

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY FORM FOR

MULTIPLE RESOURCE OR  THEMATIC NOMINATION

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Reidsville Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Reidsville

VICINITY OF

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

North Carolina

037

Rockingham

157

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES - RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES - UNRESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
	<u>N/A</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Multiple owners

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

VICINITY OF

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Rockingham County Register of Deeds, Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Highway 65

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Wentworth

North Carolina

**6 FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME / TITLE

Allison Harris Black, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Black & Black, Preservation Consultants

August 1986

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

620 Wills Forest Street

919 828-4616

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Raleigh

North Carolina

## 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE <u>see</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		individual entries

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### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Reidsville Historic District, comprising approximately 140 acres in an irregular configuration and encompassing most of the central business district, an industrial area to the east and northeast, and residential areas to the west and southeast, is located in the north central section of the city. The rectangular heart of the district is the grid-patterned four city blocks flanking South Scales Street in the 100 and 200 blocks and extending to the legs of Market Street running east and west of and parallel to the railroad, with a perpendicular rectangle to the southwest composed of the 300 blocks of South Main Street, Maple Avenue, Irvin Street, and South Washington Avenue. From these larger sections, a number of branches extend in all compass directions to include significant groups of buildings representing the development of the town. The streets in these areas, including South Main Street, Lindsey Street, and Lawsonville Avenue, are frequently curvilinear in plan, following the rolling terrain of the city's topography as well as land ownership and use patterns. The district consists of some 372 properties, including 419 buildings, twelve structures, one object, and one site. Of the 419 buildings, 324 are contributing and 95 are non-contributing. Only one of the structures is non-contributing.

The boundaries of the district, as shown on the sketch map, are defined principally by development which has occurred since the district's period of significance (roughly 1865-1941) and deterioration and/or alteration of buildings which might otherwise be included in a district. Within these boundaries is a full range of building types and styles representing the period of significance and the various forces and trends at work in the city's development during that period. They include commercial and industrial buildings, the homes of those who owned or worked in local commercial or industrial enterprises, the churches in which they worshipped, one school in which their children were educated, governmental buildings, and a depot symbolic of the railroad's importance in the development of Reidsville in the last quarter of the 19th century.

Although a tiny settlement known as Reidsville was established early in the 19th century, the community remained little more than a stagecoach stop until the Civil War. With the arrival of the Piedmont Railroad in 1863 and the establishment of Reidsville as the principal station between Danville, Virginia and Greensboro, the way was open for the town to become an important trade center. The tobacco industry having acquired a foothold in the town in the late 1850s, at the center of a tobacco-growing belt, it was natural that Reidsville would also become the locus for the tobacco trade.

After the War ended, Reidsville began to undergo fairly rapid

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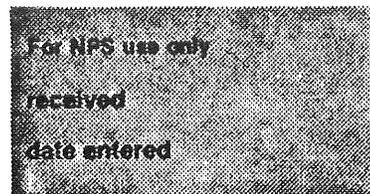
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development, with the majority of the earliest construction--industrial, commercial, and residential--along the parallel east and west legs of Market Street, which bracket the railroad tracks. Among the first buildings constructed was a hotel owned and operated by Major Mortimer Oaks, a former official of the Piedmont Railroad, who was a founder of many of the town's enterprises in the years immediately following the war. The only building believed to have survived from this earliest period in the town's post-Civil War development is the Oaks-Motley House (#6), a two-story frame Italianate dwelling originally located on the east side of the 110 block of North East Market Street; it was moved in the mid-20th century to its current site in the middle of that block behind a number of other buildings. The house may have been built by Oaks and was later owned by A. H. Motley, Sr., founder of an important tobacco factory.

By the late 1870s, the desired location for residences for the more prosperous industrialists, merchants, and professionals and for the retail trade had shifted westward to areas where the topography was less pronounced in its elevation diversity and, therefore, more suitable for construction. Commerce became centered along South Scales Street which is parallel to and one block west of Market Street, and numerous fine residences were built along South Main Street, a block still further west. By about 1890, both sides of the 100 block of South Scales Street were relatively densely developed, as were the cross streets to the north and south--West Morehead and Gilmer streets. At the same time, South Main Street was fairly evenly developed some seven blocks south of Morehead Street (the approximate northern edge of the district), with scattered dwellings to the west. In the mid 1880s, Lindsey Street, running east to west from South Main Street, joined the latter thoroughfare as an important site for residential construction.

Throughout this period, the dominant style for both residential and commercial design was the Italianate; many fine examples survive, particularly of houses, both those clearly drawn directly from available pattern books and those with only evocative elements grafted onto more traditional forms. The most high-style, as well as the most, intact example of an Italianate residence in the district is the Colonel A. J. Boyd House (#107) on South Main Street near the southern edge of the district; the two-story frame house, built in the mid 1870s, features the hallmark central tower with an abundance of Italianate ornament. A somewhat earlier brick example of the style, the William Lindsey House (#124), which is located farther north on Main Street, was updated early in the 20th century in the classical revival idiom. Similarly updated was another brick Italianate, the nearby Robert Williams House (#128), dating from the late 1870s. Other significant frame examples of Italia-

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nate residences on South Main Street are the John A. Roach House (#131), which has early 20th century classically-inspired alterations, and the Walters House (#106), recently clad in aluminum siding. A final important example of Italianate residential design is the Reid House (#16, listed in the National Register in 1974), built in 1881 for the son of David Settle Reid and the only surviving building in Reidsville associated with the governor.

During the 1880s, several houses were built near the western edge of the district on Lindsey Street, which derive in more diluted fashion from the Italianate style so popular in the previous decade. The Bethell House (#299) and the Steven H. Ware House (#266), both two-story frame houses are embellished with turned and sawn wooden ornament typical of the style. In contrast, the nearby James A. Ware House (#296) and W. L. Gardner House (#297) are more modest brick examples of the use of Italianate elements on traditional forms. Particularly on South Main and Lindsey streets, elements of the Italianate style are as pervasive as are those of the later and equally popular classical revival styles.

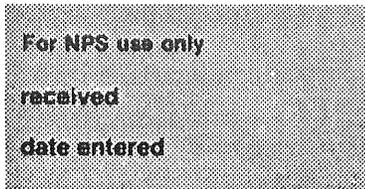
The finest and most intact surviving examples of Italianate commercial buildings in the district date from the 1880s, as the majority of earlier commercial buildings, both frame and brick, have long since disappeared. The Reid Block (#21), located on the northwest corner of West Morehead and West Market streets, is a two-story brick commercial building with the distinguishing brick hood molds above segmental arch window openings, with remnants of a cast iron cornice above the shop fronts. More intact is the Whitsett and Crafton Block (#2), located across the railroad one-half block to the northeast, with its decorative brickwork and metal cornice above the intact shopfronts. Finally, the former Citizens' Bank Building (#46), at the southeast corner of Scales and Morehead streets, also exhibits the trademark segmental arch window openings with brick label molds. A number of other buildings in the central business district exhibit some characteristics of the style, but most have been altered to a greater degree, especially by the bricking up of window openings.

Few buildings associated with the town's tobacco industry in the late 19th and early 20th century survive; a number of the tobacco warehouses were destroyed by fire and others were demolished as they became obsolete. Many of the numerous small tobacco factories had closed prior to the 1911 acquisition of the F. R. Penn company by the American Tobacco Company trust, and the few that continued in operation after 1911 had closed or been sold by 1930. Today, only a handful of buildings remain to provide a glimpse of this early manifestation of the town's role in the state's tobacco industry, and the three prime exam-

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ples all date from the mid 1880s and display features of the Italianate style. The massive William Lindsey and Company Tobacco Factory (#19) is embellished with an elaborate brick cornice and label molds above its segmental arch windows. Similar window treatments also characterize two surviving leaf houses, the adjacent H. K. Reid Leaf House (#18) and the E. M. Redd Leaf House (#216), both tall, narrow brick buildings with gable roofs and high stepped parapet facades. None of these buildings has been associated with the tobacco industry since the early 20th century.

A number of churches were built in Reidsville during the 1870s and 1880s, but only one survives, and it has been enlarged and altered over the years. The core of the First Baptist Church (#92), a gable-roofed Gothic Revival brick building with a semi-octagonal projection at the west end, dates from 1882. Prior to the turn of the 20th century, the walls had been pushed out some twelve feet, and towers had been built on either side of the west gable end. Even more elaborate is the slightly later Romanesque Revival Main Street Methodist Church (#86), built in the early 1890s as the only example of this style; the taller of its two towers resembles a Moorish-influenced campanile.

By the early 1890s, the Queen Anne style of residential architecture had become popular in much of the country, and a number of houses in the style were built in Reidsville, the most prominent of which surviving today are the Tallulah Richardson House (#125) on South Main Street and the Ellington-Stiers House (#260) on Lindsey Street. The former is a two-story frame house with a corner turret and the typical profusion of sawn and turned ornament and wood shingle siding. More unusual is the Ellington-Stiers House, with its three facade gables, the central one being very steeply pitched; it also is elaborately ornamented.

More typical of the last decade of the 19th century and the first decade of the 20th are the one and two-story frame houses scattered throughout the district, adorned with varying degrees of wooden ornament; some exhibit the irregular configuration characteristic of the Queen Anne style, while others are embellished examples of traditional forms. Two distinctive examples of large late 19th century ornamented houses are found in the 300 block of Lindsey Street. The G. D. Williams House (#252) features a multi-gable roof with differing ornament in each gable, a three-story tower within the the east side elevation and a Classical Revival wraparound porch. Across the street is the highly unusual Pannill-Smith House (#280), with a massive three-story square tower attached at the northwest corner and a front half-gable roof with an extremely deep overhang. Adjacent to it is the more typical W. M.

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Giles House (#281), exhibiting an irregular configuration and a variety of ornamental millwork.

In the eastern part of the district, the J. W. Satterfield House (#357) and the J. H. Walker House (#363), both located on Lawsonville Avenue, are examples of two-story frame dwellings dating from the late 19th or early 20th century and adorned with typical millwork. Maple Avenue has a number of more modest examples of the type, jewels of Victorian cottages. The charming C. L. Tesh House (#166) is topped by a steeply pitched gable roof and adorned with a large round attic vent with highly ornamental sawnwork. A similar, but smaller vent embellishes the house at 512 Maple (#172), which also features a steeply pitched gable roof and pairs of gabled wall dormers on the facade and south elevation. Other examples of richly decorated Victorian cottages abound throughout the district.

At the turn of the 20th century, the classically-derived styles came to the fore, enjoying popularity for the next four decades, for both residential and commercial buildings. The finest example of a public building employing the classical idiom is the 1926 Municipal Building (#214), designed by Harry Barton of Greensboro. Its terra cotta-clad facade and monumental tetraprostyle Roman Dorico portico remain an impressive part of the downtown streetscape. To the southeast on the east side of the 100 block of South Scales Street, two commercial buildings (#s56 and 57) have glazed terra cotta facades with a classical motif.

As already noted, several 19th century Italianate and Queen Anne-influenced houses were updated in the early 20th century in the classical genre, mainly through replacement of original porches with porches supported by Ionic, Doric or Corinthian columns or adorned with Chinese Chippendale roof railings. Others received applied classical ornament, such as dentil courses and modillions. An important example in the eastern part of the district is the Montgomery House (#361), a large frame dwelling (now brick-veneered) which was remodeled with a one-story wraparound porch, a central elliptical Ionic portico, and a dentiled cornice.

Not only were numerous houses in the district remodeled in the classical styles, but many were also constructed in the mode, both frame and brick, local contractor-built examples and architect designed instances. The prime illustration in the district of a classically-inspired residence is Melrose (#140), the Neo-Classical Revival home of Hugh Reid Scott, designed by architect Richard Gambier of Greensboro and built in 1909. Only surpassed locally by the Robert Payne Richard-

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son House III, which is located well outside the district and is being nominated as part of a small Richardson family district, Melrose is a splendid frame example of the style with the hallmark monumental portico in the Ionic order, set on a large landscaped, fenced lawn.

Dating from the 1920s and early 1930s are several brick examples of the later Georgian Revival style, including the R. L. Watt House (#132) on South Main Street, designed by Winston-Salem architect Willard Northup. The two-story, gable-roofed residence with a five-bay facade, gabled dormers and a one-story entrance portico, as well as other classically-inspired decorative elements. Two similar houses are located on the west side of the 700-800 block of South Main Street, and a frame example was built in the early 1920s by R. G. Wray on Lawsonville Avenue (#362).

Numerous illustrations of houses which make reference to the classical idiom occur in the district, whether through the use of classical porch columns, transoms and sidelights around entrances, the application of classical ornament to traditional houses, or a predominant symmetry. A substantial number of "four-square" houses--two-story, double-pile, hipped-roof frame dwellings--exhibit classical details. For instance, the house at 712 South Main Street (#136) has Tuscan columns supporting the full-facade porch and sidelights flanking the entrance. In contrast, the house at 408 Piedmont Street (#315), displays greater classical detail, including a stepped entablature above the full-facade porch which is supported by battered posts and an entrance with transoms and sidelights. The short 800 block of Wyatt Street has several unusual examples of classically-inspired houses, although it appears that some have had classical ornament applied since the 1978 survey.

A highly distinctive version of the Colonial Revival style, deriving much from the classical idiom, is the W. N. Womack House (#288), on Lindsey Street, which seems to owe much to the Dutch Colonial style. Its main block is a large two-story frame section topped by a gambrel roof with a second-story overhang. The gable end has a small Palladian window, the porch is supported by Tuscan columns, and a large tripartite window is topped by an elliptical stained glass transom.

The classical revival idiom was also employed for the 1922 First Presbyterian Church (#126), which features a monumental pedimented portico. In contrast, the Gothic Revival style, in a comparatively modest early 20th century version, reappeared for four churches built within the district between 1910 and 1920, three brick and one frame. The smallest and simplest is St. Thomas Episcopal Church (#279), a rectangular, gable front brick building, while the other three all have towers

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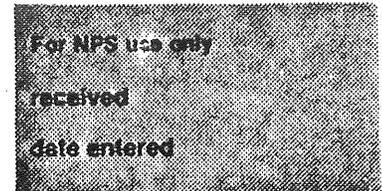
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of unequal height flanking a central gabled facade.

At the same time that the classical revival styles were enjoying popularity in Reidsville and elsewhere, the less formal bungalow became a dominant house form, with the Craftsman style being the prevailing fashion. Some of its elements were grafted onto other forms, particularly the four-square, many examples of which have porches very similar to those frequently found on bungalows. In its various guises, the bungalow was built for professionals, merchants, foreman at local industrial plants, as well as members of the blue-collar community. Two of the finest examples of the bungalow in Reidsville are located on Maple Avenue and were built at about the same time. Constructed in 1917 for attorney and Records Court Judge Ira R. Humphreys, the house at 312 Maple Avenue (#163) has a clipped gable roof, wide shed dormer, a shed-roofed porch supported by tapered wooden posts on brick piers, and wood shingle siding in the gable ends. The slightly later home of Dr. Samuel G. Jett (#151) also has wood shingles in the gable ends; other features include casement windows and stuccoed arches springing from heavy brick piers on the front porch.

Bungalows are found on every residential street in the district, although South Main Street has a relatively small representation. There are one-story hipped-roof and gable-front examples on Lindsey Street and Maple Avenue, and a group of eight in four different variations located in the 300-400 block of South Washington Avenue. The majority of bungalows in the district are clearly derived stylistically from the Craftsman influence popular in the early 20th century; typically, such houses have deep porches supported by tapered posts on brick piers, broadly overhanging roofs with exposed rafter ends and knee braces, windows with novelty upper sash, and Craftsman-style doors. Intact examples include the E. B. Foster House (#330), the shingle-sided dwelling at 310 West Harrison Street (#343), and 304 and 306 South Washington Avenue (#s 205 and 206).

In the central business district, commercial design was dominated in the early 20th century by standard patterns, with the majority of buildings being two or three stories in height, of brick construction, with flat or stepped roofs, plate glass and wood or metal shop fronts on the first floor and segmental- or jack-arched windows on the upper floors. Ornamentation was generally restricted to a variety of brick corbeled devices at the cornice, recessed brick panels, and some inset terra cotta and stone decorative elements. Typical examples include the buildings at 106-108, 110, 101-103, and 107 Gilmer Street (#s 221, 222, 229 and 231). A handsome three-story example is located at 203 Gilmer Street (#234), adjacent to the former Grand Theatre (#235), one of the

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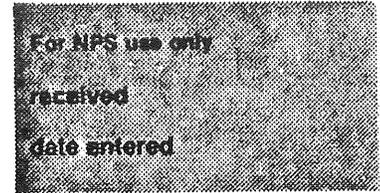
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last motion picture theatres built in downtown Reidsville, which combines elements of the classical revival styles and the Spanish Mission style. The tallest building in the central business district is the Belvedere Hotel (#228), erected in the early 1920s, with allusions to the Neo-Classical Revival style.

In the mid 1930s, a splendid new United States Post Office and Federal Building (#215) was constructed adjacent to the 1926 Neo-Classical Revival Municipal Building (#214). It is the finest example of the Art Deco style in Reidsville, although a number of buildings in the district and elsewhere in the city incorporate stylistic details derived from the style. The Post Office, built of brick and limestone, is a horizontal building with vertical emphasis created by division of the building's elevations with fluted limestone pilasters, with restrained stylized metallic ornament of a patriotic character. Dating from the same period, the building at 220 South Scales Street (# 79) is adorned with terra cotta panels featuring stylized reliefs.

Near the end of the period of significance, a number of distinctive buildings were constructed in the commercial and industrial areas of the district, of widely divergent scales. The small, two-story limestone-faced office building at 211 Gilmer Street (#236) is the only building in the district which is derivative of Art Moderne architecture, exemplified by the curved wall edges at the entrances which are sheltered by semi-circular flat metal canopies. On North East Market Street, the North Carolina National Guard Armory (#5) is a massive brick pile exhibiting the typical suggestions of the medieval fortress.

As brick was the dominant building material for commercial and industrial buildings in the district, so wood was the principal constituent of the built environment in the residential areas, with only five brick houses surviving from the 19th century and only a handful more built in the area during the first four decades after the turn of the 20th century. A substantial number of houses are clad in novelty wood sidings, such as German or drop siding and narrow lap siding. During the middle years of the 20th century, a significant number of houses were covered with asbestos shingle, and in recent years aluminum and vinyl siding have begun to make inroads. Fortunately, much of the original decorative millwork and other ornamental trim has survived the application of these modern siding materials, including abundant eaves brackets, spindled friezes, and embellished window treatments.

The majority of houses in the district derive their design from pattern books available in the 19th and 20th centuries or from the traditions of local carpenter/builders. The quality and originality of

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design varies according to the skill of the craftsman, the affluence of the client, or the purpose for which a building was erected. Architects have not been identified for Italianate houses such as the Colonel A. J. Boyd House (#107), the William Lindsey House (#124), the Robert T. Williams House (#128), or the Walters House (#106), all located on South Main Street and built within an approximate ten-year period (ca. 1868-1878). All four are carefully-executed and handsome examples of the style, with the Boyd House in particular exhibiting many of the hallmark elements of the style. With the slightly earlier Oaks-Motley House (#6) and the somewhat later Reid House (#16, NR), whose local builder is known, these houses are among the most stylistically sophisticated in the town, reflecting the position in the community and the comparative prosperity of their original owners and a relatively unusual familiarity with and access to popular architectural styles of the period. For some ten to fifteen years after these houses were constructed, more modest residences were built in Reidsville which incorporated elements of this style, including round or segmental arch window openings, large eaves brackets, tower-like projections, and other decorative features.

In contrast to the seminal Italianate residences of Reidsville are the more typical traditional and pattern-book houses, including the one-story, side and central facade gable roofed, three-bay houses characteristic of the state throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries; the four-squares with their two-story, double-pile hipped-roofed plan; and the one and one half-story, side-gable roofed bungalows. These three types were the basic housing stock for the more modest homes of tradesmen and lower-level management personnel in the local industries during an approximate forty-year period. Sometimes rental, but often owner-occupied, they tended to change hands frequently, and few have more than the most basic decorative elements to distinguish them from others in the district or in other towns in the state.

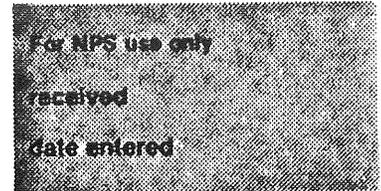
A number of houses within the district have been attributed to architects, including the finest example of the Queen Anne style, the Tallulah A. Richardson House (#125), designed by Oslo Epps of Greensboro; the handsome Neo-Classical Revival residence of Hugh Reid Scott, Melrose (#140), designed by Richard Gambier, also of Greensboro; Winston-Salem architect Willard Northup's Georgian Revival house for R. L. Watt (#132); and the Penn House (#164, listed in the National Register in 1983), a large Colonial Revival designed by Bryant Hurd of Danville, Virginia. All four of these are in styles which had a major impact on the district, with their influence seen in many design elements throughout the area.

As is to be expected, the physical relationships between buildings

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and the character of the landscape varies widely between the commercial/industrial areas of the district and the residential areas. Within the core of the central business district, buildings are attached, sharing common walls, with facades flush with the sidewalk. By the mid 1930s, both sides of South Scales Street in the 100 and 200 blocks were solidly developed, as were the north and south sides of the 100 block of Gilmer Street and the east and west sides of the 200 block of South West Market Street. The rest of the central business district was less densely developed, with the northwest sections of the area in particular still given over to residential construction. In recent years, a number of buildings have been demolished, leaving vacant lots to be converted to parking areas or urban parks. At present, the block bounded by Scales, Morehead, Main and Gilmer streets is fully developed only on Scales and Gilmer streets, with most of the block used for public parking.

The scale and massing of the central business district is relatively uniform with the majority of buildings being one, two, or three stories in height and relatively narrow. Larger blocks were usually subdivided into one or more stores a treatment still in evidence. In height, the downtown is dominated by the Belvedere Hotel (#228), a six-story brick building rising on the northeast corner of South Main and Gilmer streets and the Reidsville Water Tower (#168), which is located to the rear of the commercial buildings facing the 100 block of South Scales Street.

Structural density is less clearly defined in the industrial/commercial area to the east of the central business district, reflecting the changes which have occurred there since it was the locus of Reidsville's early development after the Civil War. Open spaces mark the location of demolished buildings; some are no more than cleared areas rapidly becoming trash collectors, a second group are well maintained with trees and grass, while the majority have been paved or at least leveled for use as parking lots.

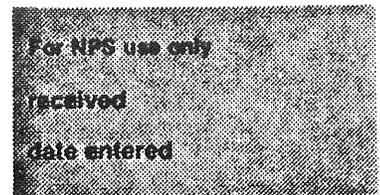
The character of the residential areas illustrates the patterns of development, as neighborhoods whose principal development has occurred since the turn of the 20th century are more urban in appearance with houses set close to the street on narrow, deep lots. This is most evident on Maple Avenue and Irvin Street (excluding the Penn House), Piedmont Street, and South Washington Avenue. On curving streets such as South Main and Lindsey streets and Lawsonville Avenue, where development occurred over a much longer period, lot sizes and setbacks vary. For instance, the houses on the west side of the 700 block of South Main, built--with the exception of the Wray-Rainey-Webster House (#137),

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which is not on its original site--between 1910 and 1940, exhibit the typical urban relationships already described. Across the street is much greater variation, with the Boyd and Walters houses (#s 107 and 106) set far back from the street on lots which are quite large for their setting. To the north are three houses, on narrower lots and closer to the street, but still further back than their neighbors to the west. To the south are three 1920s houses set close to the street on typical narrow lots.

The residential areas are rendered particularly inviting and their historic character emphasized by curvilinear street patterns, the presence of mature deciduous and evergreen trees, well-maintained landscaping around the majority of houses, and the presence of stone and brick retaining walls and Victorian iron fences. Of particular note are the unusual large grounds of the Penn House (#164, NR) on Maple Avenue, with its attractive gazebo and other outbuildings; the Boyd, Walters and Montgomery houses (#s 107, 106 and 361); Melrose (#140) with its stone wall and large stone piers; and the Lindsey House (#164) whose front walk is flanked by large magnolia trees and which has a fine iron fence.

While the majority of outbuildings currently existing in the residential areas of the district are mid 20th century garages and sheds, there are a number of significant auxiliary buildings which remain as vestiges of the great number of such structures --carriage houses, smokehouses, detached kitchens, servants' quarters, privies, etc.--which supported many houses in the district, as can be seen from an examination of early Sanborn maps.

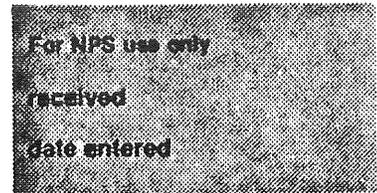
Several examples serve to illustrate the range of outbuildings which once existed. They include a small brick building, probably a smokehouse, behind the William Fillman House (#102); one-story frame servants' quarters associated with the William Lindsey (#124) and Walters (#106) houses; a brick flower pit at the J. O. Sharp House (#203); and a semi-detached brick kitchen to the rear of the Robert Williams House (#128). Several of the garages are more stylistically sophisticated than average, generally linked to the house that they served. The combination garage and servants' quarters behind the Penn House (#164, NR) is a reminder of the earlier house which stood here, while the garages built for the R. T. Burton House (#320) and the house at 408 Piedmont Street (#315) are merely smaller versions of those houses.

Building condition within the district ranges generally from fair to good, with a number of buildings located at the far ends of the scale, although not necessarily correlated with their age. The majority of commercial buildings in the central business district have been

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altered to some degree; most have modern shopfronts, and too many have some sort of modern covering on the upper portions of their facades. In addition, flat metal canopies supported by metal poles were installed in front of many buildings in the area in the 1970s, replacing more traditional retractable canvas awnings.

Fortunately, in recent years, efforts have been undertaken to revitalize the downtown, resulting in the rehabilitation of a number of buildings and the re-occupancy of several which had been vacant or underutilized for several years. A very recent example is the attractive renovation of the building at 133 South Scales Street (#55) for use by a local printing company. Reidsville is now a Main Street town, and a downtown corporation is actively working with merchants and building owners to improve the area's appearance and marketing strategies.

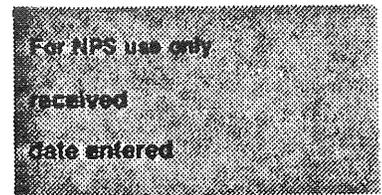
In the residential areas of the district, the principal preservation activities have involved the application of synthetic siding materials to older houses, with a handful undergoing more extensive alterations. Two notable houses, the Reid House (#16, NR) and the Penn House (#164, NR), have been the focus of substantial public-sponsored preservation activities. In recent years, a number of homeowners have begun to experiment with a broader paint palette for exteriors, although white on white still dominates. These efforts are beginning to have a positive visual effect on the historic character of the district.

Approximately 23% of the buildings in the district are classified as non-contributing; although the majority of these are fill buildings erected after the district's period of significance, a number of early buildings have been designated as non-contributing because of alterations made to them over the years. In the case of commercial buildings whose facades have been covered with non-historic materials, the classification could be changed to contributing if these later coverings were removed to reveal the original facades.

It was possible to exclude a number of potentially intrusive buildings from the district by careful drawing of the boundaries; however, a small number were included (16), but they do not greatly detract from the historic character of the district. The most obvious examples are the 1975 Rockingham County Public Library (#213 ), which replaced the old post office on a prime corner in the central business district; and the medical offices in the 600 block of South Main Street (#s99 and 100). Although not out of scale with the contributing buildings in the district, these are intrusions because of inappropriate materials, massing, forms, rooflines, or land use.

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In summary, the Reidsville Historic District is the principal area of the city whose size, degree of integrity and concentration of historic buildings of many types reflect the city's growth and development from 1865 to 1941. By studying these buildings, it is possible to understand the forces which molded the city's history--the people who shaped it, the external events which directed it, and the human needs which embellished it. Although some erosion of the historic fabric has occurred, the area has retained a sense of time and place through its architectural character, its physical attributes--both natural and man-made--and the continuing association with the city's history.

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Reidsville Historic District: Inventory List

Key: Level of Significance

Listed below are the four levels of significance assigned to properties within the Reidsville Historic District. The first two--pivotal and contributing--are considered contributing properties, while the third and fourth--fill and intrusive--are grouped in the non-contributing category. They are defined as follows:

P - Pivotal. Those properties which, because of their historical, architectural and/or cultural characteristics, play a primary, central or "pivotal" role in establishing the qualities for which the district is significant. Many of the pivotal properties would be individually eligible for listing were they not in a district.

C - Contributing. Those properties which, while not pivotal, are supportive of and add to the historical, architectural and/or cultural characteristics for which the district is significant.

F - Fill. Those properties which have neither an especially positive nor an especially negative impact on the general characteristics of the district. They may be similar in form, height and materials to contributing buildings in the district, but cannot be considered contributing because of the date of construction, or they may be properties which meet the age criterion but have been extensively altered so that their integrity is compromised.

I - Intrusive. Those properties which have a definite negative impact on the historical, architectural and/or cultural characteristics for which the district is significant.

Key: Historical sources

An attempt was made to identify individuals or businesses associated with as many properties in the district as possible. However, a number of difficulties were encountered in this effort, principally related to correlating information found in census records, city directories, and Sanborn Maps. While there were street numbers on the Sanborn Maps and in the 1910 U. S. Census, they did not always correspond exactly with those listed in the 1929 City Directory, the earliest one located for Reidsville. Further adding to the confusion was the renumbering carried out in the 1940s. The resulting name assignments are as accurate as was possible without extensive research in deed records. Inventory entries will be accompanied by an indication of the source of

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historical information about the property. Abbreviations of the most frequently used sources are as follows:

CD - city directories for Reidsville; earliest available is for 1929.

USC - United States Census population schedules.

SM - Sanborn Insurance Company Maps, Reidsville series, 1885, 1890, 1896, 1901, 1908, 1914, 1922, 1929.

RCR - records--deeds, birth and death certificates and registers, wills, etc.--maintained by Rockingham County.

SF - files created during the 1978 survey of Reidsville's historic architectural resources, conducted by Laura A. W. Phillips.

RIB - Laura A. W. Phillips, Reidsville, North Carolina: An Inventory of Historic & Architectural Resources, Reidsville: Reidsville Historic Properties Commission with North Carolina Division of Archives and History, 1981.

HB - Charles Dyson Rodenbough, ed., The Heritage of Rockingham County, North Carolina, 1983, Winston-Salem: Rockingham County Historical Society, 1983.

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1. Southern Railway Passenger Depot - 210 N. E. Market St.; ca. 1915; P  
Although not constructed until the second decade of the 20th century, this handsome one-story brick building is the sole surviving structure representing the important role the railroad played in the development of Reidsville from the post Civil War era through the early 20th century. Earlier passenger depots, like the freight stations, have been demolished.

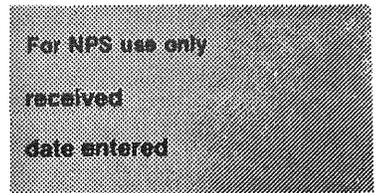
Like many depots of the early 20th century, the Reidsville station is constructed of brick laid up in Flemish bond with glazed headers and topped by a high hipped roof of red tile with flared eaves and broad overhangs supported by large curvilinear wooden brackets. Hip dormers are set in central locations on the long elevations, facing the tracks and N. E. Market St., with a projecting bay below that on the west (track-side) elevation, and a tall corbeled brick chimney pierces the roof in an exterior end location on the north elevation. Less than half of the depot is still in use, serving as a railway office and switching station for freight trains passing through town. For this reason, many of the numerous granite-silled window openings have been covered with plywood, including those on the two-bay end elevations. Windows that are visible have diamond-pane upper sash above single-pane lower sash. The large transom above the double doors at the north end of the west elevation repeats the diamond-pane treatment. Since the 1978 survey, the covered passenger shed along the tracks has been removed.

SF

2. Whitsett and Crafton Block - 115 N. E. Market St.; ca. 1888; C  
One of the most intact early commercial buildings surviving in Reidsville, this two-story, three-shop brick building was already known as the Whitsett and Crafton Block in 1889, when C. J. Matthews operated a grocery store in one of the shops. It was probably built by the widow and sons of James T. Whitsett in partnership with W. M. Crafton. (Dr. A. M. Whitsett and Crafton were also among the owners of the Leader Warehouse, and the Whitsett and Crafton interests had a general store on Scales St. in 1884). Early occupants of the building included the YMCA, the Post Office, Western Union Telegraph Office, a drug store, and a book store. Given its location near many of the town's tobacco factories and warehouses, it seems logical that the building was later the site of several related businesses, including a tobacco jobber and storage for tobacco in various stages of processing. In 1929, Womack Cigar Company and tobacco manufacturer J. H. Butler had offices here. Most of the block is now vacant, although the north store has recently been used by the Trinity Holy Tabernacle.  
Notable for its handsome brickwork, the building has a paneled cornice with large rectangular corbels and diamond-shaped openwork centered in each section. Three (probably two over two) windows in segmental arch

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openings with stone sills light the second floor of each store on the facade. Additional windows are located on the exposed north and south elevations and across the rear. Many of these windows have been boarded up. The north section has been stuccoed, and a rear two-story porch has been enclosed and also stuccoed. Photographs taken during the 1978 indicate that the shopfronts were relatively intact at that time, with plate glass display windows flanking central double doors below a bracketed metal cornice; only the transoms had been covered up. Doorways to second floor spaces were located to the right of the north and center shopfronts. Since that time, the display windows and entrances in the center and south shopfronts have been covered with plywood.

SM, SF, CD, HB

3. Office Building - 109 N. E. Market St.; ca. 1975; I  
One-story brick building with five-bay facade consisting of two narrow windows on each side of glazed entrance. Mock mansard roof. Houses offices of Bush Bros. Platting whose principal buildings are located to the south and rear.

4. Bush Bros. Platting - 105 N. E. Market St.; ca. 1946; F  
Built on the former site of the Oaks-Motley House (which was moved to a location at the center of this block), this one-story brick building has a flat roof and facade parapet and a three-bay facade. The left (north) bay contains a garage door, while the remaining two bays were large windows flanking a narrow entrance; the windows have been bricked up.

5. N. C. National Guard Armory - 101 N. E. Market St.; ca. 1938; C  
Typical of late 1930s National Guard Armory design, this two-story brick building was clearly derived from the medieval fortress. The massive pile features a five-bay facade, with the second and fourth bays recessed and topped by mock battlements. Each of the four bays flanking the slightly taller and wider central bay has three vertical recesses with ribbon windows, resembling the slit windows of fortresses. The central bay has a recessed center panel with a small entrance on the first floor, flanked by recessed ribbon windows. Above the center panel are inset stone plaques--two squares flanking one rectangle--containing identifying insignia. A large one-story block extends to the rear. Local tradition holds that the site was the location of the Robert Harris House; Harris was a prominent local merchant and tobacco manufacturer in the 19th century.

CD, SF

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6. Oaks-Motley House - Center of block bounded by N. E. Market, Motley, N. Harris and E. Morehead sts.; ca. 1866; P

One of the earliest and most important houses surviving in Reidsville, this two-story frame Italianate residence may have been built in the mid 1860s for Mortimer Oaks, a founder and first mayor of Reidsville. Oaks, an official of the Piedmont Railroad which laid tracks through Reidsville in 1863, came to the small community after the Civil War and built the town's first hotel. He was involved in many enterprises begun in the years prior to the town's 1873 incorporation, including a general store, a tobacco factory, and a tobacco leaf warehouse. In the mid 1870s, the house was acquired by A. H. Motley (1834-1918), who had recently moved to Reidsville and opened a tobacco factory, which, by 1889, was said to be the "largest plug tobacco works in the state." Motley's five-story brick factory was located a short distance to the north, near the northeast corner of Motley and N. E. Market Sts. The house passed out of the Motley family early in the 20th century, being acquired by its present owner in 1946, when it was moved to its current location and turned to face in the opposite direction.

The main block of the house is a two-story, single-pile frame building topped by a standing seam tin hipped roof with interior end brick chimneys. The three-bay facade is spanned by a one-story, hip-roofed porch with bracketed lattice supports and balustrade. The central entrance bay consists of an altered doorway flanked by three-light sidelights with paneled aprons and topped by an eight-light transom, all set in a shouldered architrave surround. This surround treatment is repeated at the large six over six windows on the facade and rear elevation. Six over six and two over two windows on the side elevations and the rear wing are set in simple post and lintel surrounds. Other embellishments include paired pendant eaves brackets and paneled corner boards. Eaves brackets also appear on the one-story, hip-roofed rear ell, which has a standing seam tin roof and corbeled brick interior chimney. A shed porch across the rear of the main block is partially enclosed, and a small shed addition has been erected on the south elevation of the ell. The foundation was probably rebuilt when the house was moved; it is covered with stucco. All outbuildings associated with the house have been demolished.

SF

7. W. A. Fretwell Commission House - 101 S. E. Market St.; ca. 1885; C  
This handsome two-story brick commercial building was occupied in 1888 by W. A. Fretwell who ran a wholesale commission business, dealing chiefly in heavy staple groceries such as meat, meal, flour, lard and other general supplies purchased in car load lots. It was previously occupied by T. L. Rawley & Co., handlers of general merchandise, provisions and fertilizers. Although the building has undergone a number of

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modifications, much of its original character remains discernable, especially on the decorative three-bay facade. The corbeled cornice is embellished with tiny triangles and dentils, as well as large pendants. Below the cornice is a row of eight arched recesses, which set off the three large segmental-arched window openings topped by brick label moulds with dentils. The windows have been bricked up, leaving only a smaller opening in the central space, filled with paired awning sash. The first floor openings, also filled in, are broader, with the label moulds being continuous. The side elevations taper to the east, creating a trapezoidal-shape. The majority of the segmental-arch openings on the side elevations have been bricked up. The building is now vacant.  
SF, SM, CD

8. Warehouse - 121 S. E. Market St.; ca. 1920; C

Built after a 1917 fire destroyed the Old North State Tobacco Factory, which had stood on the site since the early 1890s, this one-story brick warehouse was used for tobacco storage for many years. In 1929, an office in the building was occupied by Robert Hairston, a tobacco leaf dealer. The warehouse presents a stepped facade to Market St., now virtually blank, as the majority of window and door openings have been bricked up. One segmental arched opening survives, with a garage-type door, in the southernmost bay.

SM, CD

9. (former) Export Leaf Tobacco Prizery and Warehouse - 125-127 S. E. Market St; ca. 1920; C

Now a storage facility of the Husky Manufacturing Co., this one-story brick building was erected following the 1917 fire which destroyed the Old North State Tobacco Factory, owned by R. P. Richardson, Jr. Features of the building include a stepped parapet facade, stepped side elevations, and large segmentally-arched window and door openings, most of which have been bricked up.

SM, CD

10. Commercial Building - 129 S. E. Market St.; ca. 1920; F

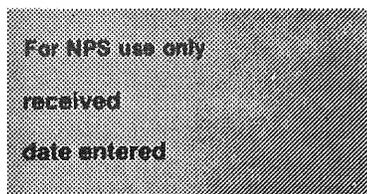
The 1929 Sanborn Maps and City Directory indicate that a two-story brick building on this site was the location of Manhattan Cleaners and Dyers, a black-owned business. The one-story, two-bay brick building now standing may be a remnant of the earlier building. The facade is topped by a stepped parapet and has a large modern window and replacement door.

SM, CD

11. Commercial Building - 131-133 S. E. Market St.; ca. 1940; F

Two-story brick commercial building on the site of the L. I. Gardner

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coal company. Brick panels outlined by raised headers embellishes the three-bay stepped-parapet facade. The first floor has two shopfronts with entrances to the left (north) of large plate glass windows and a double-door entrance to the second floor, which is lighted by three eight over eight windows on the facade, four on the south elevation, and five on the north.

SM

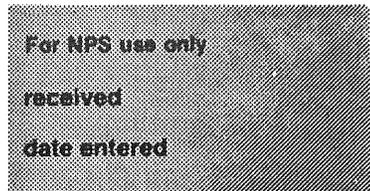
12. Reidsville Grocery Company - 205 S. E. Market St.; ca. 1910; P  
This handsome and remarkably intact three-story brick commercial building is significant as the long-time home of the Reidsville Grocery Company, said to be one of the oldest wholesale grocery businesses in the state. Although a three and one-half story building appears at this site on the 1885 Sanborn Map, the current building likely dates from about 1910. Apparently organized in the mid 1890s and operated for approximately ten years by W. B. and J. F. Wray, the Reidsville Grocery Company was first incorporated in 1906 by R. W. Morphis, J. Numa Mitchell and John R. Newell. Dissolved in 1917, the firm reorganized and was incorporated in 1919 with a capital stock of \$100,000 and the following stockholders: George L. Irvin, J. B. Balsley, J. E. Meador, P. W. Glidewell, F. J. McDonald, N. C. Thompson and J. S. Wells. The business is still owned and operated today by the Balsley family.

The large building has a five-bay parapet facade with a paneled and corbeled cornice with corbel pendants at each end and between the bays. Each bay contains two openings on each level--segmentally-arched windows on the second and third floors and on the first floor larger segmentally-arched loading docks paired with windows. The stepped side elevations and the rear elevation also have a variety of arched window and door openings; two loading bays on the south elevation are sheltered by a shed canopy. Since the business moved its operations to an adjacent metal building in the late 1970s, the two over two windows have been covered with plywood to protect them, and most doors have been sealed.  
SF, SM, RCR

13. (former) Johnston, Hall & Co. Tobacco Factory - 207 S. E. Market St.; ca. 1884; C

The 1885 Sanborn Map shows a five-story brick building at this site, housing the various activities of the Johnston, Hall & Co. Tobacco Factory. Five years later, the firm was operating as Johnston Bros. In the early 20th century, the building was used as the G. D. Williams tobacco leaf house and prizery. By 1929, Williams still maintained an office in the building, but the principal occupant was the leaf department of Liggett & Meyers Tobacco Co. Reduced to two stories, the building has most recently been part of the Reidsville Grocery Company complex.

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The four bay by four bay building has segmentally-arched window and door openings, now covered by plywood, and a stepped parapet facade, which has been brick veneered. The entire building has been painted since 1978, obscuring some of its details. The area to the south of the building is vacant.

SM, SF, CD

14. Commercial Building - 301-303 S. E. Market St.; ca. 1975; F  
One-story, five-bay, flat-roofed brick commercial building. Three large plate glass display windows alternate with entrances on the facade, which open onto a narrow paved parking lot.

15. Deese Taxi Service - 305 S. E. Market St.; ca. 1950; F  
One-story, three-bay, flat-roofed brick commercial building housing a taxi company with gasoline pumps in front. Six over six windows flank the central entrance.

16. David Settle Reid House (NR) - 321 S. E. Market St.; 1881; P  
According to newspaper accounts, Thomas S. Reid contracted with J. M. Walker & Co. in 1881 to build a "large and elegant" residence for Reid. The resulting elegant Italianate house was the last--and only surviving--home of Reid's father, Governor David Settle Reid (1813-1891), who moved in with his son following a severe stroke in 1881, remaining there until his death. D. S. Reid was the son of Reuben Reid, for whom Reidsville was named, and was the tiny community's first postmaster. His illustrious political career included, in addition to a term as governor (1851-1854), service as a State Senator, U. S. Congressman, U. S. Senator, and at various conventions and conferences leading up to the Civil War and following it.

Standing far back from the street on a large lot with numerous large trees and some restored original landscaping, the remarkably intact, two-story frame house exhibits a T-shaped plan, with the broad base pointing north and the cross gable-roofed bar stretching east to west. This configuration creates two principal facades, with the most ornate being that facing S. E. Market St.; a less elaborate facade has frontage on Lawsonville Ave. Embellishments on the Market St. facade include elaborate hoods above the six over six windows; a one-story, semi-octagonal bay with paneled apron, a full architrave, and four over four windows; and a one-story porch supported by paneled columns with a scroll-sawn balustrade and a projecting pedimented pavillion at the entrance, which has double-leaf doors below a transom. The three-bay Lawsonville Ave. facade has a central gable with returns and a single-bay hip-roofed porch, with paneled columns, sheltering the entrance which also has a double-leaf door topped by a transom. Additional ornament found on both elevations includes curvilinear eaves brackets,

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louvered lunettes in the gable ends, molded window and door surrounds, and paneled cornerboards. A one-story ell extends to the east of the Lawsonville Ave. elevation, and shed-roofed additions occur on the rear, in the angle of the T. The house is being carefully restored for use as a museum and offices for local non-profit organizations.(1)

SF, SM

17. House - 401 S. E. Market St.; ca. 1915; C

This one-story frame bungalow is topped by a side gable roof of standing seam tin with rafter ends exposed under the front extension over the porch, which is supported by turned posts with lacy sawn brackets. A gable dormer with louvered rectangular vent and exposed rafter ends is centered above the three-bay facade. A tall brick chimney rises through the roof ridge behind the dormer, and a shed addition stretches across the rear. The front yard is spanned by a low brick retaining wall. South of the house is a large cleared area, the site of at least six frame houses which have been demolished.

SM

18. (former) H. K. Reid Tobacco Leaf House - 156 N. W. Market St. (north building); ca. 1880; P

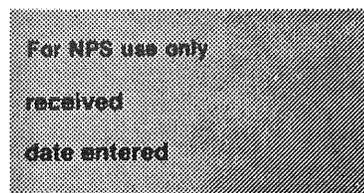
A son of Reidsville founder Reuben Reid and brother of governor David Settle Reid, Hugh K. Reid (1817-1897) was a prominent merchant and businessman in the early history of Reidsville. In association with William Lindsey, he operated an early mercantile store, as well as this tobacco leaf house; he was on the first board of directors of Citizens Bank and built numerous commercial buildings and tenement houses necessary for the growing town. He also gave the lot on the corner of S. Main and Piedmont sts. on which the First Baptist Church was built. Reid's house on S. Main St. no longer survives.

An exact construction date for this building has not been determined, but it does appear on the 1885 Sanborn map. Prior to Reid's death in 1897, the building had been sold and converted for use by the Acme Steam Paper Box Factory and Printing House, an enterprise established in 1887 by Walter J. Irvin. By 1908, it was again being used in the local tobacco industry, when it was the J. H. Burton Tobacco Leaf House, a use to which S. C. Penn and Son was putting it in 1914. Four years later, George Collie, Tom Burton and Levy Moore purchased the building and opened Crescent Milling Company, a corn and flour mill. George Collie eventually bought out his partners, operating the mill until 1943. Kemp L. Smith purchased the building and the company in 1946, and his sons still operate it today.

The four and one-half story solid masonry building was constructed of common bond brick, with five rows of stretchers for each row of headers. Standing seam tin covers the front gable roof, and tall stepped parapets

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rise on the east (main facade) and west elevations, which are two bays wide in contrast with the five bays of the north and south side elevations. Six over six windows are set in segmental arch openings; the arches on the side elevations are made up of two rows of headers, while those on the facade consist of four rows of headers with the top two projecting to form arched hood molds. The star-shaped ends of metal tie rods appear at intervals on each elevation. Three cylindrical metal grain silos are attached to the rear of the building, and a sign painted on the facade has the following inscription: "Crescent Milling Co. Kemp L. Smith--Prop.--Feed and Meal," with feed sacks flanking the lettering. Pents with metal roofing material extend over the loading dock on the facade's first floor.

SF, SM, HB

19. (former) Wm. Lindsey and Co. Tobacco Factory - 156 N. W. Market St. (south building); ca. 1881; P

It is said that William Lindsey (1829-1889), a native of Pittsylvania County, Virginia, opened Rockingham County's a tobacco factory about 1856 in a frame building located at the corner of S. Scales and Settle sts., where he manufactured "Lindsey's Level Best," a plug tobacco. Lindsey was one of the leading citizens of Reidsville from that time until his death in 1889, being appointed in 1873 as one of the newly-incorporated town's first five commissioners; his house still stands in the 300 block of S. Main St. (#124)

Built in the early 1880s, this handsome three and one-half story brick industrial building with the adjacent H. K. Reid Tobacco Leaf House comprise one of the most significant groups of buildings in the district. The building remained an integral part of the town's tobacco industry until the late 1920s when it was acquired for use by the Reidsville Bag Company. Prior to that time, it was used as a leaf house by W. M. Womack and later by Robert Hairston and as a prizery by the Export Leaf Tobacco Company. In 1951, it was acquired by Crescent Milling Company, and, the following year, connected to the Reid leaf house (which had been taken over by Crescent in 1918) by the construction of a two-story brick building.

Built of brick laid in one to five common bond, the large building exhibits a six-bay facade and five-bay north and south stepped-roof, side elevations. Segmental arch window openings contain six over six sash; those on the facade are topped by brick label moulds with drip-stones. The parapet cornice is embellished with rows of corbeled dentils. Wooden doors on the first floor of the facade open to a loading dock sheltered by a pent roof of standing seam tin. A variety of pipes for conveying grains and feeds emerge from the windows, and faded signs painted on the front wall are still visible. A railroad spur, no longer

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in use, extends in front of the buildings, and there is an overgrown vacant lot to the south.

SF, SM, HB

20. Commercial Building - 112-118 N. W. Market St.; ca. 1895; C  
Although commercial buildings appear to have stood on this site by the early 1880s, this two-story brick building apparently was built between 1890 and 1896 and remodeled early in the 20th century when its facade was brick-veneered. The 1896 Sanborn map indicates that a general store occupied the entire building at that time; early in the 20th century it was divided into two stores, with an exterior staircase on the north side elevation. In 1914, it was occupied by black businesses--a barber shop and a grocery store--with a black lodge hall on the second floor, uses which continued through much of the 20th century. The facade's second floor has four one over one windows in flat openings; below the simple cornice are a pair of diamond shapes in pierce work. Unadorned shop fronts and entrances mark the first floor which now has three shops, as the north half of the building has been further divided.  
SM, CD

21. Reid Block - 102-108 N. W. Market St.; ca. 1880, ca. 1895; C  
Although virtually identical in second floor ornamentation and details, the north two bays of this two-story, six-bay, brick commercial building are apparently a separated building erected between 1890 and 1896. The south two bays were constructed prior to 1885, with an exterior staircase on the north elevation. The later section remains remarkably intact, revealing how the block must have looked around the turn of the 20th century. Although most of the second floor windows have been boarded up, those that remain are two over two sash; all are set in segmental arch openings with hood moulds. Above each window is a rectangular attic grill; the cornice features a row of triangular corbels interspersed with inverted bell-like corbels. The north two bays retain the original cast iron shop fronts with projecting dentiled cornice and decorative pilasters; this treatment continues on the first floor of the south section under the northernmost window. The area below has been partially bricked up, leaving an entrance to the upper floor. The remaining two shop fronts have been altered, with the metal front removed, replaced by plate glass windows with brick aprons. The exposed south elevation has four second floor segmental-arch window openings (now boarded up) and a boarded-up entrance on the first floor. One of these buildings is said to have been the location of the Lindsey-Reid mercantile store, although it is not clear which one. The 1885 Sanborn map shows dry goods and grocery stores in the south building, while in 1890 it was occupied by a general store and a men's clothing and furnishings store. Later occupants included a hardware store,

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Southern Express Company, a printing company (probably the home of one of the local newspapers), and a candy store. The Reidsville Review and its printing works occupied the corner section of the building for at least ten years in the early 20th century, until the owners built a new facility one block to the west on N. Scales St. The north section was first occupied by a barber shop and a grocery store; a long-time occupant was the postal telegraph office.

SM, SF, CD

22. (former) Reidsville Fire Department Building - 102-110 S. W. Market St.; ca. 1910; C

First appearing on the 1914 Sanborn map as the location of the city's Fire Department, this two-story brick building was converted for use by commercial establishments in 1941 when a new home for the Fire Department was built nearby on W. Morehead St. in 1941. When used by the Fire Department, the building's principal elevation was that facing W. Morehead St., which has a paneled, corbeled cornice, second floor windows with stone sills and lintels, and large first floor garage-door openings for the fire engines. The latter have been bricked in. The five shop fronts on the stepped east elevation are nearly continuous, with plate glass or multi-pane windows flanking entrances; transoms top each window and door, although air conditioners have been fitted above some doors. Second floor windows have been boarded up.

SM, SF

23. Commercial Building - 112 S. W. Market St.; ca. 1925; C

This one and one-half story brick building dating from the mid 1920s was originally the location of the Reidsville Exide Battery Company. Its garage-door openings survive, although the northern one has a multi-pane window; they flank the glazed center door. The area above is unembellished brick.

SM, CD

24. Commercial Building - 114-118 S. W. Market St.; ca. 1925; C

This one-story, three-shop brick commercial building has long been occupied by black businesses, although two of the three shops are now vacant. Shop fronts consist of plate glass and metal display windows flanking the entrance, with smooth brick facade above. South of the block is a paved parking lot, where several brick commercial buildings formerly stood.

SF, SM, CD

25. Commercial Building - 206-210 S. W. Market St.; ca. 1925; C

This two-story brick commercial building, the 1929 home of the Reidsville Battery Company, has been divided into three store spaces, two of

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which are apparently vacant. The northernmost is now occupied by Joe's Cafe. Second floor windows are triple sash in flat openings, and shopfronts consist of one plate glass window to north or south of the entrance. The south shopfront has been altered.

SM, CD

26. Laster Building - 212 S. W. Market St.; ca. 1923; C

A tiny plaque below the cornice identifies this two-story brick commercial building as the Laster Building and its construction date as 1923. Below the plaque is a horizontal recessed panel above five jack-arch windows with stone sills. Two narrower recessed panels divide the upper portion of the facade from the first floor shop fronts, which have plate glass windows flanking the two central transomed entrances. Window openings survive on the exposed north elevation, which has a stepped roofline.

SF

27. Commercial Building - 218 S. W. Market St.; ca. 1910; C

The 1914 Sanborn map indicates that this two-story brick commercial building was the location of a Sales Stable; by 1929 it had been converted for retail use, being the site of Simon Roman's dry goods store. The large segmental-arched opening on the first floor provides evidence of the building's original use. Flanking this opening, now filled with a garage door, are a narrow entrance to the south and a shopfront to the north, with plate glass display windows on either side of the main entrance. Second floor, segmental arch windows have been reopened since 1978, and fitted with fixed sash. A corbeled and paneled cornice tops the facade with pendant stops at each end. The side elevations are stepped, descending to a one-story, rear section. A recessed horizontal panel marks the floor divisions on the facade, whose openings are now sheltered by rounded awnings. Recent renovations have been carried out by the current occupant, Lift-Health Engineered Products, Inc.

SM, CD, SF

28. Commercial Building - 220-226 S. W. Market St.; ca. 1925; C

This one-story, four-shop commercial building is a relatively intact example of 1920s commercial construction. The facade is sheathed with tapestry brick and has a corbeled cornice and pilasters between at each end and separating the shopfronts. The middle two shopfronts (222 and 224) are the most intact, with plate glass display windows angling to a recessed entrance and multi-pane transoms above. The entrance to the south shop (226) has been moved, the display window boarded up and the transom covered with a sign, while a second entrance has been opened in the north shop (220), with both entrances flush with the display windows. The 1929 occupants of the block were A. P. Sands Furniture Compa-

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ny (220-222), Reidsville Recreation Club (224), and Carolina Mercantile dry goods store (226).

SM, CD

29. (former) Garage - 228 S. W. Market St.; ca. 1925; C

Although the large openings have been closed up, their configuration is still visible, making apparent the original use of this one-story brick building as an automobile garage. Above the openings are bands of patterned brickwork above and below recessed panels topped by corbeling.

SM

30. Commercial Building - 230 S. W. Market St.; ca. 1910; F

This one-story brick commercial building was built as a separate tobacco warehouse but later incorporated as part of the Pinnix Warehouse, whose principal elevation was on S. Scales St. Now painted white, the building features a simple facade with six over six sash windows flanking the central entrance.

SM

31. (former) Pettigrew Clothing and Dry Goods Store - 238 S. W. Market St.; ca. 1910; C

Apparently built between 1908 and 1914 as the Pettigrew Clothing and Dry Goods Store, this two-story, two-shop brick corner commercial building is typical of the period, with a corbeled cornice on the Market St. elevation, squint quoins at the edges of the flattened southeast corner, and segmental-arch window openings on the second floor. Since 1978, all but the window in the corner have been boarded up; the surviving one shows the original two over two sash. A bracketed metal cornice projects above the corner entrance and the south shopfront on the Market St. elevation. A second shopfront has plate glass windows and a flush entrance leading to the second store. The south (Settle St.) elevation has a stepped roofline, four windows on the second floor, and a wider segmental arch opening on the first floor. In 1929, the north store was occupied by G. W. Apple, general merchandise, while the south shop was the location of the Sands Mercantile Company; the former remained in this location for a number of years, while the latter was replaced in the 1930s by James Robinson's agricultural implements store.

SM, CD, RIB

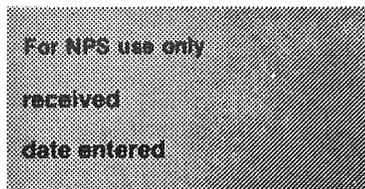
32. Commercial Building - 209 S. W. Market St.; ca. 1940; F

Now the location of Aldridge T. V. and Appliance Company, this two-story brick commercial building replaced several smaller, one-story buildings. The current building is sheathed in brick veneer, with small, horizon-

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tal-pane casement windows on the second floor and a large expanse of plate glass on the first floor of the facade.

SM

33. Inman's General Merchandise - 217 S. W. Market St.; ca. 1900; C  
From the 1920s into the 1980s, this two-story brick commercial building was the location of businesses operated by the William H. Inman family, a fact emphasized by the faded sign painted on the facade--"Inman's General Merchandise." Four one over one sash windows in segmental arch openings light the second floor, while a variety of entrances and display windows open on the first floor, shaded by metal awnings.

SM, CD

34. James Robinson Building - 223 S. W. Market St.; ca. 1900; C  
Apparently built around the turn of the 20th century, this three-story brick building (one to five common bond) housed a bottling works for at least ten years, but for many years was owned by James Robinson, who sold fertilizers and farm implements. The facade is relatively plain, featuring a row of small brick dentils at the cornice and three asymmetrically-placed, segmental-arch window openings on both the second and third floors. Each window contains five horizontal awning sash. The first floor has been altered, leaving segmental-arched window and door openings in the left (north) bay; an altered central opening contains double doors, and the south section has three large plate glass windows with aluminum strip dividers. Still visible are the early signs painted on the walls--the Coca-Cola emblem on the facade and north elevation, and much more elaborate work on the rear, where "Cream of Kentucky" and "H. E. Link Distributor" remain very legible. These signs may date from the bottling works period, as Link operated a saloon nearby in the early 20th century.

SM, CD, SF, HB

35. Commercial Building - 227 S. W. Market St.; ca. 1920; C  
Now the location of Apple Hardware Company, this two-story brick building was constructed for use as an auto repair and plumbing shop. In 1929, it was occupied by the W. S. Soyars garage. Constructed of brick laid in one to five common bond, the building features a narrow corbeled cornice and four second-floor two over two windows set under segmental arches composed of three rows of headers. This pattern is repeated above two windows, and single and double entrances on the first floor, which also has a single plate glass window in an altered segmental-arch former door opening.

SF, SM, CD

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36. Commercial Building - 229 S. W. Market St.; ca. 1930; C  
In the 1920s, a one-story building at this location was apparently the site of the W. P. Ware & Son grocery store. The current two-story brick commercial building probably dates from the following five years. Much of its facade remains intact, with an original shop front surviving in the right (south) bay of the two-bay facade. This shopfront consists of plate glass display windows flanking a transomed double-door entrance topped by a metal cornice and a tripartite transom. The left (north) bay contains a similar configuration without an entrance--the central section is a third plate glass window. Four second floor windows are six over three sash in flat openings. Decorative bands of basket-weave brickwork outline the facade and delineate the floor and bay divisions.  
SM, CD

37. R. M. Gillie Building - 231 S. W. Market St.; ca. 1925; C  
Probably built in the mid 1920s, this three-story brick building was the site for many years of R. M. Gillie's feed and grocery stores. The letters "R. M. Gil" survive in the recessed panel above the intact shopfront, which has large plate glass windows on either side of double doors topped by a three-light transom, with a projecting metal cornice below three single-pane transoms. The second and third floors of the three-bay facade are marked by triple-sash windows and bands of diaper-pattern brickwork at the edges of the second floor. A narrow corbeled cornice completes the facade.  
SM, CD, SF

38. Commercial Building - 241-243 S. W. Market St.; ca. 1915; C  
This two-story brick building is now used by the adjacent Amos Welding and Machine Shop; typical of early 20th century buildings, it features one to five common bond brickwork, two over two second floor windows in segmental arch openings, a corbeled cornice and a stepped side elevation. The facade's first floor contains two service bay entrances.  
SM, CD, SF

39. (former) Service Station - 245-247 S. W. Market St.; ca. 1920; C  
These two buildings were the site in 1929 of the Herbin Service Station, with the one-story trapezoidal building at number 245 being used for washing cars, while the triangular building at 247 was the office. The former is a simple structure with a wide service bay; the latter has a stepped parapet facade with an awning sheltering the shopfront, which consists of tripartite windows flanking the entrance. Now the premises of Amos Welding and Machine Shop, the buildings occupy a corner location.  
SM, CD

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40. (former) J. H. Walker & Company Flour Mill, Planing Mill & Tobacco Box Factory - 301-305 S. W. Market St; 1887-1888; P  
Built in 1887-1888 after an earlier frame building was destroyed by fire, this two and one-half story brick building was the site of the company formed some years previously by J. H. Walker and S. W. Hubbard. The multi-purpose enterprise was a saw and planing mill and lumber yard, a corn and wheat mill, and a manufacturer of boxes used by most of the local tobacco factories. In 1913, the concern was acquired by W. B. Wray, who operated it, principally as a flour and grist mill, for ten years under the name W. B. & J. F. Wray. Wray and his son R. G. Wray reorganized the company in 1923 as the Reidsville Flour Mill and Lumber Yard. Upon W. B. Wray's retirement, R. H. Wray joined his brother in the business. Most recently, the building has been occupied by H. T. Pryor, Building Contractor, and Farmers Supply and Feed Co., Inc. The main block has five bays on the Settle St. and rear elevations and eleven bays on the side (east and west) elevations. Six over six windows in segmental arch openings fill all of the bays on the second floor of these two elevations and the five-bay rear elevation. However, many of the openings on the first floor and on the S. W. Market St. (west) elevation have been altered or bricked in. Topped by a massive gable roof of standing seam tin, the building features tall stepped parapets at each end, with corbeled and sawtooth cornices on the Settle St. parapet. A stepped firewall rises through the roof about two-fifths of the distance from Settle St., and three small gable dormers open on the roof on the east elevation. The principal entrances are now located on the first floor of the west elevation, and small brick additions have been constructed on the east and south elevations.

SF, RIB, SM

41. (former) Honduras Manufacturing Company - 107 Williams St.; ca. 1900; C

Since the late 1940s the home of Big Apple Farm Supply, an enterprise begun by G. W. Apple, Sr., and his sons, this large two-story brick industrial building was constructed around the turn of the century for the Honduras Manufacturing Company, which made cotton pads for shirt collars. By 1908, it had become the P. D. Watt tobacco leaf house and prizery; following the 1917 fire which destroyed the Market St. home of the Old North State tobacco factory, R. P. Richardson, Jr., moved his operation to this building.

The main block of the building is five bays by eleven bays with boarded up segmental arch openings in each bay, topped by a monitor roof with intact clerestory. The facade has a stepped parapet with corbeled string course. A pent roof shelters the main entrance, while a wide canopy covers the loading docks on the west elevation. Extending across the rear (south) elevation and beyond the west elevation is a one-story

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wing, also with segmental arch openings. A tall brick smokestack rises in the angle created by the main block and wing; the factory's power source was located in a small building there. To the west of the building is a fenced storage yard.

SM, SF

42. (former) Reidsville Water & Light Power Station - 129 N. Scales St.; ca. 1910; C

Now used by City Garage, this one and one-half story early 20th century brick light industrial building is topped by a gable roof with high stepped parapets on both the east and west elevations. A later 20th century one-story brick building adjoins it on the north. The main building has four bays on the main (west elevation) with segmental-arched window and door openings on both levels, which are repeated on both levels of the five bays on the south side elevation.

SF

43. Rockingham County Council on Aging Building - 119 N. Scales St.; ca. 1960; F

One and one-half story brick building in post-World War II Georgian Revival style topped by side-gable roof with parapet gable ends and interior end mock chimneys. Five bay facade has slightly projecting central entrance bay and three hip dormers. The large rear portion of this building is on the site of the original Reidsville City Hall and Market.

SM

44. Wagoner & Wagoner Real Estate - 133 N. Scales St.; ca. 1960; F  
One-story brick commercial building with three-bay parapet facade. Large windows flanking recessed entrance have been boarded up.

45. (former) Texaco Service Station - northeast corner Morehead and Scales sts.; ca. 1935; C

This tiny brick building is typical of service stations built for the Texaco Oil Company during the 1930s. It exhibits a cross plan topped by intersecting gables covered with ceramic tile. The main section is taller and wider than the wings; it has two narrow windows on either side of the entrance with a round-arched window centered in the gable end. Single windows in the recessed wings complete the elevation which is set at an angle on the corner lot, facing the Rockingham County Confederate Monument. The building is no longer occupied.

RIB

46. (former) Citizens Bank Building - 101 S. Scales St.; 1888; P  
Organized in 1885, the Citizens Bank moved to its new quarters at the

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southeast corner of Morehead and Scales St. in late 1888; contractor for the two-story brick building was "Nott" Longest. The bank's directors were among the leaders of the community--F. R. Penn, Robert Harris, William Lindsey, and H. K. Reid; Hugh Reid Scott was its first president, R. L. Watt, its cashier, and Scott Fillman, its teller. Scott purchased the building at auction in 1901, but Citizens Bank continued to operate at this location until about 1910 when it moved to a building at the southwest corner of S. Scales and Gilmer sts., now demolished. Upper floors continued to be leased to professionals, and the building became known as the Scott Building. For a number of years, the principal tenants were the Rockingham Building and Loan Association and the Reidsville Insurance and Realty Co.

Although windows, entrances, and shop fronts have been altered on the first floor and original iron balconies removed, the second floor remains virtually intact, retaining its handsome decorative brick work. With three exceptions, two over two windows are set in shallow segmental arch openings with heavy brick label moldings. The principal exception is a two over two round-arch window above the entrance in the flattened northwest corner of the building; it is topped by narrower label molding. The easternmost two windows on the W. Morehead St. elevation are smaller ones set in flat openings. Above each of the original windows on the S. Scales St. elevation is diamond-shaped piercework. The cornice on both elevations has multiple bands of corbelling with different types of stops--large triangles (on S. Scales St.), dentils, and smaller triangles. The edges of the flattened corner have squint quoins.

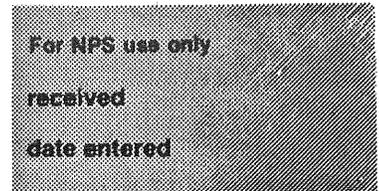
RCR, SM, CD, SF

47. Commercial Building - 105 S. Scales St.; ca. 1890; C  
Probably constructed shortly after the Citizens Bank Building which adjoins it to the north, this two-story brick commercial building is part of a larger block of four stores, the middle two of which have been covered with modern materials. Decorative brickwork includes rows of large and small corbeled diamond shapes. Two over two windows are set in segmental arch openings. Two first floor shopfronts have been altered, and a flat metal canopy shelters the south one. Also acquired by Hugh Reid Scott, the building has housed a variety of occupants, including dry goods and jewelry stores, the post office, the Singer Sewing Machine Co., W. S. Windsor's credit clothing store, and, most recently, the Beltone Hearing Center and a variety store. A staircase which originally rose between this and the Citizens Bank was removed in 1929.  
SM, CD, SF

48. Commercial Building - 107-109 S. Scales St.; ca. 1890; F  
Consisting of the middle two sections of a late 19th century four-store

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commercial block, this two-story building has undergone a number of 20th century alterations. Smooth-surfaced metal panels now cover the facade's second floor, the shopfronts have been modernized and are sheltered by a flat metal canopy. Now the location of the Ed. A. Gunn Store (office equipment and supplies), the building frequently housed dry goods, grocery, millinery and general merchandise stores.  
SM, CD

49. Commercial Building - 111 S. Scales St.; ca. 1890; C  
Although the first floor of this two-story building's three-bay facade has been completely altered, the second floor retains much of its original detailing, which reveals it as part of a larger late 19th century four-store commercial block. A retractable awning shelters the shopfront, which has a half-glazed door to the north (left) of a large three-part horizontal window with diagonal and vertical wood panels surrounding it. Glass blocks now fill the second floor segmental-arch window openings. At the cornice, a recessed brick panel is topped with large triangular corbel stops, a device repeated on a smaller scale below the panel. The 1890 Sanborn Map shows a Harness and Saddlery shop at this location, a use which continued into the first decade of the 20th century. Later occupants have included a candy and fruit store, the Sanitary Cafe, and, more recently, a dance school.  
SM, CD

50. (former) New York Racket Store - 113-117 S. Scales St.; ca. 1885; ca. 1950; F  
The 1896 Sanborn Map depicts a four-story commercial building at this location, occupied by the New York Racket Store, which dealt in dry goods, clothing and groceries. As late as 1929, Sanborn maps show a four-story building here, at which time it was the location of the Belk-Stevens department store. The structure now standing is a low two stories in height, and it is difficult to tell if it is what is left of the earlier building, since the shopfronts have been modernized and the upper portion of the facade has been covered with a stucco-like material. Later occupants have included Cain's Department store and, for many years, the Diana Shops, a ladies clothing store in the south two-thirds of the building. The smaller north shopfront is unusual with its curved glass display windows.  
SM, CD

51. Kernodle Block - 119-123 S. Scales St.; ca. 1894; C  
Apparently built between 1890 and 1896, this three-story brick commercial building has always been the location of three separate stores, ranging from dry goods and millinery shops, jewelry stores, and book stores to furniture sales and undertaking establishments, telegraph

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offices, and television and appliance stores. Known as the Kernodle Block for an early owner, George S. Kernodle, the building retains enough integrity on the upper floors of the facade to provide an adequate indication of its original appearance. Two rows of ten segmental arch window openings have been boarded up, but the corbeled cornice with narrow stops remains intact. The shopfronts, sheltered by a flat metal canopy, have been altered, with modern plate glass display windows and entrances surrounded by ceramic tile.

RCR, SM, CD

52. Commercial Building - 125 S. Scales St.; ca. 1905; F  
Hidden behind a metal covering is an early 20th century, three-story brick commercial building, which has housed a variety of business concerns since its construction. At one point, it appears to have been connected with the adjacent building to the north, serving as the "crockery" section of a department or large general store. In 1929, several offices were located in the building. The modern display windows and recessed entrance are protected by a projecting canopy.

SM, CD

53. Petuske & Weinstein Building - 129 S. Scales St.; ca. 1925; C  
It seems likely that much of the present appearance of this two-story brick commercial building dates from a 1920s remodeling of an earlier three-story building. Prior to the 1920s, the front section of the L-shaped structure housed the sales room of a tinsmith, displaying stoves and other tin ware, while the rear section was the actual workshop. In 1929, the building was occupied by the Petuske and Weinstein department store; since the early 1930s, it has been the home of Gable's clothing store. Above the flat metal canopy sheltering the modern shop front is a panel with large applied lettering spelling out the store name; the panel is surrounded by a molded terra cotta frame. Classical half-round pilasters rise from the top of this frame to an arcade above three recessed, round-arched windows which have six over six sash with a decorative upper portion. A pent roof with pairs of brackets at each end projects from the top portion of the stuccoed facade with firewalls rising above each end.

SM, CD, SF

54. Kress-Pliskin Building - 131 S. Scales St.; 1928; C  
Although commercial buildings have stood at this location since the 1890s, a stone plaque set in the facade indicates that this one-story brick building dates from 1928. The relatively simple building features brick pilasters at each end of the yellow tapestry-brick facade and the central plaque with the words "Kress-Pliskin 1928" incised, flanked by inset stone diamonds. Applied metal letters give the name of the pre-

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sent occupant--"Laurie Shop," and a flat metal canopy shelters the altered shop front. A dry goods emporium, the People's Store, was an early occupant; most tenants have been clothing stores.  
SM, CD

55. (former) Irvin Electric & Radio Co. - 133 S. Scales St.; ca. 1890, 1925; C

Apparently remodeled or rebuilt in the 1920s, this two-story brick commercial building is distinguished by the embellishments on the upper portion of its facade, as the shop front has been modernized. Above the flat metal canopy extending over the sidewalk from the shop front is a wide terra cotta band with a rope molding which surrounds a panel for shop names. Three banks of three one over one windows are set in stone surrounds above this band. A terra cotta band with alternating diamonds and crossed feathers in relief accents the top of the stepped parapet. Occupants of the building, usually divided into two shops, have included millinery shops, grocery stores, clothing stores, furniture stores, and, in 1929, the Irvin Electric and Radio Company, the S. B. Mace jewelry store, and Booker's Soda Shop. Ed Felts Printing Co. moved into the building in the summer of 1986 after a sensitive rehabilitation.

SM, CD, SF

56. Allen-Irvin Building - 135 S. Scales St.; ca. 1885, 1920; C

One of the most attractive and intact commercial buildings in the district, this two-story structure was purchased by Mrs. Cornie L. Irvin in 1910 from W. S. Allen. Mrs. Irvin's clothing store continued in its location at the southeast corner of Scales and Gilmer streets until the 1920s, when she probably moved to this building after remodeling it to its current appearance. Prior to that time, it had housed several general merchandise stores, a plumber's shop, a furniture store, and a tailor. Since Mrs. Irvin's time, it has continued to be the location of several women's clothing stores.

Plate glass and metal display windows angle from the front to the recessed entrance; above this shop front is a multi-pane transom with three sections which can be opened. The second floor of the facade is sheathed with glazed terra cotta in a classical motif. At each end are paneled pilasters with shields at the top where they meet slanting projections flanking the dentiled cornice and slanted roof section. Pilasters separate the three large windows which have a single pane below a multi-light transom. This building also has a flat metal canopy over the sidewalk.

RCR, SF, SM, CD

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57. Commercial Building - 137 S. Scales St.; ca. 1885, 1920; C  
Like the adjacent building to the north, this two-story brick commercial building may have been built in the late 19th century, but it owes its current appearance to a 20th century remodeling or rebuilding, when a new classically-inspired glazed terra cotta facade was put on. Pilasters flank the modern, glass-and-metal shop front, from which a metal canopy has been removed since 1978. Doric capitals top the pilasters which flank and separate the three second floor windows--one large central window with a smaller one on each side--which are now filled with glass blocks. Just below the windows is a projecting cornice, similar in pattern to one located midway between the windows and the parapet top. A building on the north side of the 100 block of Gilmer St. was opened to this building early in the 20th century, making it a larger, L-shaped building. Occupants have included general stores, furniture and undertaking establishments, and the Piggly Wiggly grocery store.

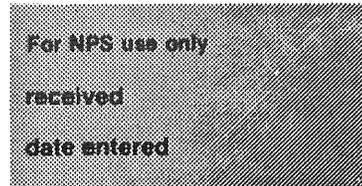
SM, CD, SF

58. Commercial Building - 139 S. Scales St. ca. 1885; C  
This late 19th century, two-story brick corner commercial building retains much of the original brickwork which identifies it. Most notable is the cornice which has a rhythmic pattern of recessed panels with corbeled courses above and below. The building's angled southwest entrance corner has squint quoins topped by corbeled pendants. Windows on the second floor are one over one sash in jack-arch openings. The first floor has been greatly altered--most of the Gilmer St. elevation has no openings, and modern display windows cross the Scales St. elevation and a small section on Gilmer St. A flat metal canopy shelters the shopfront, which is topped by a wood shingle panel. A number of different business concerns have occupied the premises, including general merchandise stores, a grocery store, the Philadelphia Shoe Store and the Ellington Drug Company.

SM, CD, SF

59. Irvin's Mercantile and Dry Good Store - 207 S. Scales St.; ca. 1905; C  
Said to have been the site for many years of Mrs. Cornie Irvin's dry goods establishment, this three-story corner commercial building originally had its principal entrances on Gilmer St., demonstrated by the lack of ornamentation on the Scales St. elevation. It usually housed several different concerns simultaneously, with the upper floors occasionally used as lodge halls. The 1929 City Directory indicates that it was the location of Bane's Department Store, the "M" System grocery store, and the office of dentist L. T. Smith. The Gilmer St. elevation is topped by a corbeled cornice with small triangular stops which conti-

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nues across the angled northwest corner, further ornamented with squint quoins and corbeled pendants. The Scales St. elevation is bare of decorative brickwork, having a stepped roofline descending to two-story sections of the building. Windows on the second and third floors are one over one sash in jack-arch openings. The first floor has modern plate glass display windows and entrances at intervals along the Gilmer St. and Scales St. elevations.

SF, SM, CD

60. (former) Reidsville Motor Company - 211-213 S. Scales St.; 1927; C  
According to the 1929 City Directory, this one-story commercial building was the home of the Reidsville Motor Company; since the 1940s, Hooper and Moore clothing store has been located here. The building was remodeled in 1956, leaving only the decorative parapet to indicate its original appearance. The parapet is set off from the rest of the facade by a projecting molded terra cotta cornice. Molded terra cotta coping tops the parapet whose stepped central portion of the parapet rises to a triangular apex, below which is a plaque set in the tapestry brick wall, bearing the date "1927" in relief. Below the cornice, the wall has been covered with wooden paneling with a large central name panel. A wide, flat metal canopy supported by slender posts shelters the modern plate glass shop front.

SF, SM, CD

61. Commercial Building - 217 S. Scales St.; ca. 1910; C  
This early 20th century, one-story brick commercial building features corner pilasters with plinths and corbeled capitals, a simple corbeled cornice, and a recessed corbel central section. The modern shop front is sheltered by a flat metal canopy extending over the sidewalk and supported by slender metal poles.

SM

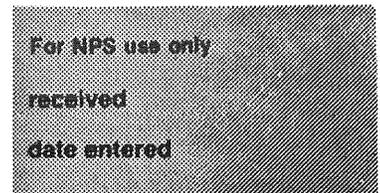
62. Commercial Building - 221 S. Scales St.; ca. 1918; C  
Now vacant, this one and one-half story brick commercial building exhibits a recessed facade framed by a molded terra cotta border. A brick pilaster rising from the center of the shopfront marks the separation of the original building into two stores and divides the upper portion of the facade. Each half is embellished with a recessed horizontal panel adorned with raised stone diamonds--two smaller ones flanking a large one. The shopfront has plate glass and metal display windows and recessed entrances.

SM

63. Commercial Building - 225 S. Scales St.; ca. 1925; F  
One-story with attic commercial building with greatly altered first

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floor; facade's second floor is hidden behind metal covering.  
SM

64. (former) Pinnix's Tobacco Warehouse - 227-235 S. Scales St.; ca. 1910; F  
This one-story with attic brick building was built for use as a tobacco warehouse, but later converted to retail commercial space. The modern shopfronts are covered by a flat metal canopy extending over the sidewalk, and the upper portion of the facade is concealed behind a metal screen or covered with stucco or a stucco-like material.  
SM, CD

65. Sherwin-Williams Store - 239 S. Scales St.; ca. 1955; F  
One-story, flat-roofed brick commercial building with corner entrance and modern plate glass display windows, standing on a site formerly occupied by a tobacco prizery. To the south is a paved parking lot.  
SM, CD

84. Rockingham County Confederate Monument - intersection of Scales and Morehead sts.; 1910; C  
Given to the city by the Annie Dillard Hall Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the granite and marble monument was designed and erected by J. Henry Brown of Richmond, Va. A Confederate infantryman at parade rest with his long rifle, carved by craftsmen in Italy in white Italian marble, stands atop a two-stage granite obelisk with granite cannon balls at the four corners of the base. Decorations on the base include crossed Confederate battle flags and crossed cannon on the south side. Inscriptions on the obelisk include the following "C.S.A. 1861 1865," "To the Confederate Soldiers of Rockingham County," "God Bless North Carolina R.E. Lee. Let Posterity Learn Their True Story and Forever Honor Their Patriotic Devotion," "At Their Country's Call They Sprang To Her Defense; And On The Altar of Civil Liberty Offered as a Sacrifice Their Property & Their Lives," and "True As the Steel of Their Tried Blades, Heroes in Heart & Hand, They Fought Like Brave Men, Long and Well." Hugh Reid Scott presented the monument on behalf of the UDC to Mayor Francis Womack at a ceremony on 29 June 1910.  
SF

66. (former) Bank of Reidsville Building - 100 S. Scales St.; 1894; P  
The Bank of Reidsville, which had been chartered in 1882, moved to this impressive two-story brick building, designed by the architectural firm of Brown and Garber, at the southwest corner of the intersection of Scales and Morehead streets in 1894. The bank's first board of directors included many of the town's leading citizens--H. K. Reid, A. M. Whitsett, F. R. Penn, Robert Harris, and Col. Andrew J. Boyd, who was

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president until his death in 1893. Originally located in a commercial building on East Market St. near the railroad tracks, the institution became prosperous enough to move to new and more suitable quarters just a decade after its establishment. The most striking feature of the new building was its corner turret which is topped by a conical slate roof with a finial at the apex; below the roof, the turret's top stage features diaper pattern brickwork with recessed square panels. This pattern is repeated in three raised parapets parallel with the turret stage, with corbeling below. Between these parapets are slate-covered pents. The parapets top projecting bays on the two principal elevations and are delineated by brick pilasters. The turret joins the two-bay Scales St. elevation with the six-bay Morehead St. elevation (the sixth bay is a later addition). Tripartite windows with transoms originally flanked the main entrance, which was located in the northeast corner below the turret. Above the entrance was brick corbeling. The remainder of the windows were two over two, smaller on the second floor than on the first, and had stone sills and low segmental arches. The two windows in the turret have stone lintels. A brick string course marks the first and second floor division. Although now privately owned, the building now houses Rockingham County Social Services offices; the exterior has been painted and windows altered. Those on the first floor, Scales St. elevation, have been bricked in, while the remainder are filled with glass blocks. A curved metal canopy now shelters the corner entrance.

SM, SF, CD

67. Irvin Building - 102-104 S. Scales St., 1916; C

Although the shop front of this two-story brick commercial building has been radically altered, the second floor of the facade remains relatively intact, revealing it as a handsome example of 1910-1920 commercial construction. Brick-faced arches frame the recessed plate-glass windows and entrance on the first floor, and one over one sash have been replaced with single-light fixed windows on the second floor. The first floor arches seem to mimic the blind arches framing the two groups of four windows above. The facade terminates in a pair of double-sloped parapets with a squared central peak and pilaster-like projections between and at each end. Centered on the wall below the parapets are decorative stone inserts below which is an attached metal cornice with modillions and three tapered braces.

In the early 1920s, the building was occupied by a printing office and a soft drink bottling plant. Later the site of the Charles Stores, it now houses offices of the Rockingham County Department of Social Services.

SM, CD, SF

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68. Reidsville Water Tower - center of block bounded by S. Scales, W. Morehead, S. Main and Gilmer sts.; 1899; C  
Built by the Chicago Bridge and Iron Company, the Reidsville Water Tower dominates the skyline of the central business district, as it is taller than all but one of the neighboring commercial buildings and visible from some distance. Typical of such steel and iron structures, it has a cylindrical body with a round bottom and a conical roof set in a support system of four slanting stilts with horizontal and diagonal bracing. The roof eaves are embellished with a triangularly cut metal band. The brand name "Lucky Strike" was painted on the cylinder for many years, and is barely visible through more recent layers of light green paint. The tower stands in a parking lot behind the west side of the 100 block of S. Scales St.

SF, SM

69. Commercial Building - 108 S. Scales St.; ca. 1900; F  
Although brick commercial buildings have stood at this site since the late 19th century, it is virtually impossible to determine anything about the building standing today. The facade has been completely covered with a stucco-like material, with a simple entrance at the center of the first floor. A large, multi-colored corrugated metal canopy slants outward from the upper floor to cover the entrance. The 1922 Sanborn map indicates that a store selling meats and groceries was located here at that time.

SM, CD

70. Commercial Building - 110 S. Scales St.; ca. 1900; F  
Like the adjacent building to the north, this two-story brick commercial building is hidden behind modern materials, with a stucco-like facing on the south side elevation and a corrugated metal covering over the facade to the shop front level. The latter, which has been greatly altered, is sheltered by a flat metal canopy. The site of grocery stores and hardware stores at various times, it housed the Climax Barber Shop and a shoe repair shop in 1929.

SM, CD

71. Link Bros. Pharmacy - 118 S. Scales St.; 1971; F  
Standing on the original site of the Gardner Drug Company, founded in 1908 by T. L. Gardner and H. E. Link, this two-story brick-veneer building houses the successor to that company, which was continued by Link's sons until it was sold out of the family in 1982. Neither the side elevations nor the upper section of the facade has any window openings, with only the modern plate glass shop front providing an exterior light source. A flat metal canopy extends over the sidewalk.

HB

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72. Fels Building - 124 S. Scales St.; ca. 1915; F  
Apparently built between 1914 and 1922, this three-story brick commercial building was the location in 1929 of the A. S. Price and Company dry goods store. Within the next six years, a branch of the Belk Department Store chain, Belk-Stevens, moved into the building from its earlier location across the street, remaining there until the 1970s when it moved to a shopping mall in suburban Reidsville. Recently occupied by a clothing store, the building has been substantially altered, with brick veneer covering the stepped north side elevation and a metal covering on the upper two floors of the facade. A few early details survive on the modern shop front--rusticated cut stone pilasters at the outer edges of the plate glass windows, indicating that parts of the original facade may survive under the metal covering. A flat metal canopy extends over the sidewalk in front of the building.  
SM, CD

73. Commercial Building - 128 S. Scales St.; ca. 1895; C  
Although two-story commercial buildings appeared at this location on Sanborn maps as early as 1885, it seems likely that this building is of somewhat later date. A variety of general and specialty stores has occupied the building, and the upper floor has been used as a lodge hall. In 1929, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics met on the second floor, while the first was occupied by a jewelry store and a florist. Most recently occupied by Cato's clothing store, the building retains some vestiges of its original appearance, although its shop front has been modernized. Brick pilasters rise at each end of the facade, and heavy brick label molds survive above the four bricked-in second floor windows. Like most buildings in this block, it has a flat metal awning extending from its shopfront.  
SM, CD

74. Commercial Building - 132, 136, 138 S. Scales St.; ca. 1910; F  
Little can be determined about the appearance of this two-story brick building as its facade has been covered with metal panels and the original shopfronts altered. It also has a flat metal awning above the shop front. Sanborn maps indicate that it was built between 1908 and 1914 and contained three shops, which at the time were shown as a dry goods and notions store, a dry goods and shoe store, and a grocery and fruit store. The 1929 City Directory lists Tucker's Drug Store, Williams & Co. clothing store, and Somers, White & Cummings clothing store as the principal occupants. Recent occupants have included a jewelers, a barber shop, and a loan company.  
SM, CD

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75. (former) First National Bank Building - 140 S. Scales St.; ca. 1910; F

Now occupied by North Carolina Gas Service, this two-story corner brick commercial building was the location in 1929 of the First National Bank, which was established in 1916, and several professional offices. The site had been developed as early as 1885, but alterations have been so radical that it is impossible to determine a construction date from the building's appearance. Wall surfaces have been covered with smooth brick veneer painted an olive green, and second floor windows and shop-fronts have been obliterated. First floor windows and the modern corner entrance are set below darker green panels extending from the roofline and ending in jutting canopies above the openings.

SM, CD

76. (former) Reidsville Hardware Co. - 212 S. Scales St.; ca. 1900; C

A two-story brick building at this location first appears on Sanborn maps in 1901, as an extension of a hardware store facing Gilmer St. and housing a the store's buggies, wagons and harness shop. By the 1920s, a wall had been erected between the two buildings, with the one on S. Scales St. then occupied by the Reidsville Hardware Co. In keeping with its original use, the building has a relatively simple facade, parts of which have been altered over the years. Two cast iron columns still support the wall above the shop front, although the latter has been modernized with typical plate glass windows and door with metal dividers. Above, the four jack-arched second floor windows have been boarded up, but the cornice retains its decorative brickwork--corbelling above and below a row of sawtooth bricks over a band of inset panels. Part of the north elevation has been exposed as a result of the demolition of the building at the corner of Gilmer and S. Scales St.

SM, CD

77. (former) J. C. Penney Co. Building - 216 S. Scales St.; ca. 1932; C

Erected between 1929 and 1935, this two-story brick commercial building was occupied for many years by the J. C. Penney department store and is typical of the simplified designs of the period. The first floor now contains two modern shop fronts with a central iron post. A projecting metal cornice acts a visual division between the first and second floors. The latter has three bays, with two-part windows flanking a larger four-part window; each has five horizontal panes. Above the windows is a shallow recessed brick panels with inset stone diamond shapes at each end. Terra cotta coping tops the stepped parapet.

SM, CD

78. (former) S. B. Mace Jewelry Store - 218 S. Scales St.; ca. 1930; C  
One of the most charming and intact 20th century commercial buildings in

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the district, this narrow but deep one-story brick building was built for the S. B. Mace Jewelry store between 1929 and 1935. It also housed a barber shop as recently as 1978. Now occupied by the Trophy Shop, the building retains its original shop front with recessed entry and plate glass windows and a retractable canvas awning. Leading to the entrance is mosaic tile flooring with the name of its original owner. The area above the shop front is richly embellished. A large multi-pane transom with an elliptical section at the bottom is set below a projecting terra cotta cornice with a dentil band. At the roof line, a larger terra cotta cornice repeats the dentiling with a molded projection on top. Between the two cornices are a pair of terra cotta panels with a garland relief.

SM, CD

79. (former) Firestone Home and Auto Supply - 220 S. Scales St.; ca. 1935; C

One of a small number of commercial buildings in the district exhibiting Art Deco-inspired ornamentation, this handsome two-story brick building dominates this portion of S. Scales St. The first floor of the facade has been modernized with two shop fronts housing four businesses with an entrance to the second floor in the south corner. The second floor has four pairs of nine over nine windows on the facade and a row of windows on each of the stepped side elevations. Above the front windows is a narrow dentiled cornice delineating the parapet, which is adorned with terra cotta panels featuring stylized reliefs typical of Art Deco ornamentation. A half-star device projects from the center of the parapet. Firestone Home and Auto Supply occupied the building for a number of years, followed by Sears Roebuck and Company.

SM, CD

80. Commercial Building - 226-228 S. Scales St.; ca. 1920; F

Although this one-story brick commercial building apparently was built between 1914 and 1922, its facade has been heavily altered. Below the stepped parapet, the facade has been brick veneered; the south shop front has a modern entrance topped by a corrugated metal panel. The north shop front remains relatively intact with a multi-pane transom above a recessed entrance flanked by angled plate-glass and metal windows. The 1929 occupants were Liberty Tailors and Swanson Fruit Store.

SM, CD

Park - between 228 and 232 S. Scales St.

Maintained by the Men's Garden Club of Reidsville, this park was the site of a movie theatre during the 1920s.

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81. Commercial Building - 232-234 S. Scales St; ca. 1918; F  
This two-story, two-shop brick commercial building was erected between 1914 and 1922; the upper portion of its facade has been covered with a stucco-like material on the north and a metal panel on the south. The modern plate-glass shop fronts are sheltered by a flat metal canopy extending over the sidewalk. One over one windows survive on the second floor of the north facade.  
SM

82. Stiers Building - 236-238 S. Scales St.; ca. 1920; C  
Although the shop fronts of this two-story brick commercial building have been modernized, the second floor and the south side elevation retain much of their original detailing. The building has an unusual configuration--a two-bay by six-bay section with a lower, one-bay bay one-bay section attached at the front of the south side elevation. Above the shop fronts are three horizontal recessed brick panels topped by rectangular window openings with paired horizontal-paned windows in each bay. The cornices have corbeled brickwork with corbeled stops at each end. Along the stepped south side elevation of the larger block are large windows in segmental arch openings; small chimneys rise along the roof edge. Attorney P. T. Stiers had offices on the second floor; in 1929, the first floor shop was occupied by Womack Hardware.  
SM, CD

83. Commercial Building - 240 S. Scales St.; ca. 1920; C  
The one-story brick commercial building angled in the northwest corner of S. Scales and Settle streets has, at various times, housed a auto sales facility with gasoline pumps, a feed and flour store, and a cleaners, its current use. The simple building features standard plate-glass windows on the Scales St. and the first part of the Settle street elevations. Three six over nine windows pierce the remainder of the Settle Street elevation, and two brick string courses add relief to the wall surfaces.  
SM, CD

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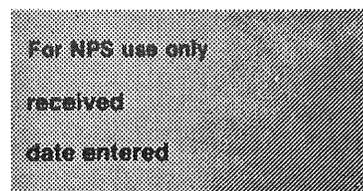
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85. Southern Bell Building, 211 S. Main St.; ca. 1950; F  
Two-story, flat-roofed brick building dating from the mid 20th century, with blind windows and restrained classical details, including projecting cornice below a parapet and and entablature surround at the main entrance. A lack of landscaping has a harshening effect.

CD

86. Main Street Methodist Church - 217 S. Main St; 1890-91; P  
The Methodist Episcopal Church was founded in 1872 in the home of Mr. and Mrs William Lindsey, although it did not have its own house of worship until 1878, when the congregation completed and moved into a frame building on the west side of the 200 block of S. Scales St.; this building was later occupied by the Primitive Baptist Church. The congregation grew so rapidly that, in 1890, ground was broken and the cornerstone laid for a new building on a site just west of the earlier church, facing S. Main St. Although work continued on the church and rear Sunday School building for several years (Greensboro contractor W. C. Bain was completing work on the Main Street Methodist Church in September 1893), the first services were held in the new building in July 1891.

The magnificent building, now surrounded by 20th century commercial buildings, is in the Romanesque Revival style popular in the late 19th century. Sheathed in terra cotta-colored brick with stone and wood trim, and features a central gabled bay flanked by multi-stage towers of unequal height and buttressed four-bay side elevations. The central facade bay has a corbeled cornice with rectangular pendants and a stained glass lunette in the gable end, below which is the first of three stone belt courses which divide the bay. The middle belt course has a central curved section which serves as the arch above a rose window, below which are three narrow stained glass windows with transoms. Flanking these windows are window openings with smaller rose windows above round-arched stained glass windows; the arch above the rose windows is formed by the third belt course.

Both corner towers have salient buttresses with stone caps continuing as corner pilasters, first floor entrances on the front elevations with double doors below a transom in a pointed arch opening with a heavy stone label molding. This arch treatment is repeated above paired stained glass windows in the second stage of the three-stage north tower, whose third stage has two brick belt courses and a corbeled cornice below a pyramidal roof. The taller and more elaborate south tower resembles an attached campanile with five stages separated by recessed and projecting stone belt courses. The second stage has paired round-head stained glass windows with stone label moldings, while the third has pointed arched louvered vents. There are no openings in the fourth stage which has corbeled rectangles at the top. The fifth stage

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has arcaded openings on all sides, corbeled rectangles in the cornice, topped by a pyramidal tower. At each corner of this top story is a tiny, almost Moorish, turret with spiky conical roof and pendant base. A small cupola with pyramidal roof and louvered vents rises from the center of the main roof ridge. Side elevations are divided into four bays by buttressed with stone caps and are filled with round-arch stained glass windows. On the rear of the south elevation is a small entrance tower with a pyramidal roof, brick string course and pointed-arched doorway.

The Sunday School wing added to the rear of the main block in the early 1890s was greatly expanded and remodeled prior to 1929; it is a two-story with basement brick building with a high hipped roof and gables with lunettes on the north and south side elevations and east rear elevations. A series of eight round-arched windows lights the upper floors on the side elevations, four each on either side of a central round-arched opening with two pairs of one over windows separated by a wooden spandrel.

SF, SM, Centennial Celebration, Our Methodist History, 1872-1972,  
Reidsville, N. C.: Main St. United Methodist Church, 1972.

Education Building, Main Street Methodist Church - 217 S. Main St.;  
ca. 1970; F

To the south of the Sunday School building is a late 20th century two-story, flat-roofed brick addition which is joined to the earlier building by a glass-fronted two-tier hall. Most of this building is hidden behind and between neighboring commercial buildings.

87. Joines Auto Supply Co. & Machine Shop - 221 S. Main St.;  
ca. 1960; F

Standard one-story, flat-roofed, brick veneer commercial building with plate glass display windows. Building is flush with sidewalk and has flat metal canopy. Parking lot extends from south elevation.

88. Office Building - 307 S. Main St.; ca. 1980; I

One-story, flat roofed, brick veneer commercial building with metal pent sheltering three-bay facade, which consists of large fixed multi-pane windows flanking entrance. To the north of the building is a paved parking lot. Houses a doctor's office and an insurance agency.

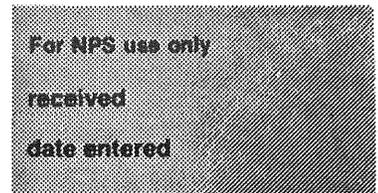
CD

89. Office Building - 309 S. Main St.; ca. 1980; I

Very similar to the adjacent building, housing the Armed Forces Recruiting Center. One-story, brick-veneer, flat-roofed building with pent

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extending over three-bay facade which has smaller windows. There is a driveway and parking area between the buildings.

CD

90. Mayo House - 311 S. Main St.; ca. 1895; C

Now occupied by a real estate agency, this attractive one-story frame cottage is believed to have been built in the late 19th century by Robert and Alice Mayo, who were active in the organization of the Episcopal Church in Reidsville. The house is topped by a side-gable roof of standing seam tin with a decorated central facade gable. Two brick chimneys rise through the roof ridge on either side of the central gable peak. The three-bay facade is embellished with a hipped-roof porch with spindled frieze and fan-like sawn brackets, a treatment repeated on a smaller porch on the south elevation.

RIB, SF

91. House - 315 S. Main St.; ca. 1900; F

This one-story, turn-of-the-century frame cottage has received a number of modifications which compromise its integrity. Its original siding has been covered with asbestos shingle, its one-story porch has been completely enclosed, and many of its original windows have been replaced. Surviving features include the basic rectangular form with front bay and the standing seam tin, high hipped roof with gable extensions. It is now a doctor's office.

SM, CD

92. First Baptist Church - 409 S. Main St; 1882, 1890, 1916; P

The genesis of Reidsville's First Baptist Church begins with the ca. 1844 organization of a Missionary Baptist Church of Jesus Christ at rural Hogan's Creek. After some of its members moved to the small, but growing, town of Reidsville, Mortimer Oaks and Hugh K. Reid convinced the congregation to move there, where it became known as Reidsville Baptist Church. Its first building was a frame structure on a lot at the corner of Scales and Gilmer sts. provided by William Lindsey. As the first church building in Reidsville, it was used by various other denominations as new congregations were formed. In 1882, construction of a new brick building began on the northeast corner of S. Main and Piedmont sts., where it later became known as First Baptist Church. The red brick Gothic Revival style building consisted of a Greek cross-plan topped by intersecting gables with a semi-circular apse, which had a flat-roofed, semi-octagonal bay attached to it. This bay has pointed-arch with keystone stained glass windows in each bay--singles on the sides and paried on the front. This window treatment is repeated on the side elevations and towers, as well as at doorways. Each gable has cut-out ornamentation above gable-end decorations--round medallions on the

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side elevations and a lunette on the facade. Both side elevations, which were pushed out about 12 feet in 1890, have three windows in the gabled portion and one in the rounded apse. Towers of unequal height, which were added at the same time, have salient corner buttresses with stone caps, and each has an entrance on the facade and small paired windows on the exposed side elevations. The north tower is one tall stage with a double belt course at the top of the buttresses and a pyramidal roof. The south tower has a second stage with paired windows on each elevation and is topped by a tent roof. All the roofs are tin shingle with wood finials.

A stepped fire wall separates the main sanctuary from a hyphen connecting it to the 1916 Sunday School building, a two-story with basement brick building with pedimented side gable roof. The gable ends have lunettes, and the second floor windows on the side elevations have round-arch openings with keystones and eight over over sash, while those on the basement level, first floor and rear elevation are set in jack arches.

A number of houses in this block of S. Main St., including the old church parsonage, have been demolished to make room for the new buildings, parking lots, and a playground at the northwest corner of the block.

SF, SM

Education Building, First Baptist Church - 409 S. Main St.; 1957; F  
In 1957, a new and even larger Educational Building, designed by the architectural firm of Haskins and Rice, was erected to the northeast of the earlier buildings; the two-story with basement structure is twelve bays deep by five bays wide and topped by a low hipped roof. An arcaded porch runs across the front.

Sanctuary, First Baptist Church - 409 S. Main St.; 1973-74; I  
North of the earlier buildings is the 1973-74 sanctuary, a large modern brick building topped by front gable roof with shed extensions on the north and south elevations. The shed roof on the north elevation covers basement level entrances to church offices. The facade features two-level tripartite modern stained glass windows. A modern campanile with pyramidal roof stands near the southwest corner of the new sanctuary. The firm of Williams and Associates was the architect for the new building. A courtyard is bordered by the south elevation of the new sanctuary, the facade of the 1957 Educational Building, and the north elevation of the old sanctuary.

93. Reid Cemetery - rear, 409 S. Main St.; ca. 1854-1913; C  
Elevated above the adjacent church parking lot and surrounded on three

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sides by a stone retaining wall, this well-shaded small cemetery is the final resting place of many of Reidsville's most prominent early citizens, with the majority of those buried here being members of the Reid family. The earliest burial seems to have been that of Reuben Reid (d. 1852), the founder of Reidsville. Also buried here are his wife (d. 1870), his sons, Governor David Settle and Hugh Kearns Reid, as well as other family members; Joseph Holderby and his daughters, Frances Roberta Holderby Oaks, wife of Mortimer, and Sara Holderby Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, also interred here.

94. First Federal Savings & Loan Association - 501 S. Main St.; ca. 1975; I

One-story late 20th century Georgian Revival commercial building featuring the hallmarks of the style--T-shaped plan, side gable slate roof, Flemish bond brick veneer, multi-pane sash windows, dentil cornice and a pedimented, columned portico. A porte cochere-like drive-through extends from the south elevation, while a paved parking lot stretches down the slope to the rear.

CD

95. James Thomas Whitsett House (NCNB); 507 S. Main St.; ca. 1878; F  
James Thomas Whitsett (1840-1879) died within one year after building his two-story brick Italianate house on the west side of Main Street. His widow and their six sons continued to live in the house for many years thereafter, with members of the family living there until the late 1960s. The Whitsetts participated in a number of businesses, most notably real estate development, including the 1920s construction of the Charles A. Whitsett Building on Gilmer Street.

After remaining vacant for several years, the house was purchased by Carolina Bank of Commerce (later NCNB) in the early 1970s and greatly altered for use as banking offices. The house as it currently appears is an unusual combination of original and replacement elements on the large stuccoed house. Retained were the basic form of the house, its medium height hipped roof with central projecting pediment, the eaves brackets, transoms and sidelights at the first and second floor entrances, and exterior end chimneys. However, the one-story wraparound porch with central two-tier bay (itself an early 20th century innovation) was replaced by a monumental Doric portico, which changes the character of the house. A drive-through window has been installed on the north elevation, and much of the early landscaping has been removed, leaving the building strangely bare. To the rear is a paved parking lot.

SF, CD, SM

96. Dr. Luther T. Smith House - 513 S. Main St.; ca. 1900; C  
Apparently built for dental surgeon Dr. Luther T. Smith around the turn

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of the 20th century, this two-story frame transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival house was later occupied by R. L. Holmes, manager of Big Bill Bottling Company. Since the late 1930s, it has been the location of Wilkerson Funeral Home, a mortuary firm established in the first decade of the 20th century.

A high hipped roof covers the double-pile main body of the house, with tall brick chimneys on either side of the roof ridge and pedimented gables over bays on the north and south elevations. The most notable features of the house are its pedimented portico with paired monumental Ionic columns on brick piers and the curved right front (southwest) corner. This curve is followed by the one-story wraparound porch supported by Ionic columns and emphasized by curved windows. At the center of the three-bay facade is a transomed and sidelighted entrance with fluted pilasters. Principal exterior changes include the application of aluminum siding and replacement of the original roof with asphalt shingles.

SF, USC, CD, HB

Chapel, Wilkerson Funeral Home - 513 S. Main St.; 1964; I  
One-story brick-veneer building with low-pitched front gable roof, recessed entrance and no windows. Abuts main house on north elevation.

SF

97. Hall-Trantham House - 605 S. Main St.; ca. 1880; C

In the early 1880s, this two-story, single-pile frame house was the home of Reidsville teacher John T. Hall; from 1899 to 1939, it was owned by the C. L. Trantham family. Salient features include the side gable roof of standing seam tin, single-shoulder exterior end chimneys, three-bay facade, one-story gabled rear ell, and tall six over six windows in simple surrounds. The one-story nearly full-facade porch seen on Sanborn Maps has been removed, a modern front door installed, and a pedimented surround placed around the entrance. Although used as a church for a number of years in the mid 20th century, the house is now vacant. To the north and south are vacant lots which were the sites of large two-story frame houses. The Pinnix House, which stood to the south, has been demolished since the 1978 survey.

SF, SM, CD, RCR, USC

98. Bethell-Kemp House - 613 S. Main St.; ca. 1900; C

This two-story frame Queen Anne style house was apparently built around the turn of the 20th century for James W. Bethell, a local realtor, and later occupied by Francis B. Kemp, former Rockingham County sheriff and also a realtor. Kemp was an officer of Fidelity Investment Company, Reidsville Insurance and Realty Company, and the Rockingham Building and

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Loan Association.

Topped by a gable and hip roof of asphalt shingles, the house features an irregular plan with a semi-octagonal two-story projecting bay in the south bay of the three-bay facade. The one-story wraparound porch is supported by short Tuscan columns on brick piers and has a second-floor central balcony with turned posts and balustrade. Other elements include a two-story rear ell, shingled gables with sawn ornament, and a tall interior brick chimney. The house is now vacant and beginning to deteriorate.

SM, CD, USC

99. Office building - 617 S. Main St.; ca. 1970; I

One-story, flat-roofed, brick veneer building used as a doctor's office. Has recessed entrance and horizontal ribbons of single-pane, fixed windows. Driveway to south leads to rear paved parking lot. Former site of a large two-story frame house.

SM, CD

100. Medical Center - 629 S. Main St.; ca. 1980; I

Large, one-story, flat-roofed, brick-veneer medical office building on lots formerly occupied by two frame houses. Open-work cinder block screen, vertical brick panels, and glass-fronted lobby distinguish facade. There is a vacant lot to the north separated by a driveway leading to a side parking lot.

SM, CD

101. W. B. Pipkin House - 633 S. Main St.; ca. 1936; C

Although built near the end of the district's major period of development, this house is a contributing element as an unusual local example of a distinctive house type. Standing on a large and well-maintained corner lot, the house is clearly based on the Charleston (S. C.) single house, with a Regency gallery and false attic grills resembling those found on commercial buildings on King Street in Charleston. The two-story brick residence has six over six windows, a parapet roof with tile coping. Further evidence of a Charleston connection is the street sign at the driveway entrance, with the street names Monrovia and Rutledge.

The house was built for and remains the residence of W. Benton Pipkin, former owner and manager of the Edna Cotton Mills.

CD, SM

102. William Fillman House - 701 S. Main St.; ca. 1875; C

Although enlarged by modern rear additions and brick-veneered in the 1960s, the William Fillman property is significant as the home of a family prominent in the early history of Reidsville and the site of a

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surviving early brick outbuilding. The two-story frame house features a single-pile plan with an early two-story rear ell, a side gable roof of standing seam tin with a central facade gable, and a one-story porch which spans the facade and wraps the north elevation. The house sits well back from the street on a deep well-landscaped and maintained lot surrounded by a handsome cast and wrought iron fence. The three-bay facade features a central entrance with transom and sidelights. Windows are six over six.

William Fillman (ca. 1824-1889) moved to Reidsville from New York in the early 1870s and took up farming, acquiring substantial acreage in the new town, much of it purchased from William Lindsey. The Fillmans were instrumental in the organization of St. Thomas Episcopal Church. Following his death in 1889, his property, including the house and lot on Main Street passed to his son Scott Fillman, who sold it to W. S. Whitted, from whom it was acquired by attorney Hugh Reid Scott. The latter rented the house to Robert Hairston, a Virginia native who worked at a tobacco leaf house, for a number of years. In 1915, Scott sold the house to coal merchant Lytt I. Gardner, whose widow, local historian Bettie S. Gardner, occupied the house for many years after her husband's death. The current owner, Dennis M. Kepley, former president of Reidsville Laundry Company, bought the property in 1954 and made most of the alterations to the house.

RCR, CD, USC, SF, SM

William Fillman Smokehouse - rear, 701 S. Main St.; ca. 1875; C  
One of a small number of early outbuildings surviving in the district, this one-story brick structure (1:4 common bond) is covered by a steeply-pitched gable roof of tin shingle. The gable ends have cornice returns and an exposed plate. The only opening is a narrow batten door. The current owner of the house uses the building for storage; its original use is uncertain--some traditions call it a schoolhouse, although the absence of windows makes this unlikely.

SF, SM

Fence, William Fillman House - 701 S. Main St.; ca. 1880; C  
A handsome Victorian cast and wrought iron fence with highly ornate gates spans surrounds the large yard on the north and west (front) sides.

Garage, William Fillman House - 701 S. Main St; ca. 1930; F  
Like the house, this gable-roofed frame garage has been covered with brick veneer.

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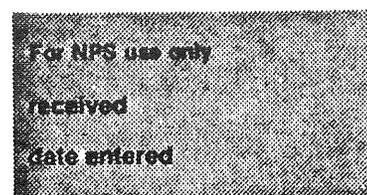
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103. Watt-DeGrotte House - 705 S. Main St.; 1929; C  
Designed by Danville, Virginia architect Bryant Hurd and built by local contractor Oscar Rothrock, this two and one-half story brick Georgian Revival house was originally the home of Citizens Bank employee, who had previously lived in the bungalow at 813 S. Main St. (#108). It stands on land formerly part of the William Fillman property and was acquired in 1940 by Fred D. DeGrotte, founder of the local Coca-Cola Bottling Plant. The large double-pile house, which is set well back from the street, features a side-gable roof, interior end chimneys, and one-story wings on the north and south elevations. The three-bay facade has bay windows flanking the entrance which has a swan's neck pediment.  
SM, CD (Additional information provided by owner W. Clark Turner from material prepared for 1985 house tour)

104. Lane-Saunders-Penn House - 709 S. Main St.; ca. 1910; C  
Constructed between 1902 and 1903 by a Mr. Ford, this two and one-half story late Victorian frame houses served from 1907 to 1908 as a McKenna "Liquor-Cure," a house for rehabilitation of alcoholics. It was purchased in 1912 by local attorney and judge Henry P. Lane and his wife Eva Smith Lane from Hugh Reid Scott. In 1932, it was acquired by Richard R. Saunders, whose widow Ruth Clark Saunders sold it in 1956 to Edrington S. Penn, president of the Carolina-Virginia Tobacco Company. The present owner bought the house from the Penns.  
The two-story frame house features a three-bay facade, with a semi-hexagonal bay in the north bay, a high hipped roof of asphalt shingles with a pair of pedimented gables on the facade and a central gabled dormer, and a one-story wraparound porch supported by slender Tuscan columns. The house is set well back from the street on a deep, flat lot, with a small garage to the rear. The principal exterior change has been the application of aluminum siding.  
RCR, CD, USC, SF (House tour material)

105. Apartments - 711-717 S. Main St.; 1986; I  
These one-story brick and frame apartments stand on the site of the J. H. Blackwell House, a two-story frame, early 20th century dwelling. Running perpendicular to Main Street, the building has a gable with pent facing the street, gable firewalls between apartments, and a paved parking lot along the front and south elevations. The lot was cleared of trees before construction.  
RCR, SM, RCR

106. Walters House - 719 S. Main St.; ca. 1880; P  
This large frame house, one of a number of important Italianate houses surviving in the district is said to have been built about 1880 for Captain Archibald E. Walters (1843-1920), a Virginia native and

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Civil War veteran, and his wife Mary E. Walters (1845-1914), by her father R. P. Richardson, Sr. They had married in 1868 and apparently lived in Virginia for a number of years. It is believed that Richardson had earlier built the adjacent house to the south for another daughter, Margaret Isabella, who was married to Col. A. J. Boyd (#106). Mrs. Walters willed the house to her son E. R. Walters, who sold it in 1937 to optometrist William T. Ferneyhough, Sr., who died in 1970. After being rented for a number of years, the house is now occupied by W. T. Ferneyhough, Jr.

Standing far back from the street on a large lot with mature magnolia and oak trees, the two-story frame house features an irregular plan, which narrows from north to south, under a low hipped roof pierced by tall brick chimneys with rusticated stone caps. Two-story semi-hexagonal bays project from the north elevation and north projecting bay of the three-bay facade. A one-story porch with two-tier, pedimented gable entrance bay shelters the right two bays and continues on the south elevation, where it has been enclosed. The porch is supported by chamfered posts and has turned baluster railings. Windows are two over two sash in round- and segmentally-arched openings with label moldings above on most windows. The architrave has a paneled frieze with sawn brackets. One-story wings extend to the rear of the house. Since 1978, the house has been sheathed in aluminum siding.

RIB, RCR, CD (House tour material)

Outbuilding, Walters House - rear, 719 S. Main St.; ca. 1885; C  
This one-story side-gable roofed frame building was originally located directly behind the Walters House (#106); however, it was moved after 1929 to its current site northeast of the house, at the end of a driveway. Its three-bay facade has windows flanking the central entrance. Its original use is not known, but it would appear to have been servants' quarters.

SF, SM

107. Col. A. J. Boyd House - 803 S. Main St.; ca. 1875; P  
The most elaborate of the several important Italianate houses in the district, this elegant frame residence is said to have been built in the mid 1870s by Robert Payne Richardson, Sr., for his daughter Margaret Isabella and her husband Col. Andrew Jackson Boyd (1836-1893). Boyd, a Civil War officer and attorney, was prominent in Reidsville affairs from about 1870 until his death. Among other activities, he was the first president of the Bank of Reidsville, the town's first banking establishment, and one of the principal backers of the Reidsville Cotton Mills, organized in 1889. He was first married to Sallie A. Richardson, eldest daughter of R. P. Richardson, Sr.; she died in 1869, leaving him with three children. In 1875, he married Margaret I. Richardson, a younger

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sister of his first wife; they had five children. The house remained in the Boyd family until 1919, when it was sold to P. Watt Richardson (1881-1958), a nephew of Boyd's wives; Richardson is listed in city directories as a tobacconist. After his death, the property passed to Marion Watt Bagwell, president of General Steel Tank Co. and Isometrics Inc.

The focal point of the two-story, L-plan house is the three-story tower centered on the three-bay facade. Its first floor contains the double-leaf main entrance, while the second floor has a two over two window below a projecting pediment. The third floor has two narrow round-arch openings with one over one sash. The gable-roofed projecting right (south) bay on the facade has a one-story semi-hexagonal bay with narrow one over one windows below a pedimented two over two window and a round attic vent. Other windows are two over two sash with bracketed cornices. A one-story porch supported by paired, tapered, paneled wooden posts extends from in front of the tower across the north bay and around the north north elevation; it has a spindle frieze, a turned baluster railing, and a gable with triangular tympanum above the front steps. An identical porch is located on the south elevation. The house is embellished with sawn eaves brackets and paneled classical cornerboards and has tall brick interior chimneys with paneled stacks. Across the rear are a number of one-story wings and additions. The gable and hip roof is of standing seam tin with returns. Like the adjacent Walters House (105), the Boyd House sits far back from the street on a large lot with mature trees and landscaping.

SF, RCR, CD, SM (House tour material)

108. B. C. Trotter House - 809 S. Main St.; ca. 1920; C

The 1929 City Directory indicates that this frame four-square residence was occupied by B. C. Trotter, a partner in the firm of Brown and Trotter, attorneys. The two-story, double-pile frame house features a three-bay facade spanned by a one-story screened porch with square wooden posts, a high hipped roof with a hipped dormer, and an interior end chimney. Aluminum siding now covers the house.

CD, SM

109. J. D. Watt House - 813 S. Main St.; ca. 1920; C

Although altered by the enclosure of its front porch and covered with masonite shingles, this one and one-half story frame bungalow retains its original form, massing and details. The residence in 1929 of J. D. Watt, a bookkeeper at Citizens Bank, the frame house is topped by a side gable roof and has a wide gabled wall dormer on the facade and gabled bays on the north and south elevation. A brick chimney rises in a central location through the main roof ridge.

CD, SM



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1922 and 1929, according to Sanborn Maps. Clad in brown wood shingles, it is topped by a side gable roof and has a wide shed dormer across the facade. Wood shingles cover the tapered posts supporting the engaged porch which shelters the asymmetrical three-bay porch. Mature trees shade the house.

SM

115. House - 602 Boyd St.; ca. 1920; C

A standing seam tin side gable roof covers this one and one-half story frame bungalow, which has a shed dormer, a stepped north elevation, and a one-story engaged porch extending from the entrance bay to the north beyond the edge of the house. Clad in drop siding, it has a corbeled brick interior chimney and eight over one windows.

SM

116. Edward B. Ware House - 122 N. Main St.; ca. 1920; C

This two-story frame, single-pile house is clad in drop siding and topped by a hip roof with a central hip dormer. Paired 5 over 1 windows flank the sidelighted entrance on the three-bay facade, which is spanned by a one-story porch with square posts on brick piers. A one-story ell extends to the rear of the house. Built between 1914 and 1922, the house was occupied in 1929 by salesman Edward B. Ware.

CD, SM

117. Bateman-Winstead House - 118 N. Main St; ca. 1900; C

Census records indicate that this one-story frame turn-of-the-century house was the home in 1910 of David S. Bateman, manager of the curing department of a tobacco factory. A later resident was Numa Winstead, clerk in the office of Glidewell, Dunn and Wynn, attorneys. The house, which is now covered with asbestos siding, has a three-bay facade, a side-gable roof of standing seam tin with a central facade gable, a later bungalow-style porch, and a rear shed addition. A stone retaining wall extends across the front of the somewhat shallow yard and along the north side.

USC, CD, SM

118. Hitchcock-Williams House - 116 N. Main St; ca. 1883; C

In 1883, Burt M. Hitchcock, a native of New York and deputy postmaster in Reidsville, purchased a lot on the west side of Main Street from William Fillman. It seems likely that Hitchcock built his two-story brick residence shortly thereafter. Notable as one of a handful of brick houses built in Reidsville prior to the 20th century, the single-pile dwelling is topped by a low hipped roof, has single-shoulder, exterior end chimneys, and features brick label moldings above door and window openings. A one-story, hip-roofed ell extends to the rear. Probably in the 1920s, a one-story porch, spanning the three-bay facade,

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replaced the earlier porch, and first floor windows (which likely had been six over six like those on the first floor) were replaced with paired three over one sash. Hitchcock sold the house in 1888, and, after passing through several ownerships, it was acquired in 1906 by John W. Williams (1871-1931), a Reidsville grocer, whose widow lived in the house for 14 years after her husband's death.

RCR, USC, CD

119. George W. Burton House - 112 N. Main St; ca. 1900; C  
In 1905, George W. Burton, a merchant dealing in shoes and general merchandise, acquired this house and a 2/5-acre lot from police officer L. G. Joyce. It remained in the ownership of his family until at least the late 1940s. Although now covered in asbestos siding, the two-story slightly L-shaped house retains much of its original late Victorian character. The standing seam tin roof presents two pedimented gables to the street, each of which has wood shingle pents and rectangular cutout attic vents. The three-bay facade is spanned by a one-story porch with a central entrance-bay gable supported by turned posts.

USC, CD, RCR, SM

120. Robert L. Minor House - 108 N. Main St.; ca. 1900; C  
This two-story, single-pile frame house with side and central gable roof of standing seam tin was occupied in 1910 by Robert L. Minor, a merchant of millinery and dry goods. His widow later operated a boarding house, and it remains a multi-family dwelling. Large six over six windows flank the sidelighted entrance which is set in a molded surround. Turned posts support the one-story porch which wraps around the south elevation.

USC, CD, SM

121. Boarding House - 104 N. Main St; ca. 1900; C  
Apparently occupied in 1910 by Pattie Terry, a widow supporting herself as a tailor, this dwelling has been a boarding house for much of its history. Mrs. Lula Robertson is listed as its owner/operator in 1929 and 1935. Similar to the adjacent house at 108 N. Main St., it has a side-and-central gable roof of standing seam tin and six over six windows and is clad in asbestos siding. However, in contrast, its gables are much more steeply pitched, its full facade porch is supported by square posts, and it has exterior end chimneys. A two-story ell extends to the rear.

USC, CD, SM

122. J. W. Jacobs House - 102 N. Main St.; ca. 1910; C  
In 1903, Pennsylvania native J. W. Jacobs (listed in 1910 as a U. S. mail carrier, rural route) acquired the "Dyer Lot" from Hugh Reid Scott.

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The 1908 Sanborn map shows a small, one-story frame house at this location, while by 1914, the much larger Neo-Classical Revival house appears. Serving for many years as a boarding house, the dwelling has been variously known as the Way Side Inn and the Wright Tourist Home. It is a two-story, double-pile frame structure with a high hipped roof of standing seam tin extending to pedimented gables over bays on the north and south elevations. Typical of the style, it has a one-story full-facade porch with a monumental pedimented central portico and large one over one windows flanking the entrance which has transom and side-lights. The north elevation has been covered with asbestos siding.  
USC, RCR, CD, SM

123. (former) Main Street Methodist Church Parsonage; 306 S. Main St.; ca. 1910; C

Built between 1906 and 1914, during the ministry of Rev. L. T. Mann, this two-story frame residence features an irregular plan, a high hipped roof of standing seam tin with pedimented gables on the facade and over two-story bays on the side elevations, tall interior chimneys, and a one-story wraparound porch with Doric columns, turned balustrade, and a central pediment. A one-story gable-roofed ell extends to the rear of the double-pile main section. Resting on a molded concrete block foundation and clad in drop siding, the house has one over one windows and a three bay-facade. The house is no longer used as a parsonage for the nearby Main Street Methodist Church, but for a number of years has served as business offices.

RCR, SM, SF

124. William Lindsey House - 308 S. Main St.; ca. 1870; P

Because of both its historical associations and its architectural distinction, the William Lindsey House is a pivotal building in the Reidsville Historic District. William Lindsey (1829-1889) is believed to have moved to this area of Rockingham County from Virginia in 1852 and opened a tobacco factory in the late 1850s; it was located in a frame building near the present central business district. In the early 1880s, he built a large brick factory on the west side of N. W. Market St., where he produced the following brands: "Johnnie Reb," "Our Statesman," "Edna Lindsey," "Lindsey's Leader," and "Our Level Best." In partnership with H. K. Reid, he operated a general store, and he was a founder of many local businesses. Lindsey owned several hundred acres of land in the new town of Reidsville, and his name appears on many land transactions as the town grew. He was married to Sarah Holderby, daughter of Joseph Holderby, who was prominent in the early development of Reidsville. The Lindseys first lived in the early 19th century home of Reuben Reid (demolished) which was at this location until they built a new home and moved the earlier house to a site on nearby Lindsey

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Street. Occupied for many years by the Lindseys' daughter, Edna, and her husband, tobacconist Eugene Watt, the house remains in the Lindsey family, occupied by his granddaughter, Sarah Watt and her husband, William C. Stokes.

The new house was a two-story, single-pile brick Italianate dwelling with a three-bay facade, one-story bays on the side elevations, and a one-story brick ell spanning the rear of the main section. The hip-roofed house features elaborate Italianate trim, including deep paneled and bracketed eaves, decorative hoods over slender paired windows on the second floor, segmental arched window and door openings on the first, and paneled interior chimneys. Early in the 20th century, a new porch was constructed across this facade, in the Neo-Classical Revival style. It consists of a one-story, full-facade porch supported by Corinthian columns which are repeated in monumental fashion in the central projecting two-story pedimented portico. Heavy turned balusters line the porch and the central balcony, from which a double-leaf door, similar to the main entrance, opens to the second floor. The earlier porch appears to have spanned only the entrance bay, with a second porch on the south elevation. Large magnolia trees flank the front walk.

SF, SM

Fence, William Lindsey House - 308 S. Main St.; ca. 1880; C

A handsome cast and wrought iron fence set in a stone wall extends across the front and south side yards, with a double-leaf gate with three gate posts.

Servants' Quarters, William Lindsey House - rear, 308 S. Main St; ca. 1900; C

This one-story frame building has a side gable roof with returns, two doors with gabled hoods, end windows and an interior chimney. It could have been built at the same time as the main house or at a later date, although it does appear on early Sanborn maps.

SF, SM

Garage, William Lindsey House - rear, 308 S. Main St.; ca. 1940; F  
Mid-20th century one-story, gable-roofed frame garage.

125. Tallulah A. Richardson House - 312 S. Main St.; 1890; P

The most elaborate Queen Anne style house surviving in Reidsville was designed by architect Oslo Epps of Greensboro to the specifications of and built in 1890 for Tallulah A. Richardson (1851-1909), wife of T. E. "Trip" Richardson, who was a cousin of R. P. Richardson and listed in the 1900 census as a traveling salesman. The house has remained in the Richardson family, currently owned and occupied by the Richardson's grandson, W. B. Millner.

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An irregular plan with multiple projecting bays and a three-story corner tower, a profusion of jig-sawn and lathe-turned wood architectural elements and ornament, and a roof combining a high hip with pedimented gables mark the residence as an excellent example of the style. The two-story, triple-pile frame house has a three-bay facade, a one-story rear wing, projecting clipped-corner bays on the side elevations, and three small attic windows in the gable of each bay. A variety of window types light the house, including decorative lattice-like upper sashes above single-pane lower sash. The house remains relatively intact, on the interior as well as the exterior. Principal exterior changes are the replacement of the original crested roof of cypress wood shingles with asphalt shingle, removal of the wooden lattice porch foundation (replaced by brick), and enclosure of a portion of the one-story wrap-around porch on the south elevation for a sun room. Large trees shade the well-kept front yard.

SF, USC, SM

Outbuilding, Tallulah A. Richardson House - rear, 312 S. Main St.; ca. 1880; C

Said to predate the Richardson House and to have influenced its siting, this one-story frame building may have originally been associated with the adjacent William Lindsey House, as the lot on which the Richardson House stands was acquired from the Lindseys. Its original use has not been determined, but a chimney in the gable end suggests it may have been a detached kitchen or servants' quarters.

126. First Presbyterian Church - 318 S. Main St.; 1922; C

Originally chartered in the early 1870s, the Presbyterian Church of Reidsville erected this handsome Neo-Classical Revival brick building in 1922 to replace an earlier frame church which stood on the northeast corner of Gilmer and S. Main sts., where the Belvedere Hotel was then under construction. The salient feature of the style is the monumental pedimented portico which shelters the entrance and two of the flanking four bays. Typical also is the broken-neck pediment above the entrance, the deep entablature with modillion cornice extending across the facade and along the side elevations with brick parapet above. Two-tier windows are set in round-arched openings along the side elevations and the asymmetrical wings extending to north and south at the rear of the main block. The north wing is original to the structure, while the south wing is of later construction. A parking lot and open area to the south of the church marks the location of two houses which have been demolished.

SM, HB

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Child Development Center - rear, 318 S. Main St.; ca. 1980; F  
To the rear of First Presbyterian Church is a modern, two-story brick and glass building used as a Child Development Center.

127. Oliver-Foy House - 408 S. Main St.; ca. 1905; C  
This rambling, two-story early 20th century frame house, although now covered with asbestos siding, retains much of its original character as a transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival House. Its irregular plan is marked by numerous projecting bays covered by gables extending from a central high hip roof, all of standing seam tin. The tall corbeled interior chimneys and shingled gable ends are further links to the Queen Anne style. Windows, grouped in pairs or trios on the first floor, are one over one sash. Tapered wooden posts on brick piers support the post-1914 one-story wraparound porch which follows the irregular lines of the facade and extends to a porte cochere on the north elevation. The entrance bay with double leaf door and transom is marked by a pedimented gable on the porch roof. A two-story ell extends to the rear of the double pile main section. The original owner and builder was not determined, although Reidsville Review publisher Robert J. Oliver appears to have been an early occupant and local manufacturer W. H. Foy resided here for at least twenty years. The house is currently offices for real estate and insurance agencies.  
SF, SM, CD, USC

Garage, Oliver-Foy House - rear, 408 S. Main St.; ca. 1950; F  
Gable-roofed, one-car frame garage now clad in synthetic siding.

128. Robert Williams House - 412 S. Main St.; ca. 1880; P  
Built for merchant Robert Williams (1849-1907), one of Reidsville's first five town commissioners and an early 20th century president of the Bank of Reidsville, this two-story brick residence is one of several important houses built in the Italianate style locally from about 1860 to 1890. With J. M. Hopkins, Williams operated a dry goods and general store founded in 1877, and in 1891 began directing the operations of the Reidsville Fertilizer Company, which had been organized by several of the town's leading businesses. The house is said to have been built by William Lindsey when his sister married Williams; in 1877, Williams acquired a one-acre tract on Main St. from Lindsey, and the house probably dates from about that time.  
Large magnolia trees flank the three-bay facade of the two-story, single pile dwelling which has a side gable roof of standing seam tin, deep bracketed eaves, and tall chimneys rising symmetrically at the rear of the main block. Notable features include the central projecting bay with corner pilasters and gable roof, producing a tower-like effect, and round-arched window openings (the principal windows are paired one over

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one sash) with label moldings. A two-story brick ell extends to the rear of the main block, with a two-story frame (now enclosed) porch running along its south elevation. Joined to the brick ell by a frame passageway is a one-story gable-roofed brick structured--probably an early kitchen. Early in the twentieth century, the original front porch (whose appearance has not been determined) was replaced with the present one-story, full-facade Colonial Revival porch with Tuscan columns supporting the hipped roof. The Williams House is one of several important early residences updated in the classical revival idiom.

SF, RCR, RIB, SM

129. Office Building - 416 S. Main St.; ca. 1975; F  
One-story brick veneer building with side gable roof, five-bay facade and six over six windows, in simple post World War II Colonial Revival residential style used as offices for attorneys. Replaced rambling two-story frame residence of P. D. Watt.

CD, SM, USC

130. James Dalton House - 502 S. Main St.; ca. 1875; C  
In 1873, tobacco manufacturer James S. Dalton acquired a one half acre lot on the west side of Main Street from B. A. and Mary A. Crafton. It seems likely that he built this two-story frame residence shortly thereafter. The house remained in the Dalton family for the first 50 years of the 20th century, occupied for many years by attorney William R. Dalton. It is now owned by the adjacent YMCA and serves as offices for the United Way and American Red Cross. Notable original features include low pediments above the windows, the single-shoulder exterior end chimneys, and the full entablature under a deep cornice with returns. The three-bay facade features an entrance on both floors, each having double-leaf doors flanked by sidelights; the first floor entrance has a transom. The house was apparently updated early in the 20th century in the Colonial Revival style, with a one-story full-facade porch with central two-tier bay, all supported by Roman Doric columns linked by a simple turned balustrade. To the rear of the main block are one- and two-story gable-roofed ells and shed additions.

SF, RCR, USC, CD

131. John A. Roach House, 606 S. Main St.; ca. 1873; P  
An important frame version of the Italianate style of residential architecture, this handsome two-story house with its elaborate ornamentation is believed to have been built in the early 1870s for John A. Roach (1838-1912), a Civil War veteran and local businessman, whose wife, Rhoda McMichael Roach, operated a millinery shop on W. Morehead St. for many years. For much of the 20th century, the house was occupied by Roach's grandson Dr. John N. Hester (1898-1964), a local dentist. It is

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now the office of Dr. Leroy Smith.

The large, L-shaped frame house is topped by a standing seam tin low hip roof with brick interior chimneys rising behind the roof ridge. Below shallow eaves are large sawn and turned brackets, a dentil course and a paneled frieze. Window openings on the facade are topped by handsome bracketed and molded pediments. This treatment is more elaborately expressed at the first floor semi-octagonal entrance bay, with narrow windows in the angled sides and a transomed and sidelighted entrance. On the second floor, the bay is a simple rectangle. Bay windows on the north and south elevations complete the original treatment. A number of alterations have been made since its construction, including a two-story addition across the rear in the angle of the L and one-story additions behind both. The most notable changes on the front elevation are the removal of the original one-story full-facade porch, replaced with a one-story, Colonial Revival entrance bay porch with classical columns and a Chinese Chippendale railing along its flat roof, and addition of windows, replicating the pediment treatment, to create a five-bay facade. Six over six sash replaced the earlier two over two.

RIB, SF, SM, HB

132. R. L. Watt House - 610 S. Main St.; 1923-1924; C

This two-story, brick-veneered Georgian Revival residence was designed by Willard Northup of the Winston-Salem architectural firm of Northup & O'Brien for R. L. Watt, the first cashier and later president of Citizens Bank. Topped by a side-gable slate roof, the house features a five-bay facade with a one-story pedimented portico framing the entrance which has sidelights and an elliptical fanlight. Other elements typical of the style include three symmetrically placed gable dormers, the exterior end chimneys, a screened porch and an open porch balancing each other on the north and south elevations, and restrained classical details.

CD, SM

Garage, R. L. Watt House - rear, 610 S. Main St.; ca. 1924; C

To the northwest of the Watt house is a brick-veneer, gable-roofed garage which is contemporary with the house.

133. House - 704 S. Main St.; ca. 1910; C

Although moderately altered by the application of asbestos siding and the enclosure of a portion of the front porch, this early 20th century Colonial Revival frame house retains much of the original character which makes it a contributing element in the district. Its salient features include the three-bay facade with triple windows flanking the sidelighted entrance, the double-pile, central-hall plan, one-story porch supported by unfluted Ionic columns, and the low hip roof of



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its late 19th century appearance. This two-story single-pile section is topped by a low hipped roof of standing seam tin with deep bracketed eaves and a paneled frieze, relating it to more elaborate Italianate houses in the district. The three-bay facade is spanned by a one-story Eastlake-style porch with central two-tier pedimented pavillion. Ornamentation includes a spindled frieze, turned and bracketed posts, spindle balusters, and sawn gable ornament on the porch and paneled cornerboards. Windows are six over six sash in simple surrounds, and the brick chimneys rise in an interior end location. A one-story, two-room ell was added across the rear early in the 20th century; a more recent one-story addition rests on brick piers.

SF, SM

138. Thomas B. Smothers House - 718 S. Main St.; ca. 1935; C  
This one and one-half story brick veneer residence is typical of 1930s Tudor Revival houses and continues a tradition of good, contemporary design in the district. Notable elements of the style seen here are the irregular plan, multiple, steeply-pitched gables, the ornamental chimney stacks and the simulated half-timbering in several of the more prominent gables. Windows are generally six over six sash, appearing in a variety of groupings. In 1941, Thomas B. Smothers, partner in Smothers' Warehouse, was listed as the occupant.

CD, SM

139. Dr. William S. Hester House - 722 S. Main St.; ca. 1935; C  
The 1930s Tudor Revival house appears again with somewhat different stylistic elements, including a more regular configuration and no half-timbering. The one and one-half story brick veneer residence does exhibit multiple gables of varying pitches and widths, several different window patterns, and rusticated brickwork resembling quoins surrounding the entrance. Like its neighbor to the north, it brings forward the design elements of the district to the 1930s. The house was apparently built for Dr. William S. Hester (1902-1983), who later moved with his wife, Cecilia Scott Hester, to her father's home, Melrose (#140).

SM, CD

140. Melrose, the Hugh Reid Scott House - 802 S. Main St.; 1909; P  
Designed by Greensboro architect Richard Gambier, this grand Neo-Classical Revival residence was built in 1909-1910 for Hugh Reid Scott (1855-1947), nephew of Governor David Settle Reid and a prominent attorney and landowner in his own right. Scott was also an active business and civic leader, serving as a director or officer of many local businesses. The house was built shortly after his marriage to Flossie Brewer. The house is still occupied by Scott's daughter.

The finest example of Neo-Classical Revival residential architecture in

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the district (only the Robert Payne Richardson House III beyond the limits of the district exceeds it in grandeur), Melrose is a substantial two-story frame building surrounded by a large landscaped yard enclosed by an iron and stone fence. Certainly the most notable feature of the house is the monumental Ionic projecting portico with balustraded flat roof. A one-story porch supported by smaller Ionic columns begins on the south elevation, spans the three-bay facade, and continues on the north elevation to a porte cochere. Other classical features include a full Ionic entablature, large modillion brackets, and a double-leaf entrance with beveled glass sidelights and transom. Clad in weather-board siding, the house is topped by a hipped roof of asphalt shingles with gables extending over projecting bays on the side elevations and over a large central dormer. Smaller dormers on the north and south are hip-roofed. SF, RIB

Greenhouse, Hugh Reid Scott House - rear, 802 S. Main St.; ca. 1912; C

Probably built soon after the construction of Melrose, the greenhouse features a Tudor arch superstructure like that found on the earliest greenhouse at the Penn House (#124)

Garage, Hugh Reid Scott House - rear, 802 S. Main St.; ca. 1920; C  
Large, gable-roofed, frame garage.

Fence and Wall, Hugh Reid Scott House - 802 S. Main St.; ca. 1909; C

A handsome cast and wrought iron fence is set in a stone wall running across the front yard and the north side. Stone piers have plaques bearing the name of the house and its original owner.

141. Jesse F. Claybrook House - 305 Maple Ave.; ca. 1929; C

The extremely wide overhang of the front gable roof on this two-story rectangular frame house has the effect of relating the house to the early 20th century Prairie School of residential architecture. Its two-bay, off-center porch (probably in the bungalow style) has been removed, replaced by an unsheltered stoop with wooden railings leading to a modern pedimented entrance. Paired modern six over six windows flank the entrance. The house appears on the 1929 Sanborn Map, but is first listed in the 1935 City Directory as the residence of J. F. Claybrook.

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142. King House - 307 Maple Ave.; ca. 1925; C

Now clad in aluminum siding, this two-story frame four-square house has a three-bay facade spanned by a one-story bungalow porch with square posts on brick piers and a slat balustrade, a high hipped roof with hip dormer and exterior end chimneys. A one-story bay on the north elevation and a one-story wing across the rear complete the house. City directories list this as the home of widow Mrs. Jennie King in 1929 and 1935.

SM, CD

143. Dr. J. R. Meador House - 309 Maple Ave.; ca. 1920; C

The three-bay facade of this two-story frame duplex appears to be that of a four-square; however, the two-story front section is only one room deep, while a double-pile single-story addition extends across the rear of the house. The front section is topped by a hipped roof with a hip dormer; a one-story bungalow porch spans the facade which has tripartite windows flanking a sidelighted entrance. Now clad in asbestos siding, the house has a bay window on the south elevation and an exterior end chimney on the north. City directories indicate that this was the home for many years of dentist James R. Meador.

SM, CD

144. S. F. Terry House - 311-313 Maple Ave.; 1909; C

Newspaper accounts record that this house was built in 1909 for S. F. Terry; the 1929 City Directory lists S. F. Terry, Jr., residential architect, as the owner. Although altered by the use of aluminum siding and the addition of a one-story, flat-roofed wing on the north elevation, this two-story frame house retains its somewhat unusual original form which is something like a truncated T-plan. A wide gabled bay projects toward the street from an only slightly wider rectangular, hip-roofed main block, creating a two-bay facade. Slender turned posts with sawn brackets support the one-story full-facade porch, which also has turned balusters. A large corbeled chimney rises in the south slope of the hip roof.

SM, USC, CD

145. House - 315 Maple Ave.; ca. 1900; C

This well-maintained two-story T-plan house with front bay retains its original weatherboard siding, two over two windows (except the first floor facade), and one-story porch with turned posts spanning the facade and extending along the south elevation. One window on the first floor has a diamond-patterned upper sash over a single pane, while the other has colored-glass bordered transom over a single pane sash. The cross-gable roof has cornice returns, and there is a one-story rear wing.

SF, SM

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146. House - 317 Maple Ave.; ca. 1920; C

Although clad in aluminum siding, this one and one-half story frame residence remains a handsome example of a Craftsman bungalow dating probably from the early 1920s. Topped by a side gable roof, it has a small gable dormer, and a larger gable above the entrance bay of the one-story porch; large triangular brackets support the deep roof overhangs. An exterior end chimney rises through the roof overhang on the north elevation, and there is a small frame garage to the rear.

SM

147. Eugene Irvin House - 319 Maple Ave.; ca. 1920; C

This narrow, two-bay wide, three-room deep, frame rectangular house has a full-facade front porch supported by classical columns linked by a turned balustrade, a medium-height hip roof, a one-story rear wing, and chimneys on the south elevation and at the rear of the main block. It has been recently covered with aluminum siding. There is a small garage to the rear. City directories indicate this was the home of Eugene Irvin, a cashier at Citizens Bank.

SM, CD

148. W. J. Irvin, Jr., House - 323 Maple Ave.; ca. 1929; C

Built about 1929, this large handsome brick veneer residence is a so-called "airplane bungalow," having a fully-articulated second story block symmetrically above the center of the first floor. A low-pitched gable roof covers the first floor and engaged porch, as well as the second story; the gable ends have a stucco and stick finish and key-shaped brackets under the wide eaves. The main body of the house is a rectangle with a narrow facade bay and a second bay on the north elevation at the rear. The one story porch with heavy battered posts on brick piers extends across the facade from the bay around the north elevation where it continues to form a porte cochere. Tall brick chimneys rise through the porch roof on the north elevation and at the rear. According to the 1935 City Directory, the house was then owned by W. J. Irvin, Jr., proprietor of the Irvin Electric and Radio Company, located on South Scales Street.

SM, CD

Garage, W. J. Irvin Jr., House - 323 Maple Ave; ca. 1929; C

To the northeast of the house is a brick veneer garage which is quite closely related stylistically to the house and is contemporary with it.

149. Lindsey J. Perry House - 325 Maple Ave.; ca. 1936; C

This one and one-half story brick veneer house grafts elements of the Tudor Revival style onto the bungalow form. In form, it has a side

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gable roof, a large gable dormer above the three-bay facade, and an engaged porch supported by square brick posts. Stucco and wooden members create a half-timbered effect in the gable ends on the main body of the house and in the large dormer. The house is an attractive post-1930 addition to the streetscape, which at that time had only three vacant lots. The 1941 City Directory lists the owner of the house as Lindsey T. Perry, superintendent of the Reidsville City Schools.

SM, CD

150. Manton Oliver House - 327 Maple Ave.; ca. 1905; C

For much of the 20th century, this frame house was occupied by Manton Oliver, editor and publisher of the The Reidsville Review, and his wife (later widow) Katie B. Oliver. The main block of the house is two stories and one-room deep with a pedimented side-gable roof with a deep overhang. An unusual pedimented gable projects beyond the house wall at the central bay of the three-bay facade, which consists, on the first floor, of tripartite windows flanking an entrance with transom and sidelights. A one-story porch supported by turned posts spans the three bays and wraps the south elevation, with a shallow pediment at the central bay and southwest corner. There is a one-story bay on the north elevation and a one-story wing across the rear.

SF, SM, CD

151. Dr. Samuel G. Jett House - 331 Maple Ave.; ca. 1918; C

Built before 1922 for physician and city health officer Dr. Samuel G. Jett, this large and relatively intact bungalow has many distinctive features. The main body of the square, one and one-half story frame residence is clad in weatherboard siding, while wood shingles cover the gable ends and nearly full-facade shed and gable dormer. Paired casement windows light the dormer, while a variety of nine over one fifteen over one sash and multi-paned casements are found in the rest of the house. Stuccoed arches spring from heavy brick piers to the engaged porch roof which continues from the side gable roof with its deep bracketed overhang. The house stands near the front of a typical narrow, but deep, well-shaded lot.

SM, CD, SF

152. Moses Leinwand House - 333 Maple Ave.; ca. 1934; C

This one-story brick veneer house with Colonial Revival accents was apparently built between 1929 and 1935 for Moses Leinwand of Leinwand's Department Store, on one of three undeveloped lots appearing on this block in 1929. The three-room deep dwelling features a multi-gable roof of composition shingle with a small gable dormer on the facade. Its full-facade porch is supported by simple classical posts on brick piers

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with a low brick wall between.  
SM, CD

153. A. H. Gwyn House - 405 Maple Ave.; ca. 1925; C  
According to city directories, this one and one-half story frame bungalow was occupied in 1929 by attorney and judge A. H. Gwyn. The relatively intact house features a side gable roof with an off-center, single bay gable-roofed porch and gable dormer, all with wide overhangs. The square dwelling has shingled gable ends and an exterior end chimney on the south elevation.

SM, CD

154. House - 407 Maple Ave.; ca. 1905; C  
This one-story frame Victorian cottage has been covered with asbestos siding but retains much of its original character. It is a somewhat rambling building covered with multiple gables of standing seam tin, with a narrow central gable which has jig-sawn ornament in its angle; square-cut and fish-scale wood shingles finish the gable ends. Turned posts support the one-story porch which spans the three-bay facade and continues along the south elevation to an extension at the rear of the house. The facade's central bay contains paired two over two windows, while the entrance is in the left (north) bay. Overgrown shrubbery obscures much of the house.

SF, SM

155. E. H. Wrenn House - 409 Maple Ave.; ca. 1920; C  
This one and one-half story frame bungalow was occupied in 1929 by E. H. Wrenn, manager of the Rockingham Investment Company. It features a side-gable roof of composition shingle with deep bracketed overhang extending to an engaged porch supported by tapered posts on brick piers. There is a large shed dormer with four windows across the front and one on each end and an exterior end chimney on the south elevation, flanked by small casement windows. The front porch has been enclosed.

SM, CD

156. House - 411 Maple Ave.; ca. 1950; F  
One-story brick-veneer and frame, L-shaped early ranch-style house with side and front gabled roof, exterior end chimney and wrought-iron porch support and railing.

157. J. N. Moore House - 415 Maple Ave.; Ca. 1910; C  
This one-story, L-shaped frame house was occupied in 1929 by J. N. Moore, a salesman with Williams & Co. It has a gable roof of standing seam tin, a three-bay facade, a two-bay porch with square posts and balusters, an interior brick chimney, and a rear ell extending to the

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north. It is now covered with aluminum siding.  
SM, CD

158. R. T. King House - 302 Maple Ave.; ca. 1900; C  
A decorative sawn bargeboard and radiating spindlework embellish the front and north gables on this two-story, turn-of-the century T-shaped frame house, which was the home in 1929 of R. T. King, manager of Liberty Tailors. A one-story porch with turned posts, sawn brackets, and spindled frieze and balustrade shelter the entrance which is in the south side of the angle of the T. A small one-story wing extends from the west side of the base of the T. Original windows apparently were two over two sash; some have been replaced by smaller six over six sash. Other changes include the application of asbestos siding and construction of an enclosed stair on the south elevation.  
SM, CD, SF

159. House - 304 Maple Ave.; ca. 1920; C  
This one-story frame bungalow stands perpendicular to Maple Avenue with a low-pitched front gable roof continuing in an unbroken line over the engaged porch, which has slightly tapered wooden posts on brick piers. The house has a three-bay facade, is three rooms deep, and has a central chimney.  
SM

160. Percy L. Osborne House - 306 Maple Ave.,; ca. 1920; C  
Percy L. Osborne, an agent for Pilot Life Insurance Company, was listed as the owner of this one and one-half story frame bungalow in 1929; it remains in the Osborne family. Features of the house include the side gable roof extending over the engaged front porch, which is supported by tapered posts on brick piers, a wide shed dormer, a bay window on the south elevation, and shingled gable ends. The two-bay facade has paired windows in the north bay and the entrance and a small square window in the south bay. A central brick chimney rises behind the roof ridge.  
SF, SM, CD

161. Wilkinson House - 308 Maple Ave.; 1916; C  
The three doorways on the facade of this one and one-half story frame bungalow give some indication of its early use as a boarding house. It remains separated into three units. An engaged porch with tapered posts on brick piers with a slat balustrade shelters the entrances, two of which (the left and right) have three-pane sidelights. The side-gable roof with exposed rafters and triangular brackets extends over wood-shingle gable ends. A small gable dormer has a pair of five over one windows, and a brick chimney rises behind the roof ridge. Newspaper accounts and city directories indicate the house was built for Archibald

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Wilkinson in 1916.  
SF, SM, CD

162. J. E. Meador House - 310 Maple Ave.; ca. 1934; C  
This one-story brick veneer Colonial Revival house bears similarities to the house at 333 Maple Avenue, having a multi-gable roof, a classically-inspired front porch, and a construction date between 1929 and 1935, using one of only three lots open for development in this block after the mid 1920s. Other embellishments on this five-bay, triple-pile house include keystones in window openings, cornice returns, and circular attic vents. It appears in the 1935 City Directory as the home of J. E. Meador.  
SM, CD

163. Ira R. Humphreys House - 312 Maple Ave.; 1917; C  
Built in 1917 for attorney Ira R. Humphreys (1878-1955), who was judge of the Reidsville Recorder's Court from 1912-1933, this handsome one and one-half story frame bungalow was an attractive addition to the landscape as a somewhat unusual example of the style. Set on a well-shaded, elevated lot with a stone retaining wall, the house features a clipped gable side roof, a wide shed dormer with exposed rafter ends and a smaller shed attic dormer layered above. A one-story, attached, shed-roofed porch with tapered posts on brick piers and a turned balustrade spans the three-bay facade--paired ten over one windows flanking the entrance which has beveled sidelights and transom. Interior end chimneys on the north and south elevations have exposed faces. A bay window on the south elevation and a porte cochere on the north complete the house, whose only exterior change has been the application of aluminum siding on the first floor, leaving the wood shingle gable ends intact.  
SM, CD, SF, HB

164. Penn House - 324 Maple Avenue; ca. 1928; C  
Designed by architect Bryant Hurd of Danville, Virginia, and built in 1932 as a replacement for an earlier Prairie Style house destroyed by fire, the Penn House is the largest and most elaborate Colonial Revival residence in Reidsville from the 1920-1940 period. It is also significant for its association with members of the Penn family, who played an important role in the city's economic and civic development through the late 19th and early 20th centuries.  
Charles Ashby Penn (1868-1931) worked for his father's firm, the F. R. Penn Tobacco Company, until it was acquired in 1911 by the American Tobacco Company, for which industrial giant he worked in a succession of key positions, being largely responsible for development of the popular Lucky Strike brand of cigarettes. The original handsome blond brick Prairie Style house was built around 1910 for Penn and his wife Stella

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Edrington Penn (1883-1959), who had the present house built after her husband's death and the destruction of the earlier house. The property is now owned by the city of Reidsville, which uses it as a civic center. Set near the center of a three-acre lot and reached from Maple Avenue by a brick walk and a curved concrete driveway, the Penn House is a carefully executed version of the Colonial Revival style popular during the 1920s and 1930s. It has four sections--the central, two-and-a-half story main block: a one-story, L-shaped wing that directly adjoins the south (left) side of the main section; a one-and-a-half story servants quarters separated from the main block to the south by the driveway; and a one-story kitchen wing behind the main block. The main block, five bays wide and two bays deep is of brick laid up in one to five common bond, topped by a slate gable roof and dominated by a full-facade, full-height portico with six Corinthian columns.(2)

Penn House Wall - 324 Maple Ave.; ca. 1930; C

A low retaining wall of rusticated stone extends along the driveway and the Maple Ave. frontage where stone piers flank the driveway entrances and front gate. Shrubbery lines the wall, and the house and grounds are marked by mature foundation plantings and deciduous trees.

Penn House Garage and Servants' Apartment - 324 Maple Ave.; ca. 1915; C

This handsome two-story blond brick building is located northwest of the main house, which it predates. Closely related stylistically to the earlier house, it has a strong horizontal emphasis with bands of four over four windows under the broad overhang of the high hipped roof. The original tile roofing material has been replaced with asphalt shingles. Below the windows on the east elevation are recessed panels above the two garage entrances. The central bay on the second floor of this elevation extends slightly above the main roofline. The north elevation is marked by an exterior end chimney and groups of four over four windows on both floors, while the south elevation has a first floor entrance, groups of identical windows and an interior end chimney. Extending to the rear of this building is a three-bay, one-story brick structure, whose tile roof survives. Each of the three bays originally contained a service area for the earlier house. Adjoining this structure is the two-story brick dairy, a nearly square building topped by its original tile roof.

Penn House Smokehouse/Greenhouse - rear, 324 Maple Ave.; ca. 1915; C

Directly behind the main house is a one-story brick smokehouse

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which is topped by a tile hipped roof; adjoining it is a contemporary greenhouse whose metal superstructure is in the form of a Tudor arch filled with glass panes.

Penn House Gazebo - grounds, 324 Maple Ave; ca. 1915; C  
This charming brick structure appears in a ca. 1920 documentary photograph of Mrs. Penn and one of the family's dogs, who provide a sense of its large scale. A low brick wall topped by stone slabs lines three sides of the structure, linked by taller brick piers at each corner. Three massive brick posts rise from each pier to support the tile hipped roof. The gazebo stands south of the main house.

Penn House Pump House - grounds, 324 Maple Ave.; ca. 1925; C  
Another of the auxiliary buildings associated with the earlier house, this one-story brick building with hipped roof stands to the southwest of the main house.

Penn House Greenhouse 2 - rear, 324 Maple Ave.; ca. 1930; C  
Although a precise construction date for this building has not been determined, it seems likely that it also predates the present house, as the adjoining brick storage and work building, with its high hipped tile roof closely resembles the earlier buildings associated with the ca. 1910 house. The greenhouse is topped by a gable roof with skylights; its north elevation is brick, while the south elevation is lined with triple awning sash, multi-paned windows.

165. House - 408 Maple Ave.; ca. 1910; C  
This modest, one-story frame cottage was probably built early in the 20th century. Its features include a side and central facade gable roof of pressed tin shingle, a one-story rear wing, and a three-bay facade spanned by a hipped-roof porch with square classical posts which extends around the north elevation. The classical influence is also evident in the transom above the entrance and the cornice returns. The house is now clad in aluminum siding.

SM

166. C. L. Tesh House - 410 Maple Ave.; ca. 1900; C  
A number of distinctive ornamental devices embellish this charming Victorian cottage, which appears to have been the home of jeweler C. L. Tesh in 1929. The one-story, L-shaped frame dwelling with several early rear wings and additions is topped by a steeply pitched gable roof with narrow decorative bargeboard. The projecting front bay features an angled three-sided bay window with paneled frieze; above this element is

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very large circular attic vent with sawnwork radiating from a central plaque. This device is repeated in the south elevation gable end. A one-story porch with turned posts and slat balustrade shelters the entrance and recurs on the north elevation. A somewhat similar house is located one block south at 512 Maple Avenue.

SM, CD, SF

167. Tullock-Jones House - 414 Maple Ave; ca. 1890; C

This unusual two-story frame house has apparently undergone a number of alterations during its history, the most recent of which has been the application of aluminum siding. The most eccentric feature of the house is its multiple, intersecting and layered gables, most of which are decorated with sawn and turned ornament and covered with standing seam tin. A roof ridge runs parallel to Maple Avenue at the apex of the house terminating in two small gables; below the gable on the north elevation is an identical gable, while on the south elevation, two gabled wall dormers rise from a shed roof through the main roof line above a gabled wing. The north and south bays (the latter is projecting) of the three-bay facade are also topped by ornamented gables, and there is a pedimented gable over the central bay of the one-story front porch. The double-pile house has two tall interior brick chimneys. A tall wooden fence surrounds the house along the Harrison Street and Maple Avenue elevations. Census records indicate that it was the home in 1910 of general merchant John S. Tullock, while it was later occupied by deputy sheriff Shelley M. Jones.

SM, CD, USC, SF

168. Thomas Littleton "Lytt" Gardner House - 502 Maple Ave.; ca. 1912; C

An unusual configuration and porch treatment distinguish this two-story frame house which was built between 1912 and 1914 for Thomas Littleton "Lytt" Gardner (1883-1972), a local pharmacist who established Gardner Drug Company in 1908. Gardner was also active in the city's political life, serving three terms as Rockingham County Sheriff and briefly as a member of the Reidsville City Council.

With its variety of intersecting blocks, the hip-roofed house has bays projecting in all four compass directions, with the principal section on Maple Avenue being an L-shaped plan with a south bay. The main entrance is set in the flattened angle of the inner corner facing the intersection of Maple Avenue and Harrison Street. The one-story porch follows this distinctive arrangement and extends across the Maple Avenue elevation. Tuscan columns linked by a simple balustrade support the hip-roofed porch. A large second-story balcony fills the area between the north and east bays, above the entrance; it has small Tuscan columns on a closed balustrade covered with diamond pattern wood shingles. The

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entrance features beveled glass transom and sidelights; to the right of the entrance in the north bay is a tripartite window with leaded and beveled glass transom, a window treatment repeated in the east bay. There are two tall brick chimneys, one interior and one interior end with exposed face. Aluminum siding now covers the house.

HB, RCR, SM, CD, SF

169. House - 504 Maple Ave.; ca. 1910; C

Similar in form and original appearance to the adjacent house at 506 Maple Avenue, this one-story frame cottage features a T-plan with the base of the T facing the street and an ell projecting to the rear. Topped by intersecting pedimented gables, the house is now clad in asbestos siding, and the porch in the south angle of the T has been enclosed. The north porch retains its turned posts. Chimneys have been removed.

SM

170. Paul J. White House - 506 Maple Ave.; ca. 1900; C

Acquired in 1919 by Paul J. White, who in 1929 was vice president of the insurance firm of Somers, White and Cummings, this one-story, T-plan frame cottage has recently been covered with aluminum siding. It retains its tall interior brick chimney, its pedimented cross gable roof of standing seam tin, its sawn gable ornament in the front gable, and the north porch with its turned posts. The south porch has been altered, and a small addition made on the south elevation.

RCR, CD, SM, SF

171. David L. Carroll House - 508 Maple Ave.; ca. 1890; C

This one-story frame cottage was the home for many years of David L. Carroll, who enjoyed a long association with the Reidsville Hardware Company. The most distinctive feature of the single-pile house is the row of sawn brackets with pendants which runs along the underside of the eaves of the side gable roof on the facade and side elevations, as well as the gable dormer, evidence of an earlier construction date than is suggested by the bungalow porch, which is probably a 1920s alteration. The porch's south bay is screened. A one-story wing extends across the rear of the main block. Two interior brick chimneys rise just behind the roof ridge. A cast and wrought iron fence spans the front yard, continuing along the south elevation beside the driveway which leads to two frame outbuildings--a workshop and shed and a garage.

SM, CD, USC, SF

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Fence, David L. Carroll House - 508 Maple Ave.; ca. 1890; C  
A case and wrought iron fence spans the front yard of the Carroll House and continues along the south elevation beside the driveway.

Workshop/Shed, David L. Carroll House - 508 Maple Ave; ca. 1920; C  
One and one-half story frame gable-roofed building which appears to be a combination workshop and storage building.

Garage, David L. Carroll House - 508 Maple Ave.; ca. 1945; F  
Standard, one-story frame mid-20th century garage with gable roof.

172. House - 512 Maple Ave.; ca. 1905; C  
Although probably not built until the early 20th century, this two-story, T-plan frame house exhibits some elements reminiscent of Gothic Revival houses of the mid 19th century. The most apparent references to the style are the steeply pitched gable roof of standing seam tin and the pairs of gabled wall dormers on the facade and south elevation. Relating it to the house at 410 Maple Avenue are the angled three-sided bay window and the circular attic vents with sawn grille (smaller versions here). The two-bay bungalow porch is probably a 1920s alteration. Windows are six over six sash, with the exception of those in the bay window, which are four over four. A one-story ell with a broad gable roof extends to the rear. A large maple tree stands directly in front of the house in the shallow front yard, and there is a large grassed yard to the south.

SM, CD, SF

173. Lea-Pettigrew House - 516 Maple Ave.; ca. 1885; C  
Said to have been built ca. 1885 by Margaret D. Lea, this attractive Victorian frame house is still occupied by a descendant, Thomas L. Pettigrew. Replete with turned and sawn ornament, this two-story, L-shaped frame house stands on a large, well-maintained lot extending to a grassy expanse on the south. Notable features of the house include the intersecting gable roof of standing seam tin with pendant eaves brackets, vertical beaded siding and louvered vents in the gable ends, paneled cornerboards, a squared bay window on the south elevation and slightly projecting cornices above window openings. One-story porches on the south elevation and across the facade are supported by chamfered posts on paneled piers; lacy sawn brackets and turned balusters complete the front porch treatment. The main entrance is an off-center double-leaf door with a transom. A one-story ell extends across the rear of the house. Principal changes on the exterior include construction of a bathroom above the south porch, which has been screened in.

SF, SM, CD

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174. W. B. Richardson, Jr., House - 524 Maple Ave.; ca. 1918; C  
A stone foundation, stone porch posts and stone porch walls distinguish this one-story early 20th century frame house, which was the home of W. B. Richardson, Jr., who was associated with the Reidsville Bag Company. A high hipped roof extends over the fully engaged porch, with a central hipped dormer. The house has an unusual four bay facade, consisting of--from south to north--a sidelighted entrance, a tripartite window, a second, simple entrance, and a bank of four windows. The house remains in the Richardson family.

SM, CD

175. S. W. Siddle House - 305 Irvin St.; ca. 1925; C  
The 1929 Reidsville City Directory lists S. W. Siddle, a foreman at the American Tobacco Company, as the owner of this one-story frame house, which was apparently built between 1922 and 1929. Topped by a high hipped roof with exposed rafter ends and hipped dormers on the north, west and south elevations, the house features a three bay facade with a fully engaged porch in the northwest corner. A single square post supports the porch corner, while two similar posts brace the bracketed gable which shelters the sidelighted entrance. The triple windows to the south of the entrance and the paired windows to the north, like those on the side elevations, have latticed upper sashes. Tall brick chimneys rise through the south and east slopes of the roof.

CD, SM

176. Ware-Blackburn House - 307 Irvin St.; ca. 1905; C  
Apparently occupied in 1910 by Harry N. Ware, a printer in a job printing office, this one-story frame L-shaped house was later home to E. H. Blackburn, a foreman for the American Tobacco Company. A one-story wing stretches across the rear with an ell extending from it. Topped by a gable roof, the house has a three-bay facade with a two-bay shed-roof front porch, interior brick chimneys and a diamond shaped attic vent. Exterior changes include application of aluminum siding and replacement of the original roof with composition shingles.

USC, CD, SM

177. T. E. Meador House - 309 Irvin St.; ca. 1925; C  
Sanborn maps indicate that this one-story frame bungalow was built between 1922 and 1929, probably for J. E. Meador, vice-president of the Reidsville Grocery Company, who later moved to 310 Maple Ave. (#162). A hipped roof with hip dormer covers the rectangular dwelling which lies perpendicular to the street; the engaged porch and porte cochere are supported by wooden posts on cast concrete piers with a cast concrete foundation. Brick chimneys rise to the south of the roof ridge. Paired

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windows flank the entrance on the three-bay facade.  
SM, CD

178. W. H. Bolyn House - 311 Irvin St.; ca. 1925; C  
In 1929, harnessmaker W. H. Bolyn occupied this one-story frame bungalow, which had been built after 1922. A standing seam tin hip roof extends to a shed roof over the full-facade porch, which has square wooden posts and a slat balustrade. Other features include a hip dormer with three small windows, interior brick chimneys, and a two-bay facade.  
SM, CD

179. Coppridge-Clark House - 313 Irvin St.; ca. 1900; C  
Although modern windows have been installed on the three-bay facade of this one-story frame Victorian cottage, it retains a number of uncommon elements which distinguish it from similar houses in the district. These include the slender arched wooden members which link the four attenuated square porch posts and the facade and the rather eccentric gabled wall dormer rising at the center of the facade. Other features include a pressed tin shingle side gable roof, interior brick chimneys, round louvered attic vents in the gable ends, and wings and addition across the rear and on the south elevation. The 1910 census recorded L. F. Coppridge, a Virginia native and insurance agent, as the occupant of the house, while in 1929 it was the home of Mrs. Loula B. Clark.  
SM, SF, USC, CD

180. (former) J. W. Burton Grocery Store - 333 Irvin St.; ca. 1910; C  
Records indicate that this one-story, gable-front commercial building was the location of a grocery store operated by J. W. Burton who lived nearby on Piedmont Street. A shed-roofed canopy supported by square wooden posts extends over the sidewalk as it did when the building first appeared on Sanborn Maps in 1922 (the first year in which this block is shown). Although the roof is still covered by standing seam tin, the building itself is clad in aluminum siding and the original shop windows have been replaced with large, multi-pane fixed sash. The sidelighted entrance is slightly recessed. A beauty shop now occupies the premises.  
USC, CD, SM

181. House - 304 Irvin St.; ca. 1945; F  
One-story, single-pile frame house with a side gable roof of composition shingle, three-bay facade, and one-story wing extending across the rear. Clad in asbestos siding.  
CD

182. C. W. Covington House - 306 Irvin St.; ca. 1932; C  
This one-story brick veneer bungalow was built between 1929 and 1935,

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when it was occupied by C. W. Covington. Its roof form is unusual, having a high central hip with clipped gables covering a front dormer and extending over the north and south side elevations. A pedimented gable is located at the center of the one-story attached porch which has tapered brick piers and a low brick retaining wall and spans the three-bay facade. A gabled wing runs along the rear of the house, and there is an exterior end brick chimney on the south elevation.

SM, CD

183. E. R. Harris House - 310 Irvin St.; ca. 1920; C  
Built prior to 1922, this square frame two-story house features a side-hall plan indicated by the off-center entrance, a bungalow porch extending across the two-bay facade and along the south elevation, a high hipped roof with a hip dormer, a tall interior chimney, and a two-story rear wing. Changes to the house include application of aluminum siding and enclosure of the rear section of the porch's south bay. It was the home in 1929 of E. R. Harris.

SM, CD

184. J. F. Rudd House - 314 Irvin St.; ca. 1925; C  
This one and one-half story frame bungalow was built between 1922 and 1929, probably for insurance agent J. F. Rudd. Its features include a side gable roof of composition shingle, a shed dormer, exterior end chimney, and a bungalow porch with tapered posts on brick piers. The two-bay facade contains a single window and the main entrance in the south bay and three windows on the north.

SM, CD

Garage, J. F. Rudd House - 314 Irvin St.; ca. 1940; F  
A one-story, single-car frame garage with a front gable roof stands to the northwest of the Rudd House.

185. Miss Damaris Price House - 316 Irvin St.; ca. 1924; C  
A relatively intact example of a mid 1920s frame four-square, this was the residence in 1929 of Miss Damaris (or Damorice) Price, a local dry goods merchant. Typical of the style, the house has a two-story, double-pile plan topped by a high hip roof with a hip dormer and exposed rafters, and a one-story bungalow porch extending to a porte cochere on the north elevation. The three-bay facade consists of paired windows flanking the main entrance. Interior brick chimneys rise on either side of the roof ridge. An open metal staircase has been added on the south elevation.

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186. Stacy-Small House - 318 Irvin St.; 1903; C

A number of different people have occupied this two-story frame, T-shaped since its early 20th century construction, apparently including local merchant W. A. Stacy and J. H. Small of the Climax Barbershop. Clad in drop siding, the house features a pedimented gable and hip roof of standing seam tin, interior chimneys, one over one windows, a one-story rear ell, and a three-bay facade spanned by a one-story porch with turned posts and balustrade and sawn brackets, all resting on a cast concrete foundation. The large windows flanking the central entrance have a multi-light transom above a single lower light.

SF, USC, SM, CD

187. Robert G. Gladstone House - 322 Irvin St.; ca. 1900; C

This one-story decorated frame cottage was the home for many years of Massachusetts native Robert G. Gladstone, a tinsmith and plumber. The T-shaped house (the cross-bar is parallel to the street), is topped by a high hipped roof of pressed tin shingle with a hip dormer and tall brick chimneys piercing the north and south slopes. Spanning the three-bay facade is a one-story attached porch supported by slender bracketed, turned posts linked by a turned balustrade. With the exception of modern ones in the dormer, windows are two over two sash. Several additions have been made to the rear of the house. A tall hedge screens the house's well-shaded front yard from the street.

USC, CD, SM, SF

188. W. D. Stocks House - 326 Irvin St.; ca. 1918; C

This stock early 20th century frame four-square has been altered by the use of horizontal masonite and vertical siding. Probably built for W. D. Stocks, a general manager of the American Tobacco Company, the house retains its two-story, double-pile, hip-roofed form with a hip dormer, interior brick chimneys, and three-bay facade. The latter is spanned by a bungalow porch with classical colonettes on brick piers and a turned balustrade.

SM, CD

189. D. R. Allen House - 330 Irvin St.; ca. 1905; C

The home for many years of D. R. Allen, a Virginia native and buyer for the American Tobacco Company, this two-story frame Colonial Revival house features a double-pile rectangular plan with projecting bays on the side elevations. The roof is a high hip with pedimented gables over the bays, above the central bay of the three-bay facade, and at the center of the one-story wraparound porch, which is supported by slender Tuscan columns. Tall corbeled brick chimneys jut on either side of the roof ridge. One-story wings and ells extend to the rear. The gable ends retain their original drop siding, although the main body of the house

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is now covered with aluminum siding.  
USC, CD, SF

190. Sparrow House - 334 Irvin St.; 1906; C  
Mrs. Ida Sparrow built this one-story frame cottage in 1906, and it remains in family ownership. The house is typical of many built in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, with side gable and central facade gable roof of standing seam tin, a three-bay facade spanned by a decorated porch (with turned posts, sawn brackets, and simple balustrade), a single-pile front section, and gabled eaves extending to the rear. Corbeled brick chimneys appear behind the roof ridge, heating the front and rear sections. Large trees shade the front yard.  
CD, SM, SF, RIB

Garage, Sparrow House - 334 Irvin St.; ca. 1940; F  
Southwest of the house is a one-story frame garage.

191. J. R. Maxwell House - 338 Irvin St.; ca. 1905; C  
The form and roofline of this one-story frame house are similar to those found on the adjacent house to the north (334 Irvin Street). However, this house has been clad in aluminum siding and the original porch spanning the three-bay facade has been replaced with a bungalow porch having tapered posts on brick piers. The facade has paired windows flanking a sidelighted entrance. A long-time occupant of the house was J. R. Maxwell, a machinist with American Tobacco Company.  
USC, SM, CD

Garage, J. R. Maxwell House - 338 Irvin St.; ca. 1950; F  
A large hip-roofed frame garage stands at the end of a driveway to the northwest of the house. It too is covered with aluminum siding.

192. Aaron Bane House - 305 S. Washington Ave.,; ca. 1905; C  
The 1929 home of Aaron Bane of Bane's Department Store, this one-story frame late Victorian cottage with its side and central facade gable roof of standing seam tin has been altered by the application of asbestos siding and the adoption of later stylistic features such as five over one novelty sash and a central bay porch supported by tapered posts on brick piers linked by a slat balustrade. A single brick chimney pierces the roof ridge, and a one-story wing spans the rear.  
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193. L. B. Throckmorton House - 307 S. Washington Ave.; ca. 1925; C  
Apparently built between 1922 and 1929, this well-maintained one and one-half story frame bungalow is clad in drop siding and features a side gambrel roof of composition shingle with a central shed dormer, and interior end chimneys with exposed faces. An engaged porch supported by tapered posts on brick piers spans the three-bay facade which consists of paired windows with latticed upper sashes flanking the off-center entrance. The 1929 City Directory lists L. B. Throckmorton of Throckmorton Photographic Studio as the occupant of this house.  
SM, CD

194. J. F. McDonald House - 311 S. Washington Ave.; ca. 1925; C  
Probably constructed by the same builder and at the same time, this house is virtually identical in appearance to the adjacent house to the north (307 S. Washington Ave.). The only apparent difference between these one and one-half story gambrel-roofed bungalows is the window and door treatment on the facade of 311. Here tripartite four over one windows flank a sidelighted entrance. This was apparently the home in 1929 of J. F. McDonald of the Meador & McDonald Service Station.  
SM, CD

Garage, J. F. McDonald House - 311 S. Washington Ave.; ca. 1925; C  
Southeast of the McDonald House is a contemporary frame garage and shed topped by a gable roof.

195. J. H. Berry House - 313 S. Washington Ave.; ca. 1925; C  
A more modest example of a 1920s bungalow than the two dwellings immediately to the north, this one-story frame house features a simple side gable roof with exposed rafter ends on the facade, triangular brackets on the gable ends, and a shed dormer running from the main roof ridge. The north bay of the two-bay facade is recessed, creating a fully-engaged inset porch with a single tapered post on brick pier at the northwest corner. Windows are five over one, and the house is clad in German siding. It was occupied in 1929 by J. H. Berry, Jr., secretary-treasurer and manager of the Reidsville Furniture Co.  
SM, CD

196. House - 315 S. Washington Ave.; ca. 1900; C  
One-story frame cottage with a side and central facade gable roof of standing seam tin, three-bay facade, two over two windows, four interior brick chimneys, and a full-facade porch supported by openwork wooden porch posts with diamond-patterned lattice. A one-story ell stretches to

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the rear. Original weatherboards have been covered with asbestos siding.

SM

197. B. R. Wagoner House - 317 S. Washington Ave.; ca. 1925; C  
Another of the modest bungalows built on this block during the 1920s, this one-story frame dwelling is topped by a shallow side-gable roof of asphalt shingle. A single-bay, gable-roofed porch shelters the side-lighted entrance at the center of the three-bay facade; it has slender replacement metal columns on brick piers and a slat balustrade. Windows are six over six--paired on the facade--and interior chimneys are located in front of the roof ridge. Aluminum siding covers the original weatherboards. To the south is a large, well-kept vacant lot with a rail fence. B. R. Wagoner of Booker's Soda Shop was the 1929 occupant.  
SM, CD

198. House - 401 S. Washington Ave.; ca. 1960; F  
One-story frame, side-gable roof house with three-bay facade, single-bay porch. Clad in asbestos siding.

199. House - 403 S. Washington Ave.; ca. 1960; F  
Similar in form to house at 401 S. Washington Ave.; one-story frame house has side gable roof, three-bay facade with two six over six windows to the north of the entrance. Aluminum siding covers this house.

200. House - 405 S. Washington Ave.; ca. 1920; C  
A fourth version of the bungalow in the 300-400 block of S. Washington Ave., this one-story frame dwelling has a broad side gable roof with a shed dormer and an engaged porch with tapered wooden posts. Drop siding sheaths the house, which has a three-bay facade, interior chimneys and one over one windows.

SM

201. House - 407 S. Washington Ave.; ca. 1920; C  
Virtually identical to the house at 407 S. Washington Ave. is this one-story frame bungalow with a broad side gable roof, shed dormer, engaged porch supported by tapered wooden posts, three-bay facade, drop siding, one over one windows, and two interior chimneys.

SM

202. House - 411 S. Washington Ave.; ca. 1905; C  
The third house of its type on the east side of the 300-400 block of S. Washington Ave., this one-story frame house has a side and central facade gable roof of standing seam tin with interior chimneys behind the roof ridge. Also typical is the three-bay facade spanned by bungalow

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porch with tapered wooden posts on brick piers and a slat balustrade. Brick-patterned tarpaper has been laid over the original siding.

SM

203. J. O. Sharp House - 120 S. Washington Ave.; ca. 1882; P  
Constructed in the early 1880s by contractor Jacob O. Sharp (1860-1943) for his own residence, this distinctive house exhibited his skills as a house builder. With his half-brother W. A. Sharp (#204) and other members of the Sharp family, J. O. Sharp was responsible for many of Reidsville houses built in the late 19th century. Sharp also participated in a number of local businesses, including operation of a steam bottling plant. The house remains in the Sharp family, although it has been rental property since 1960.

Now clad in asbestos siding, the two-story, single-pile frame house is topped by a low hipped roof of standing seam tin and is enriched by numerous examples of turned and sawn wood ornament. The three-bay facade has a one-story semi-hexagonal bay on the south bay, with narrow one over one windows beneath a cornice with two sizes of brackets. A one-story porch supported by turned colonnettes topped by a cornice with tiny brackets spans the two north bays of the facade, sheltering a two over two window and the front door, which has a transom and double leaf doors with round-headed lights in the upper half. Above the entrance is a semi-hexagonal balcony with a horizontal board railing linking square posts, which support a paneled frieze with a central bulls' eye, large pendant brackets and tiny brackets under the eaves, all topped by a low pyramidal roof. A second floor entrance has a double-leaf door below a bracketed pediment. The balcony bracket treatment continues under the main roof eaves, with the pendant brackets marking the corners of the house and the two over two windows which are topped by delicate sawn hoods. A tall brick chimney with corbeled base rises in an off-center interior location. One-story ells and wings extend to the rear. The house stands on a corner lot with large trees and overgrown shrubbery.  
SF, HB, SM

Fence, J. O. Sharp House - 120 S. Washington Ave., ca. 1882; C  
The yard is surrounded on three sides by a cast and wrought iron Victorian fence with elaborate gate and corner posts.

Flower Pit, J. O. Sharp House - 120 S. Washington Ave., ca. 1882; C  
Small, shed-roofed brick building with two windows flanking a door opening, southwest of the house.

Workshop, J. O. Sharp House - 120 S. Washington Ave.; ca. 1900; C  
One-story, gable-roofed frame outbuilding said to have been a workshop. Window and door on east elevation of one-room building.

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204. W. A. "Green" Sharp House - 200 S. Washington Ave.; ca. 1880  
Family tradition relates that W. A. "Green" Sharp built his two-story frame, T-shaped house prior to construction of his half-brother's house on the adjacent corner to the north. "Green" and J. O. Sharp, sons of Frederick F. Sharp, engaged in the building trade in Reidsville and erected many houses during the late 19th century, probably including their own. "Green" Sharp's house features a pedimented T-gable roof of standing seam tin with sawn and turned gable ornament. Although the main body of the house has been covered with asbestos siding, the gable ends retain their decorative wood shingles; the pent below has wooden roof shingles. Other features include a dentil cornice, a porch sheltering two bays of the three-bay facade and continuing along the south elevation, turned porch posts and balustrade, two over two windows, rear wings and ells, and tall interior brick chimneys. Northwest of the house is a frame garage.

HB, SF

205. C. J. Neal House - 304 S. Washington Ave.; ca. 1925; C  
A well-appointed one and one-half story frame dwelling, this house is one of eight bungalows erected on this block of S. Washington Ave. during the second and third decades of the 20th century. Clad in drop siding with wood shingles in the gable ends, the house has a large gabled dormer with engaged balcony and a shed-roofed bay on the south elevation. Typical of Craftsman bungalows, it has an engaged porch with heavy wooden posts on brick piers, a slat balustrade, and exposed rafter ends. Windows have latticed upper sashes, and interior brick chimneys pierce the asphalt shingle roof in front of the roof ridge. In 1929, this was the home of C. J. Neal of Model Dry Cleaners and Dyers.

SM, CD

206. House - 306 S. Washington Ave.; ca. 1925; C  
Distinctive features of this one and one-half story frame Craftsman bungalow are its pressed tin shingle side gable roof, recessed engaged two-bay porch, and windows with diamond patterned upper sash. Typical elements include the tapered porch posts on brick piers, a slat balustrade and a gable dormer. The house is clad in drop siding, and an interior end chimney has an exposed face on the south elevation. A one-story frame garage/shed stands southwest of the house, and there is a partially paved vacant lot to the south, the site of two demolished frame houses.

SM

207. John W. Sawyer House - 314 S. Washington Ave.; ca. 1915; C  
A front gable roof and a one over one room plan differentiate this frame

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house from others on the block. It is similar to early 20th century workers' housing erected on Ware Street several blocks west. The single-bay house is extended by one-story rear ells. A flat-roofed porch with modern wrought-iron supports spans the facade. This was apparently the home in 1910 of John W. Sawyer, a machine cutter in a tobacco factory.

SM, USC

208. Penn-Green House - 316 S. Washington Ave.; ca. 1905; C  
This one-story, three-bay, single-pile frame house is covered by a hip roof of standing seam tin with a central facade gable. A one-story porch supported by turned posts shelters the three bays, which have two over two windows flanking the entrance. Brick chimneys appear behind the roof ridge, and a one-story ell extends to the rear. According to census records, this was the early 20th century home of Sam Penn, a picker and sorter at a tobacco factory, while T. D. Green, a foreman with the county, was its 1929 occupant.

SM, USC, CD

209. Joyce-Dix House - 318 S. Washington Ave.; ca. 1900; C  
Unusual multi-curved brackets at the corners of a tiny hood above windows and doors are part of the ornament which embellishes this modest one-story frame dwelling. Topped by a side and central facade gable roof of asphalt shingle, the house has a bracketed frieze and a single-bay porch with chamfered posts on paneled pedestals and bracketed eaves. Covered with asbestos siding, the house has six over six windows, interior brick chimneys behind the roof ridge and a rear ell. Drseemaker Mary Joyce resided here in 1910, and E. F. Dix, an employee of Benefield, Motley & Co., was the 1929 occupant.

SM, USC, CD

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210. Thompson Building - 108-110 W. Morehead St.; 1917-1918; C  
According to the local newspaper, N. C. Thompson began construction of this two-story, two-shop brick commercial building in late 1917, and the 1929 City Directory lists N. C. Thompson & Son, Western Union Telegraph Company, and George Washington Life Insurance Company as the occupants. The building exhibits features characteristic of late 19th and early 20th century commercial design, including a corbeled cornice with rectangular pendants, brick pilasters with corbeled capitals, and a corbeled course at the top of recessed facade bays. Two one over one sash windows in jack-arch openings light the second floor of each bay, although those in the west bay have been removed and the openings filled with cardboard since the 1978 survey. Both shopfronts have been altered--that in the east shop has a vertical aluminum siding band around a glass door and plate glass window with brick apron, while the west shop has a pair of twelve-light windows above a brick apron next to a recessed entrance.

SM, CD

211. (former) Reidsville Fire Department - 112 W. Morehead St; 1941; C  
A metal plaque on the facade of this two-story brick building identifies it as a project of the Work Projects Administration, a Depression-era federal work-relief agency which constructed many public buildings throughout the country from the mid 1930s through 1941, in cooperation with local governments. Serving as the city's main fire station until construction of a new facility on S. Scales St. in the 1970s, the building retains its large first-floor engine bays with garage doors and its stepped parapet facade. Three-part windows with five horizontal awning sash fill the three large square second floor openings on the facade.

SM, CD

212. Blazer Financial Services - 120 W. Morehead St.; ca. 1975; F  
One-story, flat-roofed brick commercial building with two-bay facade (large plate glass window and glass) door shaded by a flat metal canopy on metal pipe supports.

213. Rockingham County Public Library (Reidsville Branch) - 204 W. Morehead St; ca. 1973; I

Standing on a corner site formerly occupied by the United States Post Office (1894), this one story with basement aggregate-panel faced building is topped by a flat roof with metal-band cornice and window walls on the facade. The first public library was formed in Reidsville by the Women's Christian Temperance Union in 1909 and for many years was housed in various commercial buildings in the central business district. A room was set aside for the public library in the 1926 Municipal Build-

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ding, where it remained until 1953, when it moved to space in the old post office which the new library facility replaced in 1973.

HB

214. Reidsville Municipal Building - 220 W. Morehead St.; 1926; P  
Although the lot on which Reidsville's new city hall was to be built was bought from the R. P. Richardson, Sr., estate in 1918, the striking Neo-Classical Revival building was not erected until 1926. Designed by architect Harry Barton and built by Burns Construction Co., both of Greensboro, the building exhibits a Latin cross plan with a tetraprostyle monumental Roman Doric portico with high attic story projecting from the facade, which is the top of the cross. The rear wing or base of the cross is faced with tan brick with a terra cotta water table and molded cornice, while the front sections are sheathed with terra cotta. A fully articulated entablature encircles this terra cotta portion; below the main architrave is a Greek key frieze with oval medallions. The entablature features a tripartite architrave with dentil courses and enriched moldings and a plain frieze. The frieze above the portico has incised lettering with the words "Municipal Building." The attic story is divided into panels flanked by pilasters; centered on the front section is a round clock with foliate panels on each side. A triangular pediment supported by consoles tops the central entrance, which has modern double mill-finished aluminum and glass. Windows are set in shallow recessed bays; those on the first floor are six over six with three light transoms, those on the second floor are six over six without transoms, and narrow windows on the facade between floors are four over four with two light transoms. Side entrances set in projecting terra cotta surrounds lead to the basement; that on the west side has a pendant globe with the word "Police" painted on it. Three large round-arched multi-pane windows each on the east and west elevations of the rear wing light the top floor courtroom, while tripartite windows with transoms open to the main floor offices. There are a variety of other window treatments, some repeating those on the facade. The building now serves as police headquarters since the city government's mid 1970s move to the adjacent former U. S. Post Office.

SM, SF

215. (former) United States Post Office and Federal Building - 230 W. Morehead St.; 1936-1937; P

The finest example of Art Deco architecture in Reidsville, the two-story U. S. Post Office and Federal Building was designed by architect Louis K. Voorhees of High Point and constructed by the contracting firm of James I. Barnes of Springfield. In its location at the northeast corner of W. Morehead and Main sts., the Depression-era facility replaced the 1894 post office and federal building then standing a short distance to

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the east on the northwest corner of W. Morehead and Scales sts. Like the earlier building, the new facility housed the postal service and local offices of the Internal Revenue Service and U. S. Customs. In 1938, a mural painted by Gordon Samstag under the auspices of the Treasury Department's Fine Arts Section, was hung on the west wall of the main lobby above the service window; the subject of the painting was of local interest, depicting the harvesting of tobacco. The building is now occupied by the Reidsville city government.

The large flat-roofed building rests on a granite foundation and features a five-bay facade--two slightly projecting entrance bays flanking five recessed window bays. Flemish bond brick is the main wall surface; a limestone cornice and limestone band extending around the building above the windows provide horizontal emphasis, while wide fluted limestone pilasters supply vertical accents typical of the Art Deco style. First floor windows are nine over twelve sash with three over four sash sidelights; a metal panel with stylized eagles and fasces separates them from second floor six over six sash with two over two sash sidelights. Entrances are set in angled granite-faced recesses; glazed double doors have stylized metal grills and are topped by large transoms with similar grills and central eagles with spread wings. High above each entrance is a metal grill set directly in the granite. Attached to the wall on either side of the entrances are Art Deco light standards consisting of a large metal and white glass capsule with smaller identical capsules flanking it. The rear of the building is similar in configuration and basic design to the facade and side elevations, but without the stylized ornament and fluted pilasters.

SF, RIB

216. (former) E. M. Redd & Co. Leaf House - 129 E. Morehead St; ca. 1885; P

With the H. K. Reid Leaf House and William Lindsey and Co. Tobacco Factory on N. W. Market St., this three and one-half story with basement brick building is one of the most intact structures surviving from the prolific 19th century tobacco industry in Reidsville. Numerous tobacco factories, prizeries, leaf houses and warehouses were built and operated from the early 1870s through the second decade of the 20th century. The vast majority have disappeared. The principal owner of this leaf house was E. M. Redd, a Virginia native and son-in-law of R. P. Richardson, Sr., who served as Reidsville's mayor for a number of years. Redd's home on S. Main St. has been demolished. Between 1896 and 1901, the building was acquired by the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, which used it for more than twenty years as a prizery and leaf house. The present owner/occupant is Adams Electric Company.

Faced with five to one common bond brick, the building features the typical high stepped parapet two-bay facade, with eight-bay side eleva-

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tions. Behind the parapet is a gable roof of standing seam tin. Six over six windows are set in segmental arch openings; those on the second and third floors of the facade have brick label moldings with brick keystones. Original first floor facade openings are segmentally arched with soldier courses and raised keystones; they are—from east to west—a loading dock, a six over six window, and a four panel door. To the left (east) of the loading dock is a newer, jack-arched opening with half-glazed door.

SF, SM

Industrial Building, Adams Electric Co. - 129 E. Morehead St.; ca. 1950; F

To the west of the leaf house is a one and one-half story concrete block five bay by five bay building with a tall parapet. A large central entrance with double vertical board doors is flanked by horizontal ten-light windows, a sash treatment repeated on the west elevation. Below the east window on the facade is a metal garage door.

217. R. P. Richardson, Jr., Tobacco Warehouse - 111 East Morehead St.; ca. 1905; C

Sanborn Maps indicate that this one and two story brick warehouse was built between 1901 and 1908 to serve as storage space for R. P. Richardson, Jr., whose Old North State tobacco factory stood a very short distance to the southwest facing S. E. Market St., until it was destroyed by fire in December 1917. Tobacco was stored in hogsheads, according to the Sanborn Maps. Constructed of brick laid in six to one common bond, the building features a corbeled cornice with rectangular pendants, unadorned brick pilasters at irregular intervals along the facade, and stepped side elevations. Segmental arches top two loading bays near the east end of the facade, while windows--most of which are boarded up--are set in jack-arched openings.

SF, SM

218. (former) Sharp's Barber Shop - 107 W. Morehead St.; ca. 1920; C

This tiny one-story brick commercial building was erected as infill between the Reidsville Fire Department to the east and an automobile sales and service building to the west, first appearing on the 1922 Sanborn Map.. In 1929, it was the location of Sharp's Barber Shop. The lower section of the facade has been brick veneered and modern windows installed in a nearly full-facade rectangular opening; there is no entrance on the street elevation. The building does retain its corbeled cornice and a rectangular brick panel below.

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219. (former) Buick Service Station - 109 W. Morehead St.; ca. 1910; C  
Built between 1908 and 1914, this two and one story brick building appears on the 1914 Sanborn Map as a garage with a concrete floor. In 1929, it was the location of the Buick Service Station, with sales room and office in the front two-story section and the service garage in the one-story rear section. The stepped side elevations reflect the differing heights of the building, as they taper to a very low one-story area at the rear, before rising again to a taller section with stepped fire wall which separated it from a building which has been demolished. This last section was the auto washing bay. The five-bay facade has three large openings on the first floor--the right is a garage door while the two left (east) bays were display windows with an entrance in the middle bay. These window bays have been boarded up, as have the five symmetrically-placed, jack-arched windows on the second floor. Above these windows is a corbeled cornice with recessed horizontal panel and corbeled pendants at the corners.

SM, CD

220. Sprinkle Building - 102-104 Gilmer St.; 1925; C  
This handsome two-story, mid 1920s, brick commercial building, known as the Sprinkle Building, was the location for a number of years of the Reidsville Furniture Company. It replaced a number of smaller two-story buildings which had fronted S. W. Market St. since the late 19th century. The Sprinkle Building is faced with stretcher bond tapestry brick, and its first floor double shopfront is bordered with black glass tiles. A square pillar sheathed in the black tiles marks the division between the halves of the shopfront, which has large plate glass and aluminum display windows and a recessed entrance. Display windows on the east elevation have been bricked up, and the transoms above display windows on both elevations have been removed. Triple sash windows (four over eight over four) in jack-arch openings fill the eight bays on the east elevation and five bays on the facade on the second floor, with the exception of the central facade bay. The latter contains a larger triple sash window (six over twelve over six) topped by a flush brick panel under a round-arch soldier course; metal letters originally gave the name and date of the building, but many have been lost. Above the second floor windows are horizontal brick insets, two on the facade and three on the east elevation, which in turn are topped by a corbeled cornice with a row of large corbeled rectangles and bifurcated, corbeled pendants at the corners. This cornice treatment is virtually identical to those on the buildings at 106-108 and 112 Gilmer St.

SM, CD

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221. (former) Rose's 5, 10 & 25 Cent Store - 106-108 Gilmer St.; ca. 1918; C

Built between 1914 and 1922 on the former site of a tobacco warehouse, this two-story brick commercial building was the home of the Rose's 5, 10, and 25 cent Store during the 1920s and 1930s. The first floor has two partially altered shopfronts with plate glass display windows and double door entrances with transoms, sheltered by a flat metal canopy on slender iron poles. The second floor has four bays--the east three have paired one over one windows, while the west bay has a single one over one window. Several of these windows have been boarded up since the 1978 survey. The cornice on this building is nearly identical to that on the adjacent building to the east--the Sprinkle Building--with a single horizontal brick panel below rectangular brick corbels with large bifurcated pendants at each end.

SM, CD

222. Commercial Building - 110 Gilmer St.; ca. 1918; C

Also built between 1914 and 1922 on the former site of a tobacco warehouse, this two-story brick commercial building housed the offices of Kiker and Young, highway contractors, during the 1920s and 1930s. In 1929, Betty's Beauty Shoppe also operated here. The first floor shopfront consists of large plate glass and aluminum display windows flanking a transomed glass entrance, again sheltered by a flat metal canopy on iron poles. Above the canopy is a single horizontal window opening with four nearly square single light windows. Cornice embellishments consist of a horizontal recessed brick panel and a stepped parapet with a narrow coping.

SM, CD

223. Commercial Building - 112 Gilmer Street; ca. 1900; C

As early as 1885, a two story brick commercial building appears at this site, housing a grocery store and saloon. The present building may be the remodeled earlier building or a later building, as it is typical of late 19th and early 20th commercial construction. Through the 1930s, it was frequently the site of grocery stores, appearing in the 1929 and 1935 city directories as the D. Pender Grocery Co. The altered shopfront has two large plate glass and aluminum display windows to the east of the flush glass-door entrance; a smaller window is west of the door, and three transoms top the windows and door. The original transom, probably multi-pane, has been removed, and a flat metal canopy on iron poles shades the sidewalk in front of the building. The facade's second floor has three window openings--the middle one is larger--under a wide segmental arch lined with a raised soldier course. Below the windows is a continuous narrow stone sill with three recessed brick panels below, reflecting the window configuration. Above the arch is a small horizon-

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tal recessed panel. The cornice is like those on 102-104 and 106-108 Gilmer (#s 220 and 221), with a row of corbeled rectangles flanked by bifurcated corbeled pendants.

SM, CD, SF

224. Commercial Building - 116 Gilmer St.; ca. 1890; C  
Apparently built ca. 1890 and later incorporated as part of 137 S. Scales St., this two-story brick commercial building was apparently remodeled early in the 20th century, with later changes to the first floor shopfront. Three jack-arched openings have one over one sash windows--restored since the 1978 survey--with the central window being larger. Above each window is a square recessed brick panel. At the cornice, brick projections mark the edges of the building and the bay divisions; triangular extensions above the roofline have been removed since 1978. The shopfront consists of large plate glass windows flanking the glass-door entrance with a large three-part transom above. To the left (west) is a paneled entrance to the second floor with a large transom. In 1929, the building housed an extension of the Piggly Wiggly grocery store. Six years later, attorney F. Eugene Hester and his sister-in-law, photographer Mary Madison Baker, has their office and studio, respectively, in this building.

SM, CD, SF

225. C. A. Whitsett Block - 212 Gilmer St.; 1929; F  
The 1929 Sanborn Map shows this two-story, four shop commercial building as the C. A. Whitsett Block, of fire proof steel frame construction; Whitsett was a son of James Thomas Whitsett and a local developer; his office was on the second floor. Located in the building were the Ellington Drug Co., Southern Bell Telephone offices, and offices on both the first and second floors, in which a variety of professionals worked, including attorneys W. R. Dalton, H. K. Penn, A. H. Penn, and J. M. and Susie Sharp, and physician S. G. Jett. Now vacant, the building was most recently occupied by the J. C. Penney Co. The brick-faced, stepped east elevation is exposed on an alley; first floor windows have been bricked up, but second floor windows survive. The facade, which originally had a shallow courtyard in front of the shopfronts and central second floor entrance, has been completely altered. Large plate glass and aluminum display windows alternate with recessed glass-door entrances, with a retractable awning. The upper portion of the facade and the front part of the side elevations has a modern synthetic covering.

SM, CD

226. Commercial Building - 228 Gilmer St.; ca. 1910; F  
An enameled metal panel facade covers the original front of this early 20th century three-story brick commercial building, which in 1914 housed

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a moving picture theatre, a general merchandise store, offices, and a lodge hall. Now the home of First Citizens Bank, the building was the site in 1929 of Regal Printing Co., a music store, and two utilities. The original brickwork and segmental arch window openings of the third are visible on the stepped east and west side elevations.  
SM, CD

227. Professional Building - 230 Gilmer St.; ca. 1960; F  
Two-story, flat-roofed metal and glass panel office building with exterior staircase and recessed entrances.

228. Belvedere Hotel - 236 Gilmer St.; 1921-1922; P  
The last in and only surviving example of a series of hotels built in Reidsville's business district from the late 1860s through the early 1920s, the Belvedere Hotel is a downtown landmark recalling the town's growth and prosperity in the early 20th century. Like many towns across the state, Reidsville had developed a need for a modern downtown hotel facility to house visiting businessmen and accommodate civic and social functions. Ten prominent local businessmen and professionals formed the Reidsville Hotel Company in 1920, issued and sold stock and hired the Winston-Salem architectural firm of Northup and Macklin to design the hotel. The ten initial shareholders included attorney J. M. Sharp, bank president and former mayor R. S. Montgomery, druggist and real estate investor H. E. Link, and attorney and Recorder's Court judge Ira R. Humphreys. Unfortunately, the hotel was not immediately successful, with J. Jones Construction Co. on the verge of foreclosing in 1924, after holding the mortgage on the hotel for nearly three years. Reidsville businessman J. B. Pipkin, who was retiring as secretary-treasurer of the Edna Cotton Mills, bought the hotel and leased it to J. C. Blanchard and W. H. Britt for successive three-year periods. Pipkin renovated the hotel in the 1930s, and it remained in ownership by the family until 1966, when it was given to First Baptist, which in turn sold it to M. E. Adams, who converted the building for use as offices and small apartments. The building closed in 1983; a Winston-Salem developer has recently acquired it and is in the process of rehabilitating it for use as housing for the elderly.

The Neo-Classical Revival style hotel consists of a main five-story rectangular block augmented by a one- and two-story wing along the east elevation. Constructed with reinforced concrete frame, floors and roof, the building displays dark brownish-red tapestry brick curtain walls in five-to-one common bond and wood and limestone for most of the decorative elements. Stylistic features are concentrated on the street (south and west) facades at the first floor and above the top floor. Tall round brick arches with white masonry keystones define the three bays of the main facade on Gilmer St. and the longer five-bay elevation along

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Main St.; three round arches without keystones also appear in the rear elevation which faces a service alley and a municipal parking lot. Originally the arched openings contained entrances (at the middle bays of the street elevations and at the west end of the rear facade) and wood-framed tripartite windows. Each arch was filled with a large multi-paned lunette. On the Gilmer St. elevation, a wide segmental that initially contained a shopfront marks the short wing along the east elevation. All of the arches have been filled with brick and metal-framed doors or small rectangular two- or four-paned jalousie windows. The original window configurations are to be restored. Other decorative features at the first story consist of a water table of cut limestone blocks topped by a brick soldier course and a string course of molded white-glazed ceramic blocks on the front and Main St. elevations. A four-part composition distinguishes the top of the building. In ascending order, it is made up of a soldier course topped by slightly corbelled stretcher courses directly above the fifth floor windows; a white ceramic or masonry vent centered at each bay on the Gilmer St., Main St. and rear elevations; a prominent frieze board and molded wood cornice; and a flat brick parapet with glazed terra cotta coping. The body of the building--the second through fifth floors is quite plain with rows of six over one sash windows.

(Claudia Roberts Brown, Historic Preservation Certification Application, Part 1--Evaluation of Significance, "Belvedere Hotel", 1985)

229. Sanitary Barber Shop Building - 101-103 Gilmer St., 204-208 S. W. Market St.; ca. 1900; C

This two and one-half story corner brick commercial building first appears on the 1901 Sanborn Map as the location of a saloon, pool hall and bowling alley. By 1914, the building had been divided into 3 shops, with a barber shop in the corner, a restaurant facing Gilmer St., and a pool room in the S. W. Market St. Since that time, the corner portion has continued to be the location of a barber; the 1929 City Directory lists the Sanitary Barber Shop, the current occupant, as well. The S. W. Market St. section has been a seafood market for almost as long, while the Gilmer St. section remained a restaurant for many years. Today, it is a women's clothing store.

Typical of early 20th century commercial design, the building features a corbeled cornice with brick pilaster strips dividing the Gilmer St. elevation into four recessed bays in the attic story with blind segmental arch openings. An identical treatment is located in the attic story of the clipped northeast corner. Second floor windows on the both the Gilmer and Market sts. elevations, as well as on the corner, are triple sash of four over four over two in jack-arched openings. The shopfront on Market St. has a large plate glass window to the left (south) of the

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entrance; the transom has been removed. North of the shopfront are two standard jack-arched windows with stone sills which light the intact early 20th century barber shop interior. A glass and metal door--smaller than the original opening-- is set in the corner, with a barber pole to the right between the door and a large plate glass window. To the right is an entrance to the second floor, followed by the Gilmer St. shopfront which has a large plate glass display window slanting back to the entrance.

SM, CD, SF

230. Commercial Building - 105 Gilmer St.; ca. 1900; C

Like the adjacent building to the east, this two and one-half story brick commercial building first appears on Sanborn Maps in 1901, in this case, housing a grocery store. A variety of businesses have occupied the premises since the early 20th century; today, it is the site of Nunnally's Studio of Photography. The area below the corbeled cornice is divided into two recessed bays, with a pair of small segmentally-arched windows in the attic and larger two over two windows in segmental arches on the second floor. The first floor shopfront remains relatively intact, although a vertical-panel metal surround as been installed around the shopfront since 1978. Plate glass and wood display windows above brick aprons with squint quoins flank the recessed entrance, which has a wood-frame glazed door below a large transom. Cast iron columns stand on either side of two steps leading from the sidewalk to the entrance. To the right of the shopfront is the entrance to the second floor; since 1978, the original paneled door has been replaced with a modern flush door with small diamond light below a large transom.

SM, CD, SF

231. Dixon's Shoe Store - 107 Gilmer St.; ca. 1905; C

For much of the 20th century, this two-story brick commercial building has been the home of Dixon's Shoe Store; in the 1920s and 1930s, it shared the building with Newnam's Meat Market. The building also retains much of its early 20th century detailing. The shopfront across the first floor has plate glass and metal display windows in the two east bays with multi-pane transoms above; the entrance, in the west bay, has double-leaf wood and glass doors below a multi-pane transom. The second floor has five jack-arched two over two windows. The cornice is like that at 115 Gilmer St. (#233), as well as three others on the north side of the street, having a row of corbeled rectangles with three bifurcated corbeled pendants. A retractable canvas awning is located above the shopfront.

SM, CD

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232. Commercial Building - 111 Gilmer St.; ca. 1905; C  
 First appearing on the 1908 Sanborn Map as a sporting goods store, this two-story brick commercial building was later occupied by a plumber and by tinsmith R. G. Gladstone Co. Now housing the Sweet Shop, the building has an altered shopfront with a large plate glass and aluminum display window slanting to a similar entrance. The second floor has two triple sash windows in jack-arch openings below a corbeled cornice.  
 SM, CD

233. (former) J. D. McCollum & Sons Grocery Store - 113-115 Gilmer St.; ca. 1905; C  
 Erected between 1901 and 1908 on a site formerly occupied by the stable yard of a livery located on S. Scales St., this two-story brick commercial building originally housed a feed store. By 1914, it had been divided into two sections, with a grocery store in the west side and feed storage in the east. In 1929, the entire building was occupied by J. D. McCollum & Sons, grocers. The facade is divided into two bays, marked at the cornice by the location of three bifurcated, corbeled pendants with a row of corbeled rectangles between. One over one windows are set in segmental arch openings with soldier-course arches. The first floor shopfronts have been altered; the east bay has a paneled garage door in a large loading bay with a rectangular opening to the right, filled with a wooden sign. The west bay has modern plate glass windows and entrance.  
 SM, CD

234. Commercial Building - 203 Gilmer St.; ca. 1900; C  
 The site of a hardware store for the first quarter of the 20th century, this handsome three-story brick commercial building with tan brick facade was the location in 1929 of the National Five, Ten & Twenty-five Cent Store and now houses the Reidsville Camera Shop. The building was originally connected to a two-story section fronting on S. Scales St. (#76), which was the site of the company's harness, buggies and wagons storage and sales. The shopfront, below a projecting metal cornice, has been modernized with typical plate glass display windows and doors with a wide metal-paneled surround. Second and third floor windows--four on each floor--are two over two sash below gauged jack arches with key-stones. Above the third floor windows is a narrow horizontal recessed panel, topped by a row of eight small recessed panels below a corbeled cornice. A mural depicting aspects of Reidsville's history has been painted on the west wall, exposed after the adjacent building was demolished.  
 SM, CD

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235. (former) Grand Theatre - 205 Gilmer St.; ca. 1920; P  
Now known as the Rockingham Theatre, this early 1920s movie and vaudeville theatre has a two-part, stuccoed facade with both Spanish Colonial and Classical Revival decorative elements. The taller and wider east portion of the facade is topped by a curved parapet flanked by small red-tiled pents with heavy brackets. Centered in the parapet is a terra cotta heraldic shield above three narrow casement windows. The centerpiece of this section is a large tripartite, transomed window with classical pilasters and entablature topped by a round-headed broken pediment with urn. Small recessed grills are located on either side of the window. The west section of the facade has a larger, central tiled pent with brackets, flanked by narrow extensions of the facade with inset grills. Below the pent is a rectangular terra cotta simple shield medallion. Paired large, round-arched windows light the second floor, with narrow casement windows on each side. A modern semi-hexagonal theater marquee shelters the altered entrance, which has groups of metal and glass doors.

SM, SF

236. Holt-Watt Building - 211 Gilmer St.; ca. 1940; C  
Built in the early 1940s as offices for attorneys Clark Holt and R. L. Watt, this attractive two-story flat-roofed brick and cut-stone building is the only example in Reidsville's central business district derivative of Art Moderne architecture. The east and west bays of the three-bay facade are faced with cut limestone with string course above the second floor windows and a dentil cornice. Second floor windows in these two bays are paired four-light casements. Entrances have curved edges and wood and glass doors topped by curved flat metal canopies. The slightly recessed central bay is sheathed with slate and has a large plate glass window on the first floor and a tripartite window on the second. This window has two over two, horizontal-pane sash. Windows open on both floors at irregular intervals along the brick side elevations.

SM, CD, SF

237. Office Building - 213 Gilmer St.; ca. 1945; F  
Tiny one-story brick building set back from the sidewalk, housing an insurance office. Large multi-pane windows flank the central entrance. Horizontal recessed panels above windows separated by projecting brick pilasters, which extend above the roofline.

CD

238. Carolina Apothecary - 219 Gilmer St.; ca. 1965; F  
Two-story brick building with flat roof, modern plate glass and aluminum shop front, narrow strip windows above shop front. Parking lot to west.

CD

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239. Nichols and Stanley, Inc. - 225 Gilmer St.; ca. 1970; F  
One and one-half story brick office building with tapered roof line creating trapezoidal-shaped side elevations. Tile coping. Rectangular windows on facade; upper portion has horizontal recessed panel.  
CD

240. Mutual Savings & Loan Assn. - 233 Gilmer St; ca. 1965; I  
One-story flat-roofed building with brick and aggregate panels, recessed corner entrance with metal poles. Canopied drive-through windows on west elevation. CD

241. Office Building - N side Settle St. between railroad tracks and S. W. Market St.; ca. 1895; C  
This two-story stuccoed brick building served as the office for the former J. H. Walker Flour Mill, Planing Mill and Tobacco Box Factory (#40) which is located across Settle St. Six over six windows--now painted white--are set in segmental arch openings, and a high parapet with small diamond vent extends above the roofline on the Settle St. elevation, where the entrance is located on the first floor. Attached to the east elevation is a small one-story flat-roofed brick wing. Both are now part of Amos Welding and Machine.  
SF

242. Hudson & Lester Hardware Co. - 112 Settle St.; ca. 1955; F  
One-story brick commercial building with high parapet facade and recessed horizontal brick panels. Modern plate glass and aluminum shop-front sheltered by flat metal canopy on steel poles.  
CD

243. Commercial Building - 212-216 Settle St.; ca. 1925; C  
Sanborn Maps and the City Directory for 1929 indicate that the east portion of this two-story brick building was the location of an auto sales and repair business, while the west section housed J. E. Green's sales stables. The upper facades of the two sections are nearly identical, both having cornices composed of corbeled rectangles and bifurcated corbeled pendants (like several buildings on Gilmer St.), recessed horizontal brick panels above paired nine over one sash, and a brick string course and recessed panel below the windows. The east section has three bays, is about two feet taller, and has tiny vents above the recessed panels. Its stepped six-bay east elevation has small chimneys and identical paired windows in each bay on both floors, with the exception of a large plate glass window in the front bay, first floor. The west building has a four-bay facade. Shopfronts have plate glass and aluminum display windows and doors sheltered by a flat metal canopy.

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Transoms above the shopfronts have been removed.  
SM, CD

244. Commercial Building - 220-224 Settle St.; ca. 1950; F  
One-story, flat-roofed, three-shop brick commercial building with typical plate glass and aluminum shop fronts sheltered by flat metal canopy on metal poles.  
CD

245. (former) Reidsville Produce Wholesalers Building - 226 Settle St.; ca. 1925; C  
This two-story brick commercial building was the location in 1929 of Reidsville Produce Wholesalers. The two-bay facade features paired one over one windows in broad segmental arch openings, above which is a recessed horizontal panel with corbeled top course. The stepped west elevation has eight segmentally-arched one over one windows on the second floor and five chimneys rising above the roofline. Beneath a flat metal canopy shading the sidewalk are two large plate glass windows flanking a transomed entrance.  
SM, CD, SF

246. Commercial Building - 230-232 Settle Street; Ca. 1950; F  
One story brick commercial building with shallow-stepped side elevations and smaller one-story wing on east elevation recessed from sidewalk. Modern shopfront sheltered by flat metal canopy.

247. Meador Building - 234 Settle Street; ca. 1950; F  
Two-story flat-roofed brick commercial building used for offices. Two second-floor window openings have four, four-pane casement windows. Flat metal canopy shades first floor entrances.

248. Union Building - 236 Settle Street; ca. 1950; F  
Two-story brick building with flat roof, five-bay facade. Second floor windows are triple awning sash. First floor entrances sheltered by flat metal canopy.

249. Commercial Building - 113 Settle St.; ca. 1925; C  
The 1929 Sanborn Maps and City Directory indicate that this attractive two-story brick building was occupied by the Mitchell, Powell wholesale grocery firm. The three-bay facade has three segmentally-arched six over six windows on each side of two identical windows on the second floor, while openings in a similar arrangement on the first floor have round arches. The central bay has a taller opening leading to the recessed entrance. Four round-arched window openings on the stepped east elevation have been bricked up, as has one round-arched entrance.

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Two similar side entrances remain open. There are no openings on the west elevation.  
SM, CD, SF

250. Citty Funeral Home - 308 Lindsey St.; 1947; F  
Founded in 1938 by Russell Citty (1900-1969) and his wife Alma and originally located on Main St., the Citty Funeral Home moved in 1947 to this two-story, brick-veneer Colonial Revival building, said to be the first building erected in Rockingham County for the express purposes of housing a funeral home. Projecting to the front (south) of the side-gable-roofed main block is a one-story, front gable chapel.  
HB

Outbuilding, Citty Funeral Home - 308 Lindsey St.; ca. 1970; I  
To the west, a driveway lead to a cinder block outbuilding, while there is a parking lot on the east.

251. (former) First Methodist Protestant Church - 312 Lindsey St.; 1912; C  
The First Methodist Protestant Church was organized by Rev. C. E. M. Raper in 1911, and this frame Gothic Revival building was erected the following year, under the guidance of Rev. George S. Kernodle. When the Methodist denominations united in 1939, the congregation changed its name to Lindsey Street Methodist Church. In the 1950s, a new building was constructed for the congregation; since that time, the Lindsey St. church has been occupied by several other congregations, most recently Tabernacle Baptist Church.  
Three bays wide by five bays deep, the building is topped by a front gable roof with a shed roof projection in the front gable end. A trio of pointed arch windows is centered below this projection. Towers of unequal height with pyramidal roofs flank the central bay--a two-stage tower on the west and a three-stage tower on the east, with pents separating the stages. Each tower contains a pointed arch entrance and pointed arch windows on the exposed side elevations and the front of the second stage. Pointed arch windows light the side elevations, at the rear of which are small pedimented gables. Basement windows line the brick foundation, and there is a one-story rear wing. Exterior changes include replacement of the original roofing material with asphalt shingle, sheathing with aluminum siding, and application of opaque white paint to most of the windows.  
SF, SM, CD

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252. G. D. Williams House - 316 Lindsey St.; ca. 1895, 1905; C  
Local tradition, confirmed by deed records for the adjacent church (#251), indicates that this was the home of merchant and tobacconist G. D. Williams. The house as it stands today, recently clad in aluminum siding, is a distinctive mix of styles and architectural elements. The body of the house features an irregular plan with intersecting gabled bays and a three-stage tower erupting on the east elevation in a corner created by two of the bays. The three-bay facade has a projecting east bay whose first floor is semi-hexagonal. Like the recessed west bay (also topped by a gable), it has tripartite windows; they flank the double-door entrance. Second floor windows are narrow paired two over two sash. The gable ornament in the two facade bays is different, as are the attic windows in the gable ends. A decorative frieze with brackets begins above the entrance bay and continues east along the facade and east elevation to the tower, which is topped by a low hipped roof and has tall narrow windows. Paired classical columns on stone piers support the one-story wraparound porch (probably an early 20th alteration), with three at each side of the central pediment. Heavy turned baluster railings run along the porch which rests on a stone foundation. One-story wings extend to the rear of the house, which has been converted to apartments.

SF, SM, CD, USC

253. Staples-Porter House - 320 Lindsey St.; ca. 1900; C  
Standing well back from the street on a well-shaded lot, this two-story frame house exhibits an L-shaped plan topped by a gable roof with returns, bracketed eaves, paneled classical cornerboards, a three-bay facade, interior brick chimneys, six over six and four over four windows, and diamond-shaped attic vents in the gable ends. The entrance has beveled glass sidelights and transom. Asbestos siding now sheathes the house, and the original porch supports have been replaced with paneled wooden posts on brick piers. A one-story wing extends across the rear, and there is a frame shed to the northwest. Early occupants include John G. Staples, a bookkeeper for a general store, and carpenter S. S. Porter.

SF, SM, USC, CD

254. Womack-Ellington House - 324 Lindsey St.; ca. 1895; C  
Enjoying a relatively deep setback, this picturesque one-story frame Victorian cottage is embellished with a number of striking ornamental elements. Its L-shaped form with rear gable and shed extensions is topped by a multi-gable roof of standing seam tin with returns and a wide frieze board. Centered on the projecting bay at the west end of the three-bay facade is a bay window with a paneled apron below and full entablature above three narrow one over one windows. The right (east)

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three bays are sheltered by a pedimented porch with paired square posts separated by trelliswork and linked by a jig sawn balustrade with bell- and heart-shaped cutouts. The double-leaf entrance has a two-light transom, and brick chimneys rise through and behind the roof ridges. The house has had a succession of different occupants, including sisters Pattie and Mollie Womack, the latter a teacher; G. R. Ellington, secretary-treasurer of Ellington Drug Company, and F. M. Bauknight, a manufacturers agent.

SF, USC, CD, SM

255. House - 326 Lindsey St.; ca. 1900; C

Although altered by the application of asbestos siding and replacement of the original porch supports with modern wrought iron braces, this two-story frame house retains its original T-plan, standing seam tin pedimented gable roof, its interior brick chimney, and most of its two over two windows. The porch form remains the same, extending from the front angle of the T, spanning two bays of the three-bay facade and continuing along the east side elevation. A one-story shed addition runs across the rear.

SM

256. W. S. Mitchell House - 330 Lindsey St.; ca. 1925; C

Owned in 1929 by W. S. Mitchell, a salesman with the furniture store of Benefield and Motley, this large frame four-square house stands quite close to the street and has a ravine beginning near the rear of the house. The two-story, double-pile house is topped by a hipped roof of standing seam tin with a central shed dormer and brick chimneys jutting through the east and west slopes. A one-story porch supported by tapered columns on brick piers crosses the three-bay facade to a porte cochere on the east. Wider than the majority of four-squares in Reidsville, the facade consists of single windows to either side of a group of four windows on the second floor. On the first floor, the wide entrance has a tripartite window to the east; the west bay was probably identical, but this part of the porch has been enclosed, with a modern tripartite window on the front. All original windows have diamond-paned upper sashes over single light lower sashes. In addition to the porch enclosure, the house has been sheathed in asbestos siding.

SM, CD

257. House - 334 Lindsey St.; ca. 1900; F

One-story, frame T-plan house retaining little more than its basic form and original or early roof. Since the 1978 survey, the replacement asbestos siding has been replaced with narrow vinyl siding; windows have been reduced in size, replaced or removed completely; eaves brackets at the front bay's clipped corners have been removed; and interior chimneys

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have been changed--one is in a different interior location, and another has been built at an exterior end location.

SF

258. Blackwell-Crutchfield House - 402 Lindsey St.; ca. 1902; C  
In 1901, Mary F. Blackwell, wife of clothing store salesman W. S. Blackwell, purchased a lot at the corner of Lindsey and Franklin streets from William and Genie Lindsey; the Blackwells are listed as living at this address in the 1910 census, and it seems likely they built soon after acquiring the property. Gaither E. Crutchfield, a tobacco dealer and later buyer for American Tobacco Company, bought the house and lot from the Blackwells in 1913, and the house remained in the Crutchfield family into the 1950s.

Although it seems likely that the porch treatment was altered sometime early in the Crutchfield years, the house retains its two-story T-shaped plan with intersecting pedimented gables, drop siding on the main body of the house, shingled gable ends, and one- and two-story rear wings and ells. The one-story porch spanning the three-bay facade and continuing along the east elevation is supported by tapered posts on brick piers with a slat balustrade and has a pedimented balcony above the entrance with square columns and slat posts. The porch's west bay has been enclosed. A one-story semi-hexagonal bay occurs at the rear of the west elevation with two over two windows like those throughout the house, and interior chimneys emerge through the roof ridge at the junction of the T and behind the main roof ridge.

RCR, USC, CD, SM, SF

259. H. E. Link House - 504 Lindsey St.; 1909; C  
Henry Ernest Link (1876-1946) of Orange County moved to Reidsville in 1903 and operated a saloon on West Market Street for several years. In 1908, he went into partnership with his brother-in-law, T. "Lytt" Gardner to open the Gardner Drug Company. The following year he purchased a lot on Lindsey Street, between Franklin and Sharp (now S. Washington Ave.) streets, and built a large frame house to accommodate his growing family. Over the years, Link became a prominent member of the community, serving as a member of the school board and a director of First National Bank. After his death in 1946, his sons operated the family business under the name of Link Brothers Pharmacy; now under different ownership, the business continues in its original S. Scales St. location, although in a new building. Link's two-story frame Colonial Revival house remained in his family at least until the mid 1960s. Although recently sheathed in aluminum siding, the dwelling retains its double-pile, rectangular hip-roofed plan with projecting bays in the left (west) bay of the three-bay facade and on the east and west side elevations. The facade bay is semi-hexagonal, a configuration reflected

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in the one-story wraparound porch which has a pediment over its flattened southwest corner. A second pediment occurs at the entrance bay, and the porch supports are wooden Tuscan columns. Windows are one over one, and tall corbeled brick chimneys pierce the roof's east and west slopes, while a hip dormer is centered on the south slope. The house rests on a decorative cast concrete foundation, and one-story shed and gabled wings extend across the rear, with a board and batten garage topped by a standing seam tin hip roof to the northwest at the end of a driveway. A stone retaining wall stretches along the front yard and the east side yard.

HB, RCR, SF, CD, SM

260. Ellington-Stiers House - 508 Lindsey St.; ca. 1900; P  
Newspaper accounts report that merchant D. R. Ellington moved with his family to Reidsville from Leaksville in 1899. Shortly thereafter he began construction of a brick store building on Gilmer St.; in 1900, the Ellingtons acquired a lot on Lindsey St. from William Lindsey and began construction of this richly embellished, eleven-room frame Queen Anne residence. By 1920, they had apparently moved to Forsyth County, selling the house to Percy T. Stiers (1890-1964), a prominent local attorney, and his wife Lillie, who lived there until the 1960s. The rectangular main block of the house is topped by a high hipped roof of standing seam tin with projecting pedimented bays on the east and west side elevations. The three-bay facade has a pair of pedimented gables flanking a taller, more steeply pitched central gable over a slightly recessed bay. All of the gables are ornamented to some degree, having decorative wood-shingle sheathing in the gable ends, with those on the facade being richly embellished with spindlework and sunbursts. The central gable also has a cutout bargeboard and a round wooden medallion in the gable end. The east and west bays on the facade are semi-hexagonal on the first floor, with one over one windows in each side, flanking the double-leaf front door. Those on the second floor of the bays are paired one over one on either side of an entrance in the central bay. A one-story wraparound porch has a spindled frieze with sawn brackets at the top of turned posts linked by a turned baluster railing; pediments with decorative bargeboards are located over the steps and at each corner of the porch. The central bay has a shallow balcony with the same decorative elements. Tall brick chimneys with paneled stacks and corbeled caps rise through the east and west slopes of the hip roof, and one-story wings extend to the rear. The house stands on a large well-shaded, elevated lot reached by a broad set of stairs and enclosed by a low concrete retaining wall.

RCR, CD, SM, SF

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Outbuilding, Ellington-Stiers House - 508 Lindsey St.; ca. 1900; C  
This one-story frame building is topped by a front gable roof and has two window flanking a central entrance. It may have been used as an office or workshop.

261. House - 510 Lindsey St.; ca. 1905; C

One of many early 20th century, two-story, frame T-shaped houses in the district, this dwelling is topped by a pedimented gable roof with small attic windows in the gable ends and has a three-bay facade sheltered by a one-story, hip-roofed with turned posts, sawn brackets and a square-section balustrade. Windows are two over two on the first floor and four over four on the second, tall corbeled brick chimneys rise through the roof ridges, and a one-story ell extends to the east at the rear of the house. Large trees shade the house, which is now covered with aluminum siding, and a low hedge behind a stone retaining wall runs along the front and side yards.

SM, SF

262. Wm. L. and Sallie P. Walker House - 512 Lindsey St.; ca. 1900; C

A 3/8-acre lot at the corner of Lindsey and Sharp (now S. Washington Ave.) streets was purchased by William L. Walker, a railway station express clerk, in 1900, and it seems likely that this two-story, frame L-plan house was built shortly thereafter. By 1910, Sallie P. Walker is listed at the address as a widow; she apparently continued to live in the house until the 1960s. Although the house has been covered with asbestos siding, it retains a standing seam tin, pedimented gable roof with wood shingle siding and sawn and turned gable ornament, as well as a highly decorative porch with a spindled frieze, turned posts topped by sawn brackets, a turned baluster railing, central pediment, and clipped corner. This porch spans the three-bay facade and wraps around the east elevation. Windows are two over two, interior brick chimneys pierce the roof ridges, and a one-story L-shaped wing extends across the rear.

SF, RCR, USC, SM, CD

263. House - 602-602 1/2 Lindsey St.; ca. 1900; C

This late Victorian one-story frame cottage, now a duplex, exhibits a standard three-bay, single-pile plan topped by a side and facade gable roof of standing seam tin with a pedimented gable wing extending across the rear and beyond the east elevation and a gabled ell stretching to the north. A hip-roofed porch with turned posts and a replacement wrought iron railing shelters the three-bay facade and continues along the east elevation. Cornice returns accentuate the gable ends, and a round flower-like medallion adorns the facade gable. The front and east sides of the corner lot are screened by a low hedge.

SF, SM

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264. George W. Perkins House - 606 Lindsey St.; ca. 1892; C  
It is probable that this picturesque one-story frame Victorian cottage was built shortly after George W. Perkins, shown in the 1910 census as a Virginia native and tobacco leaf dealer, purchased a lot on Lindsey St. from Col. A. J. Boyd. The T-shaped house is extended on the east elevation by a one-story single-bay addition set at right angles to that elevation. All elements of the dwelling (excluding the front porch) are topped by a gable roof of standing seam tin with cornice returns. The front bay and east elevations have diamond-shaped attic vents. The decorative front porch covers the two recessed bays of the three-bay facade and extends along the east elevation; it has slender chamfered posts on paneled pedestals, jig sawn brackets, and chamfered balusters. A portion of the porch's left (west) end has been enclosed to create a vestibule. Tall brick chimneys exit behind the roof ridge and through the T-angle.

RCR, SF, USC, SM

265. Duplex - 622-624 Lindsey St.; ca. 1984; F  
One-story, side gable-roofed frame duplex with stepped configuration, six over six windows and masonite siding.

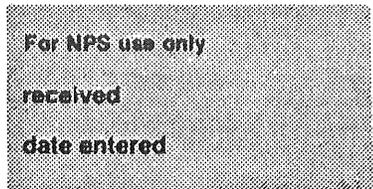
266. Stephen H. Ware House - 626 Lindsey St.; ca. 1880; C  
In the late 1870s and early 1880s, Stephen H. Ware (1853-1926) purchased a number of tracts of land in this area of Reidsville and probably built this two-story frame house at about the same time. Like numerous residents in that period, Ware was both a farmer and a merchant, operating a general store for many years. A local newspaper noted in 1917 that J. B. Pipkin was purchasing the property from the Wares for his sister, Alice Faulkner, a widow, who later sold it to Raymond L. Goolsby, a city employee. The house is still owned by the Goolsby family.

Now clad in asbestos siding, the house features a two-story T-shaped plan topped by a gable roof, with a one-story ell extending to the rear. The front bay of the T is semi-octagonal. The house is adorned with a variety of turned and sawn ornament, including eaves brackets, bracketed cornices above two over two windows, and lunettes in the gable ends. The Sanborn Maps on which the house appears (1914, 1922 and 1929) show one-story porches extending around the entire house, with the exception of the back of the rear wing. Most of these porches have been removed or enclosed, although the portions on the facade and west elevation remain relatively intact, with a spindle frieze, turned posts topped by sawn brackets, and turned baluster railings. Two tall interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps rise through the roof ridges. The house's shallow front yard has mature maple and other shade trees and shrubbery.

SF, RCR, SM, CD

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Building - rear, 626 Lindsey St.; ca. 1880; C

A construction date and the original use of this two-story brick building remain unknown, although local residents have speculated that it was a livery stable or that it was an early tobacco factory. Neither surmise has been substantiated. It is quite possible that it was built by the owner of the house behind which it stands, Stephen H. Ware, a local farmer and merchant who may have used it as a warehouse for goods. In the mid 20th century, the house's owners used it as a cow barn.

The building is constructed of brick laid up in one to five common bond and covered by a gable roof of standing seam tin. Three bays wide by two bays deep, it has segmental arch window and door openings with soldier courses above some openings and double rows of headers above others. Windows are six over six sash, and most have board and batten shutters. First floor openings on the side elevations have iron bars behind board and batten shutters, instead of windows. On the south elevation is a wide, segmental-arched loading entrance with double-leaf board and batten doors. A frame shed has been added to the east elevation and a frame garage to the west.

SF, RCR

267. House - 630 Lindsey St.; ca. 1960; F

One-story, hip-roofed brick veneer rectangular house set perpendicular to the street.

268. House - 632 Lindsey St.; ca. 1960; F

One-story, brick-veneer and frame ranch house with side gable roof, exterior end chimney, and one-story rear ell. This house and the one at 630 Lindsey St. (#267) were built on a lot formerly occupied by a one-story frame house.

SM

269. Joyce-Gardner House - 636 Lindsey St.; ca. 1880; C

Exhibiting one of the simpler house forms in the district, this two-story, three-bay, single-pile frame dwelling is topped by a side gable roof of standing seam tin with a central brick chimney. Other features include a one-story rear ell, a one-story wing on the east elevation, six over six windows, and a full facade porch with turned posts, sawn brackets and turned balusters. Now sheathed in aluminum siding, the house was the early 20th century residence of U. S. mail carrier Charles R. Joyce and was later owned by J. B. Gardner, a clerk at Cook's Market.

SF, USC, CD, SM

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270. Dailey-Fitz House - 640-640 1/2 Lindsey St.; ca. 1905; C  
Census records indicate that this two-story, single-pile frame house was occupied in 1910 by Fletcher H. Dailey, foreman at the water and light plant, and his brother James T. Dailey, a tobacco factory foreman. In 1929, the occupant was M. H. Fitz, manager of Crescent Milling Company. A side and facade gable roof of standing seam tin covers the main body of the house, from which a one-story ell extends to the rear. Paired six over six windows flank the central entrance on the three-bay facade, which is sheltered by a shed-roof porch with Tuscan columns in groups of two or three and a slat balustrade. A brick chimney pierces the roof ridge to the right (east) of the facade gable. Changes to the exterior include application of aluminum siding and construction of a rectangular two-story addition on the west elevation, apparently a separate entrance and staircase to the second unit of the duplex.  
USC, CD, SF, SM

Garage, Dailey-Fitz House - 640 Lindsey St.; ca. 1945; F  
Northwest of the house at the end of a driveway is a gable-roofed, frame, two-car garage.

271. Apple-Richardson House - 644 Lindsey St.; ca. 1900; C  
Although recently sheathed in narrow vinyl siding, this one-story, T-shaped frame cottage retains many of its original characteristics, including its standing seam tin gable roof with returns, corbeled brick interior chimneys, two-bay front porch with slender square posts on pedestals with sawn brackets, and an unusual diamond-shaped attic vent in the front bay's gable end. A one-story wing extends to the rear. M. A. Apple, a tobacconist employed in a leaf house, is listed as the occupant in the 1910 census. J. T. Richardson, a post office clerk, was a later owner.  
USC, CD, SM, SF

272. House - 648 Lindsey St.; ca. 1920; C  
Resting on a decorative cast concrete block foundation, this one and one-half story frame bungalow derives accents such as fluted columns on brick piers from the Colonial Revival style. A gable roof extends over an engaged porch with triple windows in the gable end, a grouping repeated in a gabled dormer on the west elevation.  
SM

Garage - 648 Lindsey St.; ca. 1945; F  
One-story frame garage standing northeast of the house.

273. W. E. McCollum House - 650 Lindsey St.; ca. 1925; C  
The 1929 City Directory lists W. E. McCollum, of the grocery store of J.

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D. McCollum and Sons, as the occupant of this one and one-half story frame bungalow. Topped by a hipped roof of pressed tin shingles with hip dormers on the facade and west elevations, the house is now sheathed with aluminum siding. Tuscan columns on brick piers support the engaged porch which spans the three-bay facade and continues along the west elevation. Paired windows flank the entrance, and the porch is railed by a slat balustrade.

CD, SM

274. W. J. Waynick House - 702 Lindsey St.; ca. 1910; C  
This one-story frame house was apparently occupied in 1929 by rural mail carrier W. J. Waynick. The somewhat unusual roof capping the house consists of a high hip roof of pressed tin shingle with a pedimented gable over the slightly projecting left (west) bay of the three-bay facade, a smaller pediment above the right (east) bay, and a third above the projecting bay on the east elevation. Each pediment has a single-light attic window in the gable end. Turned wooden posts with spindled brackets support the porch which spans the facade of the three-room deep house and continues along the east elevation to the projecting bay. The house has been covered with mock brick asphalt siding, and the interior chimneys on the east and west roof slopes have been rebuilt.

SM, SF, CD

275. F. L. McCollum House - 704 Lindsey St.; ca. 1910; C  
Union Tobacco Warehouse employee F. L. McCollum was listed as the occupant of this one-story square frame house in the 1929 City Directory. Topped by a high hip roof of pressed tin shingle with a hip dormer, the house features a three-bay facade, tall corbeled brick chimneys in the east and west roof slopes, and a full-facade porch whose original supports have been replaced by wrought iron braces on the brick piers.

SM, CD

276. George T. Windsor House - 706 Lindsey St.; ca. 1890; F  
The three-bay wide, single-pile plan, side gable roof, and three gabled wall dormers across the facade of this one and one-half story frame house are similar to those seen on the house located at 612 Piedmont St., although the latter's wall dormers are shed-roofed. The main body of the house has been covered with aluminum siding, and a one-story addition on the west bay has battered sides clad in mock wood shingle siding. Some turned posts survive on the front porch, as does an interior end chimney on the west elevation. George T. Windsor, the 1910 occupant of the house, sold meats and fish at the city market house.

USC, SM

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277. T. R. Whittemore House - 802 Lindsey St.; ca. 1900; C  
The most striking feature of this one-story frame cottage is the the handful of eaves brackets located at the southwest corner of of the facade, with bell-shaped pendants. The single-pile, three-bay wide front section of the house is topped by a side gable roof of standing seam tin with a central pedimented gable adorned by a diamond-shaped attic vent. Interior end brick chimneys pierce the roof ridge. The three-bay facade is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch with tapered posts on brick piers which continues along the east elevation to a gable-roofed wing lying perpendicular to the front section. A third brick chimney rises through the roof ridge of this wing, with a fourth in the ell across the rear. The 1929, the occupant was T. R. Whittemore of Whittemore Hardware Company.  
SM, CD

278. William G. Martin House - 806 Lindsey St.; ca. 1900; C  
The metal cresting along the roof ridge of this two-story, single-pile frame house may have been intended as an advertisement of the wares of tinner William G. Martin, the Virginia native who lived here in the early 20th century. The hipped roof itself, with its pedimented facade gable, is covered with gray slate, while the roof on the full-facade porch is of standing seam tin. Windows are two over two, turned posts with sawn brackets support the porch, a diamond-shaped attic vent adorns the facade gable, and brick chimneys rise behind the roof ridge. A one-story, U-shaped wing extends across the rear. Asbestos siding now sheathes the house.  
USC, CD, SF

279. St. Thomas Episcopal Church - 315 Lindsey St.; 1914; P  
Organized in 1883, the congregation of St. Thomas Episcopal Church worshipped for a brief time in the Baptist and Methodist churches. A frame church was built on present-day S. W. Market St. in 1885; it was sold in 1900 to Mt. Zion Baptist Church, a splinter group from the black First Baptist Church. The Episcopalians then built a second frame building in a new location on Lindsey St.; it was replaced by the present brick Gothic Revival building in 1910-1914.  
Built on a longitudinal plan, with a projecting bay on the east elevation and a shed addition on the west rear, the church is topped by a front gable roof of pressed tin with exposed rafter ends, a treatment repeated on the gabled vestibule entrance. Brick buttresses extend from the corners of the main block and the vestibule and separate the side elevation bays, which contain lancet-arch stained glass windows with keystones at the apex of a raised brick label molding which outlines the arch. Identical windows flank the vestibule which has a similarly treated entrance with double leaf doors below a wood panel. Finally,

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the same pattern is repeated above a half window in the gable end above the vestibule.

SF, SM

Columbarium, St. Thomas Episcopal Church - 315 Lindsey St.; F  
Since the 1978 survey, a columbarium has been built to the west of the church, with a wide brick three-sided wall topped by a running gable having niches for urns.

Parish House, St. Thomas Episcopal Church - rear, 315 Lindsey St.; 1953; I

One-story cinder block building with shallow-pitched gable roof and continuous windows extending along the side elevations from the eaves to a low wall.

280. Pannill-Smith House - 317 Lindsey St.; ca. 1900; C

One of the more eccentric houses in Reidsville, this late 19th century two-story frame house is characterized by a number of unique architectural elements and decorative embellishments. The most striking feature is the two and one-half story square tower attached to the northwest corner of the house; it is topped by a bell-cast pyramidal roof of standing seam tin with a finial at the peak. A small, square, single-light window pierces the wall in the upper half-story of the tower, while narrow, paired one over one windows are located on the first and second floors. The latter window treatment is employed in the left (east) bay of the two-bay facade of the house's main block, which is covered by a front gable roof (also pressed tin) with a broad bracketed facade overhang. A round attic vent with a quatrefoil-shaped louver adorns the gable end. Chamfered posts with sawn brackets support the one-story porch which spans the facade from the tower and continues along the east elevation, with a simple balustrade extending along the whole. Above the entrance bay is a similarly adorned balcony, the top of which is enclosed, creating a triangular solid. Both the first and second floor entrances have small two over two windows to the left; the first floor entrance has a double leaf door and a three-leaf entrance. Most of the house is sheathed in drop siding, but wood shingles cover the balcony triangle and the tower's upper half-story. The house also features tall paneled brick interior chimneys.

The lot on which the house stands was acquired in 1900 from the Lindseys by Lucy Pannill, wife of traveling salesman John D. Pannill; it seems likely that the house was built for the Pannills shortly thereafter. It was acquired in 1912 by Nannie G. Huffines, and for most of the remainder of the 20th century has been the home of the Oscar A. Smith family.  
SF, USC, CD

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House - rear, 317 Lindsey St., ca. 1890; C

One and one-half story frame building with front gable roof of standing seam tin and a brick chimney rising to the west of the roof ridge at the rear of the building; shown as a dwelling on Sanborn Maps. It may have been a kitchen and servants' quarters associated with the Pannill-Smith House or one of the earlier nearby houses.

\* No 281

282. William Madison Giles House - 321 Lindsey St.; 1899; C

In 1899, William Madison Giles, a Virginia native who worked in a local hardware store, acquired a one-half acre tract of land on the south side of Lindsey St. and built his two-story, frame Queen Anne style house shortly thereafter. Later owned by William Madison Giles, Jr., a buyer for the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, the house remains in the ownership of the Giles family.

Set on a well-maintained lot, the attractive house exhibits an irregular configuration--two bays of uneven depth projecting to the north from a side-gabled two-story, single-pile section running east to west, parallel to the street. The larger of the facade bays has an elliptical attic window in the gable end, bracketed eaves under the cornice returns of the gabled roof, and bracketed clipped corners on the first floor. The window on this level has a latticed upper sash above a single-light lower sash; on the second floor are paired one over one windows. The shallower bay to the east, which serves as the entrance bay, is spanned by the first section of the front porch--which follows the lines of the facade and continues along the east elevation, where it has been enclosed. A second floor entrance opens to a balcony with pedimented gable above the main entrance; all of the porch sections are supported by turned posts with sawn brackets and have a narrow dentiled frieze and a spindlework balustrade. To the left (east) of the entrance is a single-light fixed-sash window with a border of smaller lights. Other features of this handsome and relatively intact house are standing seam tin roofing material, original drop siding, interior brick chimney, and a one-story wing across the rear.

RCR, SF, CD, SM

Garage, Wm. M. Giles House - 321 Lindsey St.; ca. 1920; C

A one-story, gable-roofed frame garage stands southwest of the Giles house.

283. Mills-Knight House - 323 Lindsey St.; ca. 1905; C

The 1910 census indicated that Dora Mills was operating a boarding house at this location; seven years later, E. L. Knight purchased the 3/4-acre tract at the corner of Lindsey St. and Maple Ave. known as the Mills property, indicating to the local newspaper that he planned to move his

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family to Reidsville from Ridgeway. It seems likely that "extensive improvements" he was making included removal of the single-bay porch which appears on the 1914 Sanborn Map and was replaced by the projecting monumental Tuscan portico and the one-story wraparound porch with its smaller Tuscan columns brick piers and slat balustrade, which has been converted to a sunroom on the west elevation. The portico is topped by a pedimented gable with boxed cornice above a plain frieze. A bellcast hip roof of standing seam tin covers the two-story, double-pile main block, which has a three-bay facade with large decorative windows flanking the sidelighted and transomed first floor entrance and paired one over one windows on either side of the second floor entrance which opens to a balcony. The side elevations are stepped from front to rear, there is a one-story rear ell, and interior brick chimneys pierce the east and west roof slopes. Aluminum siding has recently been applied to the exterior.

RCR, SM, CD, SF

284. J. F. Claybrook House - 401 Lindsey St.; ca. 1925; C  
Built between 1922 and 1929, this two-story, square, double-pile frame house was occupied in the latter year by J. F. Claybrook, a foreman at the American Tobacco Company who later moved to a house nearby on Maple Ave. (#141) Now clad in aluminum siding, the house is topped by a bellcast hip roof with a brick chimney slightly northeast of the ridge. The entrance is sheltered by a recessed porch with slat balustrade in the northeast corner. A small, shed-roofed addition is attached to the west elevation.

SM, CD

285. House - 405 Lindsey St.; ca. 1885; C  
Although clad in asbestos siding and minus its two-bay porch, this two-story, T-shaped frame house retains enough of its original ornament to identify it as a simple, but well-crafted Italianate dwelling. These identifying features include the three-sided bay window with paneled frieze and apron, the round-arched window openings with two over two sash, double-leaf front door with arched lights in the upper half, and circular decorative attic vents. Brick chimneys emerge through the ridge of the standing seam tin gable roof. Since the 1978 survey, the boxed cornice with returns has been replaced.

SM, SF

286. J. W. Millner House - 409 Lindsey St.; 1909; C  
Built in 1909 for J. W. Millner, a tobacco factory foreman, this two-story frame Colonial Revival house sits well back from the street on a large, well-shaded lot. Now converted into apartments, the house is topped by a high hipped roof with hip dormers on the facade and east and

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west side elevations. One-story semi-hexagonal bays are located on the east elevation and in the east bay of the three-bay facade, which is spanned by a one-story porch with classical columns and turned balustrade, extending to the west elevation. Corbeled-cap brick chimneys jut through the roof's east and west slopes, and a one-story wing extends across the rear. Since the 1978 survey, a second floor recessed balcony in the northwest corner of the house has been enclosed.

SM, CD, SF

287. Primitive Baptist Church - 411 Lindsey St.; 1920; C

This is a handsome and intact example of a small but well-crafted early 20th century Gothic Revival church. Like many of its kind, the brick building is distinguished by battlemented towers of unequal height flanking a gabled central bay with a large, stained-glass tracery window in a Gothic arch. This pointed arch is repeated at the entrances and the stained glass windows in the towers and on the gabled side elevations which create a cross plan. Groups of three windows with a half window centered above pierce the side elevations. Windows and doors are outlined by raised bricks of a darker reddish-brown than the body of the building; they are also used to create an openwork effect at the top of the towers. Although not officially organized until 1904, a group of Reidsville Primitive Baptists, as a branch of Lick Fork Church, had been holding services in the former Methodist Church on S. Scales St. since 1892, when the latter congregation built a new church on S. Main St.

SF, SM, HB

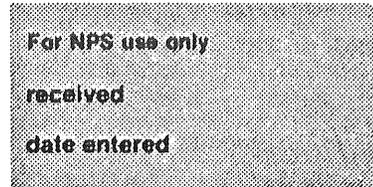
288. William N. Womack House - 501 Lindsey St.; 1900; C

A low stone retaining wall extends along the Lindsey and Irvin street sides of the corner lot on which leaf tobacco dealer William N. Womack built his very unusual two-story Colonial Revival house, soon after his 1900 purchase of the tract from Edna Lindsey and Eugene D. Watt. Exhibiting an extremely complex plan, the house has a quantity of one- and two-story sections, projecting bays, ells and additions. The main impact of the house is that of a double-pile gambrel-roofed block facing Lindsey Street, with a slightly projecting pedimented bay and bay window on the west elevation, and two-story hipped roof wings on the rear and east elevations. All of the various roof sections are sheathed in standing seam tin. Embellishments include a small palladian window in the front gambrel end which projects beyond the wall surface below and is sheathed with wood shingles. A one-story porch with Tuscan columns and a simple balustrade follows the angles of the stepped facade and continues along the east elevation. On the first floor of the gambrel block is a large tripartite window with an elliptical stained glass transom. The body of the house has been covered with light brown asbestos siding.

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William Womack died before 1910, leaving a widow, Anna, and three daughters. The family sold the house in 1919 to W. S. Windsor, who operated a credit clothing store. Since that time, the house has passed through several ownerships and has been divided into apartments. To the west of the house is a vacant lot on which a two-story frame house formerly stood; steps from the sidewalk survive.  
RCR, USC, SF, CD, SM

289. John H. Grogan House - 511 Lindsey St.; ca. 1890; C  
Although now sheathed in aluminum siding, this two-story frame house retains much of its original elegant sawn and turned wooden ornament. A precise construction date and original owner were not ascertained, but it is known that in 1910 the house was occupied by John H. Grogan, who was listed in the U. S. Census as a tobacconist employed in a tobacco warehouse. Apparently erected some years earlier by a member of the Grogan family, the house is composed of a two-story, single-pile front block topped by a side gable roof of standing seam tin with a hip-roofed, two-story semi-hexagonal bay and a one-story wing across the rear extending to the east and west beyond the edges of the main block. Decorative elements include bracketed eaves; molded cornices above two over two windows and small, single-light attic windows; and ornate one-story porches--small ones on the side elevations sheltering entrances to the rear wings and a larger one spanning the facade's two east bays. The porches have bracketed eaves, bracketed turned posts in pairs, a spindled frieze, and turned balustrade with a row of knobs separating it from the hand rail. The house remains in the Grogan family.  
SF, USC, SM, CD

290. House - 615 Lindsey St.; ca. 1925; C  
Essentially identical to the adjacent house to the south, this one-story frame hip-roofed bungalow is set perpendicular to the street with its narrow facade elevation facing the Lindsey St. curve. An attached gabled porch with tapered wooden posts on the end brick piers spans the three-bay facade. Corbeled brick chimneys pierce the north and south slopes of the standing seam tin roof. Aluminum siding now sheathes the house.  
SM

291. House - 617 Lindsey St.; ca. 1925; C  
These two identical mid-1920s frame bungalows are set on an east-west axis, unlike the other houses on Lindsey St. which have north-south axes. Like its neighbor, it is one-story in height, with a standing seam tin hipped roof, a gable-roofed attached front porch across the three-

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bay facade, corbeled brick interior chimneys, and aluminum siding. North and east of the houses is an open grassy area on which two frame houses once stood.

SM

292. Joyce-Truitt House - 619 Lindsey St.; ca. 1905; C

A typical North Carolina house, this one-story frame dwelling is topped by a side and facade gable roof of standing seam tin and has a rear ell. Standing slightly below street level, the house has a three-bay facade with paired two over two windows in the west bay in contrast with a single window to the east of the central entrance. A simple porch with an unusual central gabled projection spans the three bays, and brick chimneys rise behind the roof ridge. The house is now clad in aluminum siding. Census records indicate this was the home in 1910 of police chief L. L. Joyce, while by 1929, Virgil Truitt, a driver for Wilkerson Funeral Home, was its occupant.

SM, USC, CD

293. J. P. Somers House - 621 Lindsey St.; ca. 1915; F

This two-story, gable-front frame house features a two-bay, double-pile plan with a one-story rear wing. Its original one-story wraparound porch has been enclosed on the side elevations and the porch posts replaced. Mock-brick asphalt siding now covers the original siding materials. This was the 1910 home of J. P. Somers, whose widow was still living here in 1929.

SM, USC, CD

294. House - 623 Lindsey St.; ca. 1915; C

Exhibiting a plan similar to that of the neighboring house to the east, this two-story, gable-front house has undergone fewer alterations. Though clad in aluminum, it retains the original shed-roofed porch with turned posts spanning the two-bay facade and the cornice returns on its standing seam tin roof. Other features include two over two windows, a one-story rear ell and a larger-than-average attic window in the gable end.

SM

Vacant Lot - 627 Lindsey St.

According to information in the survey files, this was the site of the first public school in Reidsville, begun in 1887 in an eight-room frame house which appeared on Sanborn Maps as late as 1922, but was demolished within the next seven years.

295. Balsley-Sharp House - 629 Lindsey St.; ca. 1900; C

In 1899, Mrs. Kate W. Balsley, wife of Charles Balsley (1850-1908),

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purchased a 3/4-acre lot on Lindsey St. "near the graded school" from George R. and Julia V. McNeill of Alabama. At that time, no mention was made of a house on the property, and it seems likely that the Balsleys built this two-story frame dwelling shortly thereafter. They had moved to Reidsville from Thomasville a short time before, and Mr. Balsley became the office manager for the A. H. Motley Tobacco Company.

Mrs. Balsley continued to live in the house for several years after her husband's death, selling it in 1917 to James Merritt Sharp (1877-1952), who in 1900 had established the Sharp Institute, a co-educational day and boarding school, in rural Rockingham County. The buildings of the successful school were destroyed by fire in 1907, and Sharp turned to the law to earn his livelihood. Licensed in 1908, he opened a Reidsville practice in 1914, remaining there for the rest of his life and becoming a prominent of the community. He served two terms in the State Senate and was the county attorney for a number of years. The house is owned today by two of his daughters, Louise W. and Susie Marshall Sharp. Susie Sharp (b. 1907) is a well-known 20th century Reidsville native. Receiving a law degree in 1929, she entered a 20-year partnership with her father, until her 1949 appointment as a Superior Court Judge, a position she held for 13 years. In 1962, she was named an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, serving from 1962 through 1974, when she was nominated to the post of Chief Justice. Miss Sharp retired from the bench in 1979.

The house acquired in 1917 by the Sharps has a two-story T-shaped main block covered by a low hip roof of standing seam tin with three one-story wings across the rear. The first floor of the projecting east bay is a three-sided bay window, and a one-story porch with bracketed eaves, a simple balustrade, and Tuscan columns on stone piers wraps around the east elevation, the facade, and the west elevation. This porch appears to be a post-1914 replacement of an earlier two-bay front porch. Now sheathed with asbestos siding, the house features large corbeled brick interior chimneys and two over two windows.

SF, HB, SM, CD

Fence, Balsley-Sharp House - 629 Lindsey St.; ca. 1900; C

A handsome cast and wrought iron fence with an arched central gate is set in a stone retaining wall extending along the front and side yards, which contain mature oak and holly trees.

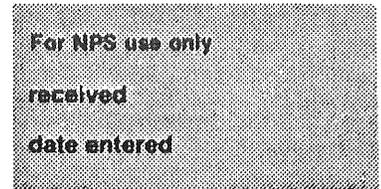
296. James A. Ware House - 633 Lindsey St.; ca. 1886; C

In 1886, James A. Ware (1853-1930), a young Reidsville merchant, acquired a 77 by 403 foot tract of land on the south side of Lindsey St. from Stephen H. Ware, probably a cousin, who was living across Lindsey St. a short distance east. Likely built a short time after Ware acquired the property, this house shares with fewer than ten others the

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distinction of being of brick residential construction dating from the 19th century. It is the sole one-story example. In form, it follows traditional patterns of frame houses of the period, with a single-pile front section topped by a side and facade gable roof of standing seam tin. Tall corbeled brick chimneys pierce the main roof ridge on either side of the facade gable, and a pair of one-story ells extends to the rear. Two over two windows and the front entrance are set in segmental arch openings. The entrance features a double-leaf door and an elliptical fanlight. A one-story porch with turned posts and balustrade shelters the three-bay facade. Further embellishments include sawn eaves brackets, a wide frieze, round pierced attic vents in the gable ends, and cornice returns. A low stone retaining wall stretches across the well-shaded front yard. The house remained in the ownership of the Ware family until the 1950s.

RCR, USC, SM, CD

Garage, James A. Ware House - ca. 1920; C

A gable-roofed frame garage stands southwest of the house at the end of a driveway.

297. W. L. Gardner House - 635 Lindsey St.; ca. 1890; C

A construction date, builder and original owner of this two-story brick house have not been determined, but it appears that William Littleton Gardner (1848-1928), a Virginia native, acquired the tract of land occupied by the house in 1900 from J. W. and Sallie B. Jennings. Mrs. Gardner and Mrs. Jennings were both Blairs, and the property may have been involved in a Blair inheritance. It is also possible that Jennings, a brick manufacturer, built the house. The lot was a large one, extending some 800 feet to the south, all the way through to Piedmont St. Gardner had moved to Rockingham County in 1881, and at the turn of the century located in Reidsville where he first operated a butcher shop and later ran a small grocery store on nearby Snead St.

Like its neighbor to the east, the Gardner House is one of a small number of 19th century brick dwellings in Reidsville. Topped by a low hip roof of standing seam tin, the house features a single-pile, central hall plan with a two-story, hip-roofed and one-story, gable-roofed ells extending to the rear. Segmental arch openings contain two over two windows and the main entrance at the center of the three-bay facade, which is spanned by a one-story porch with bracketed turned posts. Corbeled brick chimneys are located at either side of the rear of the main block.

RCR, HB, SF, SM, CD

298. House - 639 Lindsey St.; ca. 1960; F

This simple one-story, side gable-roofed brick veneer dwelling stands

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just north of the location of an earlier, one-story frame house which appears on Sanborn maps.

SM, CD

Outbuilding - rear, 639 Lindsey St; ca. 1900, 1965; F  
Some portions of the earlier house may be contained in the one-story frame structure standing to the rear, but additions and other alterations have obscured its original character.

299. Bethell House - 641 Lindsey St.; ca. 1885; C  
Much of the history of this two-story frame Italianate house has not been discovered; however, in his will, W. D. Bethell, a major Rockingham County landowner and member of a prominent family, left "one house and lot situated in the Town of Reidsville in said county bought of John R. Webster and supposed to contain about 2 1/2 acres" to his son R. S. Bethell. Bethell had acquired the property in 1885 from John R. Webster. From the description of the tract, it would appear that the house and lot referred to is this one. The house appears to have been the home of the J. H. Womack family from the 1920s until the 1960s. Set much farther back from the street than other houses in the immediate area, the house exhibits a two-story modified T-plan main block topped by a low bellcast hip roof of standing seam tin. One-story wings stretch to the rear. An unusual frieze extends across the facade under the eaves, with horizontal grill vents at intervals flanked by brackets, which are repeated in pairs at the corners. The location of each bracket is emphasized by a scalloped dip in the lower edge of the frieze. The one-story wraparound porch is supported by plain wooden posts, probably a replacement. The three-bay facade consists of--from east to west--paired narrow one over one windows, a double leaf door with transom, and a three-sided bay window. The second floor repeats the paired windows, with a central two over two window above the entrance. Brick chimneys rise in interior locations.

RCR, CD, SM, RIB

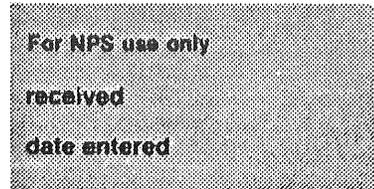
300. House - 645 Lindsey St.; ca. 1955; F  
One-story frame Colonial Revival-inspired rance with side gable roof, clad in aluminum siding. Pedimented stoop at entrance flanked by paired six over six windows on east and three windows on west. Set well back from the street on deep lot with many large trees.

SM

301. Baine-Whittemore House - 647 Lindsey St.; ca. 1909; C  
Although now clad in asbestos siding, this two-story frame house retains much of its original character with its three-bay facade and single-pile plan topped by a side and facade gable roof of standing seam tin with

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cornice returns. A one-story, L-shaped wing extends to the rear, and a one-story porch with bracketed turned posts and turned balustrade spans the facade, extending to a porte cochere on the east elevation. Windows are two over two, small square louvered attic windows pierce the gable ends, and a stone retaining wall separates the shaded front yard from the sidewalk. Census records indicate the house was occupied in 1910 by house carpenter J. W. Bain, while A. J. Whittemore of Whittemore Hardware Company was a later owner.

SM, USC, CD

302. House - 649 Lindsey St.; ca. 1955; F

One-story frame L-shaped ranch with hip roof, clad in vinyl siding. Flat roof extends from main roof over stoop at entrance of three-bay facade, flanked by tripartite windows. Large brick chimney emerges behind the roof ridge.

SM

303. McCollum House - 701 Lindsey St.; ca. 1924; C

The 1929 City Directory lists L. C. McCollum of J. D. McCollum & Sons grocery store as the owner of this one-story frame bungalow. Topped by a front gable roof, the rectangular house has projecting gabled bays on the facade and west elevations. A gabled porch with tapered posts on brick piers and a turned balustrade extends from the corner of the front bay across the facade and continues along the west elevation. There are two brick chimneys--one interior and one exterior end on the west elevation. The house is sheathed in aluminum siding.

SM, CD

304. House - 703 Lindsey St.; ca. 1982; F

One-story brick veneer and frame ranch house with modern windows and doors, side gable roof and interior brick chimney.

SM

305. House - 803 Lindsey St.; ca. 1925; C

One of a pair of virtually identical one and one-half story frame bungalows dating from the mid 1920s, this house is clad in german siding and topped by a side gable roof of standing seam tin extending over an engaged porch with tapered posts on brick piers and a simple balustrade. A gable dormer is centered above the three-bay facade which consists of paired four over one windows flanking the entrance. Interior end chimneys pierce the roof ridge. East of the house is a vacant lot on which a one-story frame house formerly stood.

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306. House - 805 Lindsey St.; ca. 1925; C  
With the exception of a few details the duplicate of the adjacent house to the east, this one and one-half story bungalow has an engaged porch supported by tapered posts on brick piers with a simple balustrade, a standing seam tin side-gable roof and gable dormer, a three-bay facade, four over one windows, and interior end brick chimneys.

SM

307. House - 807 Lindsey St.; ca. 1905; C  
Clad in narrow lap siding, this one-story T-shaped frame house is topped by a standing seam tin gable roof with returns. A one-story porch with bracketed turned posts and a simple balustrade shelters the east two bays of the three-bay facade, and small square attic vents adorn the gable ends. Windows are two over two, and brick chimneys rise in interior locations.

SM, SF

308. House - 501 Fontaine St.; ca. 1905; C  
What seems to be a variety of alterations to the original house give this one and one-half story frame dwelling a very unusual appearance. Clad in aluminum siding, the house is topped by a roof of standing seam tin which begins as a side gable and ends as a shed over a two-story rear addition. A pedimented facade gable with a small window is centered above the three-bay facade. The entrance has sidelights and is capped by a flattened elliptical fanlight. A one-story porch with tapered posts on brick piers wraps the facade and north and south elevations. A vacant lot separates this house from 703 Lindsey St. to the north.

SM

309. House - 801 Wyatt St.; ca. 1885; C  
Tree-trunk porch posts on cast concrete piers--probably an early 20th century replacement--are among the unusual features on this one-story frame house located on a shaded corner lot. A lot hip roof of standing seam tin, with brick chimneys rising through the east and west slopes, tops the double-pile main block of the rectangular dwelling which has a shed addition across the rear. Large six over six windows pierce the side elevations and flank the entrance which is bordered by transom and sidelights. Mature shrubbery surrounds the house.

SF, SM

310. House - 803 Wyatt St.; ca. 1900; C  
The first of three similar late 19th/early 20th century frame houses on the south side of the 800 block of Wyatt St., this two-story single-pile dwelling is topped by a low hip roof of standing seam tin with a pedi-

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mented gable above a central projecting pavillion. One over one windows flank the entrance on the three-bay facade, and brick chimneys emerge behind the roof ridge. The one-story front porch follows the facade's configuration with a pedimented projecting central bay. Since the 1978 survey, the house has been "colonialized"--bracketed turned posts have been replaced by slender classical columns, and modillions have been added to the cornice. One- and two-story ells extend to the rear of the house, which was covered with asbestos siding many years ago.

SF

311. House - 807 Wyatt St.; ca. 1900; C

Also clad in asbestos siding, this two-story, single-pile frame house is topped by a pedimented side gable roof with a central facade pedimented gable adorned with a semi-circular attic vent (replacing a rectangular stained glass window). Bracketed, turned posts linked by a simple balustrade support the one-story porch spanning the three-bay facade and extending along the east elevation. A pedimented gable on classical columns projects at the entrance bay. Dentilwork has been added to the porch cornice. A one-story ell extends to the rear.

SF

312. E. Milton Jones House - 809 Wyatt St.; ca. 1900; C

The third of the two-story, single-pile houses on Wyatt St., this frame dwelling was apparently owned early in the 20th century by E. Milton Jones, a carpenter and contractor, who may have been responsible for construction of the three similar houses. A low hip roof of standing seam tin covers the main block with a pedimented gable centered above the three-bay facade, embellished by a semi-circular louvered attic vent. The entrance is a double-leaf door with narrow arched lights set in a molded surround. The one-story full-facade porch is supported by chamfered posts with jig sawn brackets at the top; the Tuscan columns of the central pedimented pavillion frame the entrance. The porch frieze is embellished with alternating panels and bulls-eyes with jig sawn scrollwork marking the location of porch posts. Windows are one over window--with the exception of a smaller single-light window above the entrance--and brick chimneys rise behind the roof ridge. The one-story rear ells and the main block have been sheathed with red asbestos siding, and the porch has been extended to the west to create a porte cochere supported by round posts on brick piers.

SF, USC, CD

313. House - 813 Wyatt St.; ca. 1910; C

Although recently sheathed in aluminum siding, this two-story L-shaped house has a high hip roof of standing seam tin over a double-pile frame block with a hip-roofed front bay. A one-story porch supported by

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turned posts with sawn brackets spans the two east bays of the three-bay facade and continues along the east elevation. Windows are two over two, brick chimneys rise in interior locations, and one-story wings extend across the rear.

SF, SM

314. Reidsville Women's Clinic - 406 Piedmont St.; ca. 1975; I  
One-story brick-veneer office building covered by a flat roof with flared, stepped eaves. Small windows just below eaves along side elevations. Facade has tripartite windows flanking a recessed entrance.

315. Rev. W. E. Goode House - 408 Piedmont St.; ca. 1924; C  
This attractive two-story, double-pile square frame Colonial Revival house retains a number of striking original features, including black-painted tile high hipped roof on both the main body of the house and on the full facade porch which is supported by large battered posts under a broad, stepped entablature. The transomed and sidelighted entrance is framed by the porch's projecting central bay and flanked by paired eight over one windows. A porte cochere with battered posts on brick piers has been converted to a screened porch. Brick chimneys pierce the east and west slopes of the roof, and a one-story ell stretches to the rear. The 1929 City Directory lists Rev. W. E. Goode of First Baptist Church as the occupant.

SM, SF, CD

Garage, Rev. W. E. Goode House - 408 Piedmont St.; ca. 1924; C  
One-story frame two-car garage topped by a tile hipped roof, contemporary with and stylistically linked to the house it serves.

SM

316. James E. Amos House - 412 Piedmont St.; ca. 1910; C  
Apparently occupied in 1910 by liveryman James E. Amos, this one-story L-shaped frame house is enlarged by a shed wing across the rear. Topped by a gable roof of standing seam tin with cornice returns and brick chimneys emerging behind the roof ridge, the house is now clad in asbestos siding. Sawn brackets below the eaves at the clipped corners of the front bay enrich the three-bay facade, two bays of which are sheltered by a hip-roofed porch with slender classical columns. SM, USC

Garage, James E. Amos House - 412 Piedmont St.; ca. 1925; C  
Northwest of the Amos House is a one-story, hip-roofed frame garage.

317. Dr. Otway L. Bailey House - 416 Piedmont St.; ca. 1880; C  
One of a number of Italianate houses built in Reidsville in the two

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decades following the Civil War, this two-story, T-shaped frame house is embellished with bracketed eaves, a round jig-sawn with the initial "B", and pedimented window hoods. A standing seam tin gable roof tops the house, which has replacement tapered porch posts on brick piers connected with a jig-sawn balustrade. Tall brick chimneys rise through the roof ridges, and a large magnolia tree shades the house from the southeast. This was the home of Dr. Otway L. Bailey, who was also a tobacco manufacturer and leaf dealer, being a partner in O'Brien & Bailey, which was located at the southwest corner of W. Market and Gilmer sts. in 1885.

SF, SM

318. House - 418-420 Piedmont St.; ca. 1918; C

This large, frame duplex is typical of four-square dwellings with a high hipped roof (standing seam tin) covering a two-story, double-pile block and a one-story, full-facade porch. The latter shelters four bays consisting of paired five over one windows to either side of a pair of entrances and has tapered posts on brick piers linked by a slat balustrade. Other typical elements include a central hip dormer and chimneys in the roof's side slopes.

SM

319. James J. Trotter House - 422 Piedmont St.; ca. 1895; C

Probably built in the last decade of the 19th century, this picturesque Victorian cottage possesses a degree of integrity often lacking. The principal alteration to the well-maintained one-story frame dwelling has been the replacement of original roofing materials with asphalt shingles. Graceful brackets adorn the eaves of the side and facade gable roof with round jig-sawn attic vents in the gable ends, similar to those found on several houses on nearby Maple Avenue. The principal entrance with its transom and sidelights is at the center of a three-bay facade which is sheltered by a decorative porch featuring bracketed eaves, turned posts with sawn brackets, and a fine turned balustrade which continues as a stair railing. The porch proceeds along the west elevation to a small sunporch, and there are one-story wings across the rear, which appear to be contemporary or early additions. This was apparently the early 20th century home of bookkeeper James J. Trotter, whose widow continued to live here for many years after his death.

SM, SF, USC, CD

320. R. T. Burton House - 504 Piedmont St.; 1917; C

The 1929 Reidsville City Directory lists R. T. Burton, who was associated with J. H. Burton and Company, as the owner of this two-story, hip-roofed, brick-veneer house. The handsome dwelling exhibits a three-bay facade with a heavy, flat-roofed central portico. This

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portico is completely of brick with large brick posts extending above the flat roof with a horizontally banded solid brick balcony railing. An identical treatment is seen on the east elevation sunroom and the west elevation porte cochere. The east and west bays on both floors of the facade contain quadruple narrow casement windows, while the entrance has sidelights and transom. The quadruple casement windows recur on the sunroom. Finishing elements include a one-story rear porch, a hip roof dormer, and an interior end chimney on the east elevation. A low stone retaining wall surrounds the front yard on the east, south and west sides with corner brick piers.

SM, CD

Garage - 504 Piedmont St.; 1917; C  
Large, two-story brick veneer building with hip roof and shed dormer, with garage, storage area and second floor apartment, contemporary with the house.

321. Burton-Abelkop House - 506 Piedmont St.; ca. 1895; C  
Newspaper accounts record that R. T. Burton lived in this house and moved it to its current location prior to the construction of the adjacent brick veneer house (#320) in 1917. By 1929, the house appears to have been occupied by A. M. Abelkop, proprietor of AMA Stores, sellers of general merchandise. The one-story frame house is a pleasing example of late Victorian design with a high degree of integrity, revealing what was probably the original appearance of two contemporary houses on the south side of the 600 block of Piedmont St. One of the most striking features of the residence is the multi-gable roof of standing seam tin with returns; there are two on each of the east and south elevations and one on the west elevation, each with a pair of rectangular attic windows. The irregular plan is emphasized by the projecting bays under four of the five gables; those on the three-bay facade (south) and west elevation have clipped corners. Adding richness to the house is the one-story wraparound porch with a clipped corner and central pediment, supported by slender turned posts with delicate sawn brackets and a simple balustrade. Tall corbeled brick chimneys emerge through the roof ridge.

SF, SM, USC, CD

322. T. S. Wray House - 510 Piedmont St.; ca. 1910; C  
According to the 1929 City Directory, this two-story frame Colonial Revival house was then occupied by T. S. Wray of the Reidsville Upholstering Company. Topped by a high hip roof with a hip dormer, the rectangular dwelling has shallow projecting bays on the east and west elevations and a one-story wing across the rear. An entrance with sidelights and transoms opens at the center of the three bay facade,

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which is spanned by a one-story wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and a simple balustrade. Corbeled brick chimneys occur on the roof's east and west slopes. The house has been divided into three apartments.  
SM, CD

323. J. W. Burton House - 514 Piedmont St.; ca. 1895; C  
For many years, this one-story frame Victorian cottage was the home of J. W. Burton, who ran a grocery store on the northwest corner of the lot, facing Irvin St. (#180). The largely intact house is sheathed in drop siding and topped by multi-gable standing seam tin roof with returns. Its irregular plan is marked by several projecting bays, including one with clipped corners on the facade. The three-bay facade is sheltered by a porch with bracketed turned posts and a simple balustrade which continues on the west elevation. Other elements include one-story rear wings, interior brick chimneys, and a stuccoed brick foundation with diamond-pattern vent openings along the front.  
USC, CD, SM

Garage, J. W. Burton House - 514 Piedmont; ca. 1920; C  
A frame gable-roofed garage/shed stands to the northeast of the house.

324. House - 604-606 Piedmont St.; ca. 1950; F  
One and one-half story frame duplex with side gable roof and one-story rear ell. Four-bay facade has windows flanking two entrances. Brick chimney rises through center of front slope of roof with gable dormers to east and west. Clad in asbestos siding.

325. House - 608 Piedmont St.; ca. 1980; I  
One-story brick-veneer ranch with side gable roof and engaged carport on west elevation. Site of an earlier one-story frame house.  
SF, CD

326. House - 612 Piedmont St.; ca. 1900; C  
Unusual one and one-half story frame house with side gable roof of standing seam tin and symmetrical shed-roof wall dormers. On first floor, three-bay facade has two over two windows flanking transomed entrance. One-story porch with lacy brackets at tops of square posts begins at inner edge of west window, shelters center and east bay and continues around east elevation. One-story shed wing across rear with shed-roofed ell. Chimneys occur behind roof ridge. Asbestos siding covers the original weatherboards.  
SM, SF

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327. House - 411 Piedmont St.; ca. 1950; F  
One and one-half story L-shaped brick-veneer ranch with broad side gable roof and pedimented gable over front bay. Paired eight over eight windows flank entrance. One exterior end chimney and one interior chimney.

328. House - 413 Piedmont St.; ca. 1950; F  
One and one-half story brick veneer house with side gable roof, wood-shingled gable ends and exterior end chimney. West bay of three-bay facade has gabled projection, half of which is a porch.

329. House - 415 Piedmont St.; ca. 1945; F  
One-story, hip-roofed frame house has off-center gabled projecting vestibule entrance with stepped projecting cornice above door. White picket fence separates the well-maintained front yard from the sidewalk.

330. E. B. Foster House - 417 Piedmont St.; ca. 1924; C  
This pleasing one and one-half story frame Craftsman bungalow apparently was built between 1922 and 1929, in which year it was the home of E. B. Foster, an assistant cashier at First National Bank. The side gable roof has exposed rafter ends, repeated on the large central gabled dormer. The three-bay facade consisting of paired three over one windows flanking the entrance is covered by a fully engaged porch with square posts on brick piers and a slat balustrade. Patterned wood shingles sheath the gable ends, at the apex of which is a stick pattern around a diamond-shaped attic vent.  
SM, CD

Garage, E. B. Foster House - 417 Piedmont St.; ca. 1924; C  
Contemporary with the Foster House is a one-story gable-roofed frame garage and shed.

331. C. W. Swann House - 419 Piedmont St.; ca. 1920; C  
Stock early 20th century frame two-story, double-pile house now clad in aluminum siding, this residence features a full-facade porch with tapered posts on brick piers and a slat balustrade sheltering the three-bay facade where paired windows are set on either side of the entrance. The high hip roof has a hip dormer, both with slightly flared eaves, and interior chimneys. A one-story frame garage stands to the southeast. The 1929 occupant of the house was C. W. Swann of the Reidsville Hardware Company.  
SM, CD

332. House - 423 Piedmont St.; ca. 1900; C  
This one-story T-shaped frame house has an unusually steeply-pitched

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gable roof of standing seam tin, a three-bay facade, interior brick chimneys, a one-story rear wing, and a bungalow porch with tapered posts on brick piers and a slat balustrade.

SM

333. House - 503 Piedmont St.; ca. 1918; C  
Apparently built between 1914 and 1918, this two-story frame Colonial Revival house has a square form topped by a high hipped roof of standing seam tin with a pedimented two-story bay at the rear of the east elevation. A one-story hip-roofed porch on classical columns, with the remains of a turned balustrade and a central pediment, spans the three-bay facade and continues on the east elevation to the projecting bay. Windows are four over one, paired on the first floor and on the ends of the projecting bay. Other features include a small gable dormer, tall interior corbeled brick chimneys, and a one-story rear wing. Since the 1978 survey, shutters have been removed from windows, all of the large trees which once shaded the corner lot have been cut down, and most of the foundation plantings have been taken out.

SM, SF

334. W. J. Pettigrew House - 505 Piedmont St.; ca. 1900; C  
A somewhat unusual roof configuration distinguishes this two-story frame house, which was occupied in 1929 by W. J. Pettigrew, operator of a seafood market. The front section has an L-shaped plan with a gable roof of standing seam tin; projecting at the rear on the east elevation is a two-story gabled bay, creating a stepped progression of gables. All of the gables have returns, windows are two over two, and there is a one-story ell to the rear. A number of alterations have been made to the house, including application of asbestos siding, screening of the one-story full-facade porch, and removal of chimneys.

SM, CD

335. House - 509-511 Piedmont St.; ca. 1900; C  
A familiar North Carolina house type, this one-story frame side- and-facade gabled duplex features cornice returns and a decorated porch with bracketed, chamfered posts and a simple balustrade across the four-bay facade. The roof material over the main body of the house and the one-story rear wings is standing seam tin, but the original weatherboards have been covered with asbestos siding and chimneys have been removed.

SM, SF

336. Robert L. Hubbard House - 603 Piedmont St.; ca. 1900; C  
The earliest owner identified for this two-story T-shaped frame house is merchant Robert L. Hubbard (1868-1930), whose widow continued to occupy the house for many years after his death. Clad in drop siding, the main

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body of the house exhibits a T-shaped plan topped by intersecting pedimented gables of standing seam tin, including gables on both the north and west sides of the front projecting bay. Sheltering the two recessed facade bays is a one-story porch supported by slender turned posts with delicate jig-sawn brackets and a simple balustrade; the porch continