite-faced bungalow of note is the ca. 1925 John H. Midkiff House at 235 Orchard (SR1025), which has a porch with granite pillars of exaggerated taper. The district is also home to the ca. 1920 W. E. Lindsay House (SR0276) at 1065 N. Main, a story-and-a-half frame house with a porch and porte cochere supported by heavy square wood posts on stone pedestals, a characteristically Craftsman two-part form.¹¹

West Lebanon Street is especially rich in Craftsman bungalows, as exemplified by the ca. 1922 William M. Johnson House at 218 W. Lebanon (SR1237). The house has Ideal brick construction, which is superficially similar to Flemish bond except that the bricks are set on edge rather than flat, and among other things the house is helpfully dated by the notation “from plans” on the 1922 Sanborn map. Several bungalows on the street have wood shingle claddings, including the ca. 1928 S. A. Conduff House at 222 W. Lebanon (SR1238), the ca. 1930 Lonnie W. Tickle House at 244 W. Lebanon (SR1243), and the ca. 1925 E. L. Brannock House at 245 W. Lebanon (SR1013). The latter house also has clipped gables on its main roof and over several projections, formed by angling the tips of the gables. The ca. 1927 Charles E. Cox House at 127 Orchard (SR1259) has a common bungalow porch form: a full-façade porch that is engaged by

¹⁰ Ibid., 49.

¹¹ Ibid., 49; J. Daniel Pezzoni, “Mount Airy Architectural Survey Update Final Report” (2018), 11.

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the main roof, in other words the porch is integral with the house form rather than attached. The porch is extended by a terrace at one corner that ducks under a porte cochere on the side elevation, providing convenient exterior circulation between the different elements. Several Craftsman houses appear to or may be historic-period remodelings of earlier dwellings, for example the John H. Midkiff House at 235 Orchard (SR1025), which dates to the 1920s stylistically but may be a remodeling of an earlier dwelling.

The Craftsman style enjoyed considerable popularity in Mount Airy in the 1920s but waned during the 1930s and two historicist styles took its place. One of these was the Minimal Traditional style, mentioned above, which architectural historians Virginia and Lee McAlester consider “a simplified form loosely based on the previously dominant Tudor style of the 1920s and ‘30s. Like Tudor houses, these generally have a dominant front gable and massive chimneys, but the steep Tudor roof pitch is lowered and the façade is simplified by omitting most of the traditional detailing.”¹² In Mount Airy and elsewhere in the region the style also had affinities with the Colonial Revival style. The second style of the era was the Period Cottage style, which was mainly inspired by the Tudor Revival style and was most popular from the late 1930s to the early 1950s. An example of the Period Cottage style in the district is the ca. 1940 Friel M. Clark House at 211 W. Lebanon (SR1236). As in the Tudor Revival style, the story-and-a-half brick-veneered house juxtaposes several elements to create visual complexity on the front elevation, in this case large and small gables with decorative accents like a round-arched window and a lozenge of yellow brick. Period Cottages cluster along Willow Street, as illustrated by the ca. 1935 Clarence C. Belton House at 908 Willow (SR1332), a ca. 1940 duplex at 910 Willow (SR1333), and the ca. 1941 C. Burton Harris House at 1012 Willow (SR1338). In the latter house, which is frame, a gable-fronted porch and vestibule are juxtaposed with a tapered brick chimney of textured red, purple, and yellow brick.

The Minimal Traditional style tended toward boxiness and small scale, one-story and story-and-a-half house heights. An example is the ca. 1948 Bessie D. Tilley House at 309 Taylor (SR1327), a simple one-story side-gable house with a front porch next to a gable-fronted wing. Somewhat more flamboyant is the ca. 1955 Wilcher J. Short House at 131 Taylor (SR1320), a story-and-a-half brick-veneered house which shows the influence of the Colonial Revival style in its pilaster-framed front entry, gabled dormers, and gently billowed bow window, a feature that evoked colonial and Colonial Revival shopfronts. The Minimal Traditional and Period Cottage styles are terms used mainly in North Carolina, although the features they describe are also present in other states. Stylistically they blend into Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and the Ranch style (described below), but they are considered distinctive enough to justify their own style monikers.

In the midst of this stylistic evolution, other architectural developments occurred in the district. One was the use of local granite for visual effect. The 1920s Hennis and Midkiff houses described above are one manifestation of this, since their granite claddings were as much a defining feature as their Craftsman style. Granite was usually laid in horizontal courses, as was customary for stone when it served a structural function, but in a few houses the granite facing

¹² Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1988), 477.

