PURPOSE: The purpose of this amendment is to increase the boundaries of the O. ARTHUR KIRKMAN HOUSE AND OUTBUILDINGS (NR 1987) to include the Blair School, 106 Oak Street.

1). Historic Name: Blair School
Other Names: Lynch's Select School for Boys--1879-1882?
High Point Classical Institute--1886-1890?
O. Arthur Kirkman House--1898-1913

2). Location: 106 Oak Street
High Point, North Carolina (Code NC)
 Guilford County (Code 81)
27260

3). Ownership: private
Category: building
Number of Resources: 1--contributing outbuilding

4). See last continuation sheet.

5). See last continuation sheet.

6). Historic Function: Current Function:

   Education: school
   Domestic: single dwelling
   Work In Progress

7). General Architectural Description:--Present and Historical Physical Appearance

   Architectural Classification: Victorian Vernacular

   Materials:
   foundation: brick
   walls: weatherboard
   roof: woodshingle
   other: wooden porches and window caps
4. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer under the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby submit this amendment to the O. Arthur Kirkman House and Outbuildings nomination and certify that this amendment has been evaluated according to the procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

[Signature]

Date 5-4-89

Dr. William S. Price, Director, N. C. Division of Archives and History and State Historic Preservation Officer.
109 E. Jones Street
Raleigh, N. C. 27611

5. National Park Service Certification

__________________________________________________________________________ Date ______________

Signature of the Keeper
A. Present and Historic Location

As an early school and private residence, the building today located at 106 Oak Street and historically known as Blair School stood at the corner of Oak and High Streets, facing north and fronting High Street. C.1911, it was moved south approximately 60 feet by O. Arthur Kirkman to make room for his new residence. Today, the building still faces north, sitting behind Kirkman's 1913 house (NR). This schoolhouse/cottage has remained on the same urban lot if not on its exact original spot.

The former Blair School remained part of the O. Arthur Kirkman estate until 1986, when the small school lot was subdivided from the larger parcel. The current owners of the O. Arthur Kirkman House purchased the larger parcel in 1986, and in 1988 purchased the former school parcel, thereby, returning the estate to its original configuration. Thus, it is appropriate to amend the nomination of the O. Arthur Kirkman House and Outbuildings (NR1987) to include the former Blair School.

E. Present Physical Appearance

Today, 106 Oak Street is a 2,000 square foot, one-story frame, cruciform style cottage with decorative Victorian embellishments. Please refer to floor plan on exhibits page 1.

Exterior Features Include:

1). cross gable cedar shingle roof

2). semi-circular wooden sunburst in front gable

3). windows are 6 feet, 6 inches high, double hung wooden sash, with 6/6 panes (except for two which are 7 feet, 2 inches high with 9/9 panes (room 5 on floor plan) and 6 sunporch windows, single wooden sash, 35" x 41" with 9 panes in each window (room 6 on floor plan)

4). Three windows and two doors to the north and west sides of the house have pointed arched caps which complement the A-shaped roof lines.

5). covered porch on the north side (front) of the house is approximately 315 square feet, with 1" thick pine flooring, and seven turned post columns with decorative trim (now inside the house)
6). covered porch on the south side (back) of the house is approximately 6' x 21' with chamfered posts bearing heavy drop pendant brackets (now inside the house) as well as molded railing and decorative turned spindles closely spaced.

7). west porch is approximately 8' x 18' with turned post columns holding up framing for a wisteria trellis.

8). six exterior solid wood doors of varying designs all have lights; several doors have antique glass as also survives in many of the windows throughout the house.

9). the house has 3 interior chimneys and 1 exterior chimney.

10). a 19th century wrought iron fence lines the eastern entrance on Oak Street.
Interior Features:

Common features throughout the five main rooms of the house include: doors in each room leading to one of the three exterior porches; wooden beaded ceilings (surviving in three rooms); 11 feet 9 inches high; wooden floors and doors in varying motifs; two fireplaces (rooms 1 & 3 on floor plan) and numerous flues.

On the floor plan in rooms 1, 2, 3, and 4, the walls are plaster and the floors are of narrow planks of heart of pine. Door and window surrounds have modestly decorative molding. Beaded ceiling survives in rooms 3 & 4, fragments in rooms 1 & 2, but all of it (like the plaster) is in extreme disrepair. Picture mold survives in room 2, but was obviously in rooms 3 & 4 at one time. Decorative metal baseboard cap exists in rooms 3 & 4.

On the floor plan in room 5, the walls are of beaded wood above a wooden chairrail. Underneath the chairrail are 7 inch wide boards running horizontally. The baseboard is 10 inches high and 1 inch thick; the floor is of wide plank pine; the ceiling is beaded wood; on the east wall is a plaster slab with a flue in the ceiling above it; on the southwest wall is another flue feeding the house's only exterior chimney. In this room are located the two largest windows measuring 7 feet 2 inches high with 9/9 panes.

On the floor plan rooms 6, 7, & 8 were originally part of the north (front) porch as evidenced in the rooms' floors and exterior siding and door surrounds on their south walls where these rooms join the rest of the house and verified in the Sanborn Maps of High Point printed in 1906 and 1911.
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Blair School Amendment: O. Arthur Kirkman House and Outbuildings

Section number 7  Page 5

C. Historic Appearance

From the earliest extant physical description of the schoolhouse in a private manuscript by John J. Blair, a prominent Quaker in the area and early teacher in the school, reprinted in part on page 308 in The Building and the Builders of a City, High Point, North Carolina, published by the High Point Chamber of Commerce in 1947, Blair describes the building in 1879 as having three rooms: an auditorium and study hall combined with two recitation rooms opening into it. Given the common building pattern represented by rooms 1, 2, and 3 on the floor plan, the three central rooms of the building, this portion, more than likely, is the oldest portion of the building, the three rooms to which Blair referred. The largest chimney feeds these three rooms; the widest window sills on the exterior of the building exist off rooms 2 and 3.

The next additions were perhaps rooms 4 and 5 on the floor plan, more than likely added early in the building’s history, since the windows in all five major rooms match closely—perhaps added when the school received funding between 1882 and 1886. Two exterior doors leading to rooms 4 and 5 on the original front (north side), as well as a window in room 5 on the west side have the original pointed arched cap so representative of schoolhouses in the 1880s.

As materials indicate, the exterior porches (definitely the north and west porches) were added after these five main rooms were in place, perhaps when the building became a private residence after 1898. For example, the ceiling on the north porch (before it was removed in 1986) covered the top portion of the pointed arch cap above the doors and windows. Another example is the style of railing found on the south porch, which dates from around the turn-of-the-century.

Sanborn Maps of High Point show the building for the first time in 1906 at the corner of Oak and High Streets (W. Railroad Avenue at that time) with all five main rooms in place (as on the floor plan), the south porch (as on the floor plan), and the north porch extending the full length of the north side of the building. The next extant Sanborn Map of High Point in 1911, shows that the building has been moved, set back approximately 60 feet to the south (on its present location), and that the western half of the north (front) porch has been enclosed (rooms 5, 7, and 8 on the floor plan). The west porch is shown for the first time on the Sanborn Map of 1917.
In 1986, the restoration began. A cedar shake roof was installed (the original roof was wood shake), the front (north) porch repaired, the west porch rebuilt, and several deteriorated window sashes were replicated. The next phase of restoration will replace the mechanical systems, finish interior patching and painting and stabilize the chimneys.
8. Historical Significance:

Level of Significance: Local
National Register Criteria: A, C
Areas of Significance: Education, Architecture
Period of Significance: 1879-1930
Significant Dates: 1879, 1898, c.1911
Significant Person: N/A
Cultural Affiliation: N/A
Architect/Builder: Unknown

The former Blair School, built as a school in 1879 and adapted as a house as part of the O. Arthur Kirkman House and Outbuildings (NR:1987) since 1898, is being added to the nomination as a contributing building with this amendment. This small building located at 106 Oak Street, just behind the Kirkman House, was not included in the original nomination because it was in separate ownership at the time. Today, 106 Oak Street is High Point's oldest surviving schoolhouse, as well as the city's oldest frame building in the downtown area identified as being of historical significance during the comprehensive inventory conducted by the State Historic Preservation Office in 1976-1977. The resulting publication, Architectural Resources: An Inventory of Historic Architecture of High Point, Jamestown, Gibsonville, Guilford County, N.C., by H. McKeldon Smith, published by the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources in 1979, documents on page 59 the inclusion of this frame building as a Kirkman house and provides an understanding of its architectural context. Among the approximately 100 historic buildings in High Point listed in the inventory (approximately 87 surviving today), 106 Oak Street is unique in its design, age, history, and location, significant as a reflection of High Point's early educational efforts and as a representative example of popular turn-of-the-century residential architecture in wood.
1879-1882(?)--LYNCH'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Originally built in 1879 as one of three buildings of Lynch's Select School for Boys, 106 Oak Street was High Point's fourth and most ambitious school to date. John J. Blair, who as a young man taught in the building, in his later years remembered its early history:

"Major Lynch had been for a number of years an instructor in the famous Bingham Military School located at Mebane."

"Having in mind the establishment of a high class preparatory school for boys without the military features, Major Lynch purchased a tract of land in what was then the western boundary of High Point, extending along the Southern Railway right-of-way for about five hundred feet."

"On this property in 1879 he erected three buildings--one with an auditorium and study hall combined and two recitation rooms, opening into it." (106 Oak Street) "To the rear of this he constructed two buildings called the 'barracks' in which the students had their rooms for study and sleeping quarters. There were probably fifteen rooms in each building with a porch extending the entire length of each. Two students were assigned to each room. The furniture consisted of a bed, a table, chair, lamp, and small stove, washstand and bowl, and pitcher." (The barracks are now gone.)

"Students came here from all over the state and a number from South Carolina and Virginia. The standards were high and the influence of Major Lynch upon the student body was marked."

"Major Lynch himself taught some classes. Mr. Alex Phillips, a Davidson graduate, taught some of the sciences. He taught Geography. . . ."

"Another Davidson graduate (I do not recall his name) was one of the finest teachers of Algebra I have ever known. . . . He also taught Bingham (?) Latin Grammar. . . ."
"Signals for changing classes and timing of school were given by the means of a steel bar about 4 feet long. The sound could be heard all over the campus."

"At one time a petition was drawn up and signed by all the students asking for a military company and military drill. This was declined by Major Lynch. The students bought military caps of a pretty shade of grayish blue with the letters L.S.S. on the front." (Unpublished manuscript, "Lynch's Select School for Boys," in the private collection of Mrs. Pauline Wertz. This manuscript was given to Wertz by O. Arthur Kirkman, Jr. on May 22, 1977.)

In concluding his short history, Blair said that "Threatened ill health made it necessary for Major Lynch to move to Florida." Subsequently, Blair's brother, W.A. Blair, bought the school.

BLAIR SCHOOL---1882-1886: HIGH POINT'S FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOL

Records do not indicate the exact date that Major Lynch sold his school or left for Florida, but on September 12, 1882, the school re-opened under the direction of W.A. Blair, principal. An extant flyer, dated September 5, 1882, advertising the opening of the school was reprinted on page 313 of The Building and the Builders of a City, High Point, N.C. The flyer announced that High Point's school board had engaged a Harvard graduate, "Col. W.A. Blair as the first teacher of the public schools," and continued:

"We shall apply the public money as far as it will go, and are able thereby to make the price of tuitions extremely low as follows: primary 50 cents, intermediate, $1.00; and more advanced, $2.00 per month."
The flyer urged parents to enroll their children at once to avoid confusion in classes and expressed the hope that High Point's first public school would become a "first class institution." (Apparently Blair School was not a true public school, because it remained in private ownership, but did receive some public subsidy. This type of arrangement was common in the small towns and cities of the South after the Civil War until the 20th century.)

Over time, the schoolhouse became known as "Blair School" and apparently flourished under his direction. Between 1882 and 1884, the number of teachers increased from 2 to 5 and elaborate festivities marked the close of its sessions as revealed in an extant "Programme of the Closing Exercises of the Blair High School, Friday June 6th, 1884," reprinted on pages 314-315 in The Building and the Builders of a City, High Point, N.C.

In 1885, William A. Blair became the first editor of the High Point Enterprise (the city's local newspaper from 1885 to the present) and turned over much of his responsibility at Blair School to his brother, John J. Blair. Although Will Blair remained associated with the school, it appears that after 1885 John ran it until 1886 when the school was sold. (In 1886 Will and John Blair moved to Winston, N.C., now Winston-Salem, to work in the public graded school there. In 1886, W.A. Blair became Superintendent of Winston's Public Graded Schools and John was appointed his assistant. John would go on to become Superintendent of Schools in Wilmington, N.C. and Director of Schoolhouse Planning for the State of North Carolina. See, the High Point Enterprise, May 13 and September 2, 1887, June 1, 1888, and January 25, 1885; "Items and Recollections from 1870 to 1900," by David L. Clark, published in High Pointers of High Point, by Holt McPherson; and John J. Blair (1860-1937), Just For The Fun of It, Foreword by Sarah Richardson Hayworth, Greensboro, Quaker Collection, Guilford College Library, 1973.)
Records in the Guilford County Register of Deeds Office in Greensboro, N.C., show that on February 1, 1886, W.A. Blair sold Blair School along with four acres of land to S.H. Thompson for $2,500. (Book 71, pages 264-265) Thompson was a Baptist minister in High Point who in 1886 opened in the schoolhouse a private school for both sexes known as the High Point Classical Institute.

The history of the High Point Classical Institute is followed in the extant weekly editions of the High Point Enterprise between 1886 and 1888 (the only surviving issues of the newspaper until 1915). A local newspaper in a small southern farming community as High Point was in the 1880s (population 1,500 in 1880 and 2,200 in 1890), the High Point Enterprise felt lucky to have the news generated by the High Point Classical Institute and reported its activities with great regularity. The newspaper carried advertisements for the school and reported its openings, its enrollments, its Christmas activities, its closings for holidays or bad weather or a death, its commencements, the activities of its headmaster, S.H. Thompson and his family, and eventually its change of ownership.

The Institute issued a catalog describing itself as having a full 10-month term beginning in late August and running to early June. Tuition ranged from $1.50 to $4.00 per month depending on the age and advancement of the student. In addition, board ranged from $5 to $10.00 in private homes and from $4 to $6.00 in "clubs." (Enterprise, July 27, 1887) The Rev. S.H. Thompson was headmaster, but also preached every 2nd and 4th Sundays in High Point's only Baptist Church; and sometimes he also preached at High Point's Methodist Church. He was a preacher of quite some reknown as the Enterprise reviewed one of his sermons, "The Prodigal Son," by stating "a sermon fraught with more truth and weight it has not been our good fortune to hear in many years." (October 29, 1886)
Despite Thompson's apparent success as both a minister and a schoolmaster, just under two years after opening the High Point Classical Institute, he announced to the community his intention to sell the school so that he could devote more time to his ministry. (In less than three months, Thompson accepted a position at the 3rd Baptist Church in Raleigh, N.C. See High Point Enterprise, December 2 and 9, 1887, and March 9, 1888)

The sale of the High Point Classical Institute was registered in Guilford County on December 20, 1887, when the school along with its same adjoining four acres of land was sold for $2,250 to S.C. Lindsay. (Book 77, page 341) A teacher from Kernersville, N.C., Lindsay announced that he would re-open the High Point Classical Institute after the holidays in January of 1888 with a "full corpse of teachers." New catalogues would be issued and the school would continue as it had for the last two years. The High Point Enterprise gave Lindsay a vote of confidence by calling him a "scholar" as well as a teacher and claimed that he had been associated with some of the finest schools in the South although none were named except Hampton-Sidney in Virginia, his alma mater. (December 9, 1887)

At least initially as a schoolmaster, Professor Lindsay seems to have had some success. In fact, the most prominent event of the entire history of the school occurred at the end of Lindsay's first term as principal. The Honorable Kemp P. Battle, President of the University of North Carolina, came to speak at the High Point Classical Institute's commencement exercises in June of 1888. (Enterprise, April 20 and June 8, 1888)

The prestige of having a university president as a guest speaker, plus his message on the necessity of building North Carolina's educational institutions, must surely have filled the new headmaster with pride and optimism about the future of his school. Between the time President Battle accepted the invitation in April and the time Battle actually spoke in June of 1888, Lindsay went to the key officers of the High Point Building and Loan Association and borrowed $300.00 (Guilford County Register of Deeds Office, Book 76, page 239) All summer Lindsay advertised in every issue of
the High Point Enterprise that the Institute would re-open its 1888-1889 session on August 20th with "the increased advantage for pupils of TWO NEW DEPARTMENTS," one for vocal and instrumental music led by his wife, J.R. Lindsay, and the other a Business Department under Professor W.M. Wagner, formerly of Smithdeal Business College in Richmond, Virginia. On August 24, 1888, the last extant issue of the High Point Enterprise until the 20th century, the newspaper announced that the High Point Classical Institute had opened "with an encouraging number of students and new ones are being added to the roll everyday."

Fifty years later, an old author reflected back on the history of High Point in the 1880s and remembered Professor Lindsay and his school:

"In 1889, Prof. S.C. Lindsay, and Mrs. Lindsay together with some teachers, whose names has slipped from memory, had a school in the old Lynch-Thompson Academy-Blair High School Building." ("Do You Remember--Eighteen Eighties and Nineties," page 2, in The History of High Point, N.C., unpublished manuscript, locked case, High Point Public Library)

These, however, are the last references found on Lindsay's school and its activities until September 12, 1898, when O. Arthur Kirkman bought the school along with its original four acres of land from the President of High Point Building and Loan Association, W.H. Ragan. Kirkman paid $1,250 for the property, exactly one half of its selling price just 12 years earlier. (Guilford County Register of Deeds, Book 113, page 670)

The Guilford County Register of Deeds Office does not show Lindsay transferring title of the school to W.H. Ragan in the 1890s, but deed records do show Lindsay borrowing money two more times, once in February(Book 81, page 429) and again in June of 1890 (Book 81, page 449). The two largest loans were with the High Point Building and Loan Association and records indicate that only one of these loans was ever paid off. Perhaps Professor Lindsay died and the lenders quietly took the school as payment. Guilford County did not keep death certificates before 1914 and the handful of wills contested and thus recorded in the Estates Department of the Guilford County records in the 1890s do not show Professor Lindsay's name among them.
SCHOOL DAYS —— 1890s

Thus, it is now known how long S.C. Lindsay kept the school open after the 1888-1889 session. Education was unstable in the 1890s throughout North Carolina as it had been since the Civil War. One local author reported that after 1892 High Point no longer had a public school; although "families" of subscription teachers came and went during these years, the amount of subsidy that the city was able to offer them is unknown. (See, "Do You Remember--Eighteen Eighties and Nineties," page 2, in the History of High Point, N.C., unpublished, locked case, High Point Public Library. For the history of education in North Carolina after the Civil War, see The History of a Southern State, North Carolina, 3rd Edition, by Hugh Talmage Leffler, published by the University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 1973, pages 530-539, 589.)

Lack of information on the schoolhouse during these years is abetted further by the failure of High Point officials to preserve the local newspaper, directories, or minutes of the City Council, the loss of all early High Point school records in a fire in the 1960s, and more recently, the neglect by public officials to commission a history of High Point schools as are available for both Greensboro and Guilford County, which along with High Point make up the three school districts of Guilford County and have since the later half of the 19th century.

It is known, however, that in 1896, the citizens of High Point voted in a referendum to re-establish a local school board and develop a public graded school in the city. With the first graduating class of the High Point Public Graded School in 1898, local residents believed that a new epoch in education had begun, and they were right. (The Building and the Builders of a City, High Point, N.C., pages 315-316)
It is no coincidence then that the little frame schoolhouse that stood beside the railroad tracks at the edge of the city, looking far more like a school of the 19th century than one of the 20th, was sold in 1898, the same year as the first graduating class of the new public graded school, to a young man who was not a schoolteacher. O. Arthur Kirkman was a young entrepreneur, age 23, who knew of the school since it had attended there as a boy, and who knew a good real estate deal when he saw one. Given the low price Kirkman paid for the school and its adjoining four acres of land, it was surely at a low point in its history.

O. ARTHUR KIRKMAN HOUSE 1898-1913

It was the good fortune of this little schoolhouse to have fallen into the hands of a preservationist like O. Arthur Kirkman. Now entering its second phase as a residence, the building and its grounds were to flourish with his ownership. Large sections of land surrounding the house were planted in gardens and the rest was reserved for a variety of urban enterprises. (For a history of O. Arthur Kirkman, please see the NR application of the O. Arthur Kirkman House and Outbuildings to which this application is an amendment.)

Between 1898 and 1913, O. Arthur Kirkman (1875-1930), his wife, Lulu Blanche Hammer Kirkman (1875-1936), and their only surviving child, O. Arthur Kirkman, Jr. (1900-1985), lived in this converted schoolhouse, now, more than likely, with the addition of its porches and decorative embellishments—Kirkman's office and factory to the west, and his real estate ventures (most of which were initially downtown) to the east. The embellishment of a fairly straightforward house form with turned and sawn millwork at porches and windows epitomized a simplified, popular interpretation of the Queen Anne cottage, which characterized so many of North Carolina's turn-of-the-century middle class neighborhoods.

As a reflection of his increasing prosperity by 1911, Kirkman had moved his 2,000 square foot frame schoolhouse/cottage back 60 feet on his property and within two years built on its spot a grand 4,000 square foot house combining the Tudor and Colonial Revival Styles (NR). Thus, Kirkman literally put his first house in the back yard of his second house, and there the little building has remained to this day.
From his large stock holdings in the Southern Furniture Market in High Point, to his ability to pay cash for expensive real estate and a railroad, Kirkman appears on all sides to have been an extremely wealthy man. Thus, Kirkman did not need economically to keep his modest first home, especially so near. When asked of a close relative to Kirkman why he would do such a thing, she replied simply "sentiment." In his youth Kirkman had attended school there and said that he had met for the first time his future wife in the schoolhouse when they were students there together. (Conversations with Pauline Wertz, December 1988)

O. ARTHUR KIRKMAN OUTBUILDING 1913 to Present

Thus, the schoolhouse/cottage, now known as 106 Oak Street, became an outbuilding on the O. Arthur Kirkman estate. In 1924, after founding the High Point, Thomasville & Denton Railroad, Kirkman rented out 106 Oak Street to William Bernard Varner, General Superintendent and Master Mechanic for the HPT & D Railroad. The relationship between Kirkman and Varner seems to have been a close one, with an ease and friendliness between the two men that stemmed from a shared interest in trains and the railroad business. Varner's youngest daughter, Martha Varner Clontz, also remembers how Lulu Kirkman spent time with her as a little girl, for example, coming to get her to see the opening of a water lily. (Conversations with Dorothy Gay Darr, June, 1987 and October, 1988)

Varner and his family of four girls lived at 106 Oak Street until his death in 1940 at which time the house was rented out briefly again before becoming a place for storage for the family of O. Arthur Kirkman, Jr. (O. Arthur Kirkman, Jr. owned 106 Oak Street until his death in 1985. Thus, for almost 50 years, 106 Oak Street was used for storage, and in this capacity the little building was preserved.)
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"Guilford County Education Institutions," Guilford County. Guilford County Bicentennial Commission. No date.


History of High Point, N.C. Locked case, High Point Public Library. No date.


*Progress of Public Education in Guilford County, N.C. 1902-1905.*
No publisher. No date. High Point Public Library.


Previous documentation: none

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet  
Blair School Amendment: O. Arthur Kirkman House and Outbuildings

Section number 10-11  Page 1

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Acreage of property: .143 acre

UTM References: Zone 17 Easting 589120  Northing 3978990

Verbal Boundary Description: The boundaries of the Blair School Amendment to the O. Arthur Kirkman House and Outbuildings consist of all of lot 3, block 1 on Sheet 27 of the Guilford County Tax Maps.

Boundary Justification: The boundary includes the entire parcel containing the building and is all of the land historically associated with the resource which was subdivided from the O. Arthur Kirkman estate (house and outbuildings) in 1986.

11. FORM PREPARED BY

Dr. Dorothy Gay Darr, owner
501 W. High Street
High Point, NC 27260
(919) 887-5130
February, 1989
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Blair School Amendment: O. Arthur Kirkman House and Outbuildings

Section number Exhibits Page 2

SITE MAP

W. Green Street

Tavern

Dwelling Lot

1977 Ripper

W. T. "Tom" Kirkman House (1900)

W. H. "Tom" Kirkman House (1900)

106 Oak St.

Emery Lot owned by Alma Dyer, 800

Emery St.

Acme House (1913) 2

501 W High St.

O. Arthur Kirkman House (1913) 1

3 Block Fair Center of High Point

Scale unknown
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Blair School Amendment: O. Arthur Kirkman House
and Outbuildings

Section number Exhibits Page 3

Sheet 27, Block 1, lot 3
Scale unknown