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was tumbled (angled) so that the joints run at diagonals. Examples of this are the porch underpinning of the aforementioned 1909 Edgar Harvey Hennis House at 1056 N. Main (SR0277) and the main foundation of the ca. 1915 C. R. Childress House at 202 Taylor (SR1324), a one-story house with a hip roof with a center gable. The tumbled stonework is distinctive enough to suggest it was the work of a specific stonemason, probably one of the gifted artisans associated with the town's granite quarry. Two other features with probable ties to local industry are paneled porch railings and heart-shaped porch baluster cutouts. The details appear to reflect furniture-making expertise at one of the town's furniture and mantel factories. Paneled porch railings appear on the ca. 1900 Webb House at 131 W. Lebanon (SR1030), the ca. 1915 Isaiah Worrell House at 215 Orchard (SR1275), and the ca. 1940 duplex at 910 Willow (SR1333). The heart-shaped cutouts are reminiscent of Art Nouveau or Mission furniture detail and appear on the porch balusters of the ca. 1920 C. F. Gwyn House at 1118 N. Main (SR0970) and the ca. 1935 Clarence C. Belton House at 908 Willow (SR1332). Rockfaced concrete block, that is block that was formed with a rough finish to simulate quarryfaced stone, was used to build the superstructure of two houses in the district: the ca. 1920 Walter F. Bennett House at 237 E. Poplar (SR1297) and a ca. 1920 house down the street at 208 E. Poplar (SR1286). The two houses have the Craftsman bungalow style and form. The Bennett House has a decorative frieze band of blocks with alternating rockfaced and smooth surfaces.

West Lebanon Street's importance as a regional transportation artery led to its transformation as a commercial strip after World War II. The district captures the inward eastern edge of this development, which was largely concentrated westward, outside the district, to and beyond Lovills Creek. Two commercial buildings are included, the 1947 Colonial Frozen Foods Locker Plant at 327 W. Lebanon (SR1006) and the ca. 1947 Dairy Center, originally known as the Chicken in the Rough Restaurant, at 407 W. Lebanon (SR1007). Colonial Frozen Foods is, as its name might suggest, Colonial Revival in style, though a newspaper account at the time of its opening in May 1947 described it as a "smart new building of modern design."¹³ As originally constructed, the one-story brick or brick-veneered building had a cupola and evenly-spaced shed dormers on the side-gable roof, an entry porch with white-painted columns, and a cantilevered bay window. An unattributed architectural rendering of the plant shows the current design but reversed, suggesting the Mount Airy plant may have been one of several identical buildings built for Southern Frozen Food, the parent company. The Dairy Center is a simple Modernist building with a projecting flat roof to shelter customers as they entered and left the building. Its most visible features are its two neon signs, one on the roof, with the name Dairy Center and an ice cream cone, and the other on a pole at the edge of the front parking lot, with the name again and an arrow.

The Modernism reflected in the design of the Dairy Center was an architectural movement that began in Europe and America largely in the early twentieth century. Modernism rejected overt historicism and looked instead to fundamentals like function, form, and materials for inspiration. By the 1920s European Modernism had adopted a blocky, planar aesthetic characterized by undecorated flat-roofed forms. In America this aesthetic gave rise to the Moderne style, which added curved corners, striped decoration, and a few other flourishes. The 1939 W. Guy

¹³ *Mount Airy Times*, May 2, 1947.

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Bondurant House at 203 W. Lebanon (SR0280), built for the owner of a trucking company, is a classic example of domestic Moderne design and is also probably the first truly Modernist building to be erected in Mount Airy. The two-story house features the curved corners and flat roofline of the style as well as a triple stripe motif in line with a second-story ribbon window on the front wing. The house is based on a design by Toledo, Ohio, architect Stephen M. Jokel which was published in the 1936 edition of *American Builder Guide to Better Homes*, the July 7, 1938, issue of *The Concrete Herald*, and perhaps other media which may have come to the attention of Bondurant. The original Jokel design featured one-story side wings with sun decks, whereas the Bondurant House adds second stories to the wings. In other particulars the Bondurant House is very similar to the Jokel design, with a triple stripe in the second story and a bay window and entry combination under a flat cantilevered visor below. The original house built to Jokel's design was constructed of concrete block, and the Bondurant House may be built of the same material under its smooth stucco-like finish.¹⁴

Additional houses in the Moderne style and the closely similar International Style were built in Mount Airy during the 1940s, but no more were built in the Lebanon Hill neighborhood. Instead, neighborhood homebuilders and their contractors gravitated to the Ranch style in the 1950s. Like the Craftsman bungalows that came before them, Ranch houses evoked the informal lifestyle associated with California. Their simple, linear, one-story forms, typically side-gable or hip-roofed, were generally either Modernist in detail or Colonial Revival, although both styles might be subtly conveyed. For example, Colonial Revival influence is paramount in the 1953-54 Marion and Mary Burke House (SR1001) at 308 Wrenn in the Taylor Park subdivision which adjoins the Lebanon Hill neighborhood and which has decorative metal porch supports reminiscent of antebellum ironwork.¹⁵ A Ranch house in the Lebanon Hill Historic District that blends both Historicist and Modernist influences is the ca. 1958 William H. Foy House at 124 W. Poplar (SR0937). The house's front elevation is conceived as a succession of projecting and recessed surfaces with different finishes, fenestration, and decorative treatments. The front entry, for example, occupies a recess lined with blond brickwork in which is a checkerboard of small textured-glass square windows. This is the most Modernist treatment; other details are colonial in spirit, such as expanses of weatherboard and board-and-batten siding and gable details that evoke the gable-hooded false dovetails of pre-World War II Colonial Revival design. Two 1950s Ranch houses stand on North Street, one of the last areas of the district to develop. The ca. 1952 E. W. Jones House at 1018 North (SR1252) is representative of the Ranch form with its brick veneer and front-gabled wing. The ca. 1955 Wallace A. Shelton House at 1035 North (SR1256) is similar in form but frame with weatherboard siding. North Street is also home to the district's sole Split-Level house, the ca. 1955 John W. Parries House at 1027 North (SR1254).

One of the last historic-period buildings to be built in the district was the ca. 1960 Jones Apartments at 115 Katelin Place Lane (SR1225). The four-unit apartment block is Modernist in character and Ranch-like in form. The only other purpose-built historic-period apartment house in the district is the ca. 1935 King Apartments at 139 Orchard (SR1264), a simply detailed

¹⁴ *American Builder Guide to Better Homes* (Chicago and New York: American Builder and Building Age, 1936), 66.

¹⁵ Pezzoni, "Mount Airy Architectural Survey Update Final Report," 10.

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stuccoed building created by adding a second story to an existing house. A few two-story garage/apartment buildings were built behind residences, such as the 1940s example behind the ca. 1926 Romney and Bernice Simmons House at 247-249 W. Lebanon (SR1023).

Garages constitute the majority of historic-period outbuildings in the district. Most are utilitarian in character but at least one was designed to harmonize with the dwelling it serves: the garage behind the ca. 1925 J. M. Hines House at 1132 N. Main (SR0972), which shares with its house brick construction and a clipped gable roof. Beginning about 1960 carports began to supplant garages for detached car storage. Granite construction characterizes an outbuilding and barbecue behind the granite John H. Midkiff House at 235 Orchard (SR1025). The house dates to the 1920s (or is a 1920s remodeling of an earlier dwelling) but the outbuilding and barbecue may date to the 1950s. Some of the more unusual outbuildings in the district include a possible ca. 1950 concrete block smokehouse behind the ca. Walter F. Bennett House at 237 E. Poplar (SR1297) (smokehouses were unusual in in-town contexts during the era but still common in rural contexts), and the ca. 1960 kennel buildings behind the W. R. Simpson House at 1027 N. Main (SR0278), which were built by then-owner A. P. Turnmyre for his Bo-Art Kennels business.

Generally speaking, during the latter part of the period of significance (1945 to ca. 1960) the styles and types that had predominated in the earlier period, such as the Craftsman style and bungalow house type, gave way to other styles and forms, such as Minimal Traditional and Ranch houses. Home construction subsided in the district after about 1960, a consequence of the building-out of the neighborhood and a shift of development toward Mount Airy's more peripheral suburbs. Post-1960 construction includes a late twentieth-century apartment building at 1103 N. Main (SR1249) and the 1994 Msgr. Duncan Building parish hall behind Holy Angels Catholic Church (SR0275). Even after new construction waned, the district's property owners maintained the charm and historical appearance of their homes. One demonstration of appreciation for the historic character of the neighborhood is the recent conversion of the ca. 1890 Eugene Smith House at 137 Taylor (SR0282) into the Vermeer Bed and Breakfast.

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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: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): SR1103

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 70 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

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

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 36.514310 | Longitude: -80.613059 |
| 2. Latitude: 36.514144 | Longitude: -80.606402 |
| 3. Latitude: 36.511434 | Longitude: -80.603898 |
| 4. Latitude: 36.509433 | Longitude: -80.606621 |
| 5. Latitude: 36.507405 | Longitude: -80.613690 |

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

The boundary is indicated on the 1:200-scale map that accompanies the nomination.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses a significant concentration of historic resources of overall high integrity on the north side of the Mount Airy Historic District, from which it is separated by non-contributing modern development, and on the south side of the Taylor Park neighborhood, to which the Lebanon Hill Historic District is contiguous but has a different development history that began earlier. The boundaries exclude areas on other sides that generally lack integrity.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: J. Daniel Pezzoni

organization: Landmark Preservation Associates

street & number: 6 Houston St.

city or town: Lexington state: Virginia zip code: 24450

e-mail: gilespezzoni@rockbridge.net

telephone: (540) 464-5315

date: August 10, 2020

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

Lebanon Hill Historic District

Surry Co., N.C.

Name of Property

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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.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Lebanon Hill Historic District

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

Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni Date Photographed: March 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: W. Guy Bondurant House, 203 W. Lebanon St., view facing west. Photo 1 of 18.

Date Photographed: January 2018.

R. F. Sumner House, 148 W. Poplar St., view facing northwest. Photo 2 of 18.

Date Photographed: January 2018.

G. Kellock Hale Jr. House, 178 W. Poplar St., view facing north. Photo 3 of 18.

Date Photographed: February 2018.

Eugene Smith House, 137 Taylor St., view facing south. Photo 4 of 18.

Date Photographed: February 2018.

W. R. Simpson House, 1027 N. Main St., view facing west. Photo 5 of 18.

Date Photographed: November 2018.

Houses, 200 block of Orchard St. (north side), view facing east. Photo 6 of 18.

Date Photographed: November 2018.

O. L. Brannock House, 209 E. Poplar St., view facing north. Photo 7 of 18.

Date Photographed: March 2018.

John H. Midkiff House, 235 Orchard St., view facing southeast. Photo 8 of 18.

Date Photographed: February 2018.

J. S. Chilton House, 1042 N. Main St., view facing southeast. Photo 9 of 18.

Date Photographed: November 2018.

Thomas H. Mackie House, 121 W. Poplar St., view facing southwest. Photo 10 of 18.

Date Photographed: June 2018.

Houses, 100 block Taylor Street (south side), view facing southeast. Photo 11 of 18.

Date Photographed: November 2018.

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Joseph J. Brown House, 124 Orchard St., view facing north. Photo 12 of 18.

Date Photographed: November 2018.

John W. Parries House, 1027 North St., view facing southwest. Photo 13 of 18.

Date Photographed: November 2018.

Sam and Ada Hennis House and outbuilding, 215 E. Lebanon St., view facing north. Photo 14 of 18.

Date Photographed: February 2018.

Dairy Center, 407 W. Lebanon St., view facing west. Photo 15 of 18.

Date Photographed: February 2018.

Holy Angels Catholic Church, 1208 N. Main St., view facing east. Photo 16 of 18.

Date Photographed: November 2018.

Apartments, 1103 N. Main St., view facing north. Photo 17 of 18.

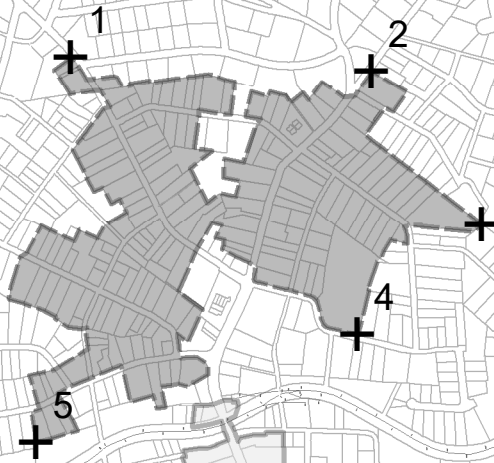
Date Photographed: November 2018.

908-910 Willow Street (right) and 912-914 Willow Street (left), view facing north. Photo 18 of 18.

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.

Lebanon Hill Historic District Mount Airy, Surry County, NC



	Latitude	Longitude
1	36.51431019	-80.6130592
2	36.51414457	-80.60640282
3	36.51143478	-80.60389831
4	36.50943317	-80.60662101
5	36.50740558	-80.61369021



Coordinates



Existing Mount Airy Historic District



Proposed Historic District

0 650 1,300 2,600
Feet

N





Lebanon Hill
Historic District
Mount Airy, Surry County, NC

C - Contributing

N - Non-Contributing

VL - Vacant Lot

Existing Mount Airy Historic District

Proposed Historic District

N

0 100 200 400 600 Feet

	Latitude	Longitude
1	36.51431019	-80.6130592
2	36.51414457	-80.60640282
3	36.51143478	-80.60389831
4	36.50943317	-80.60662101
5	36.50740558	-80.61369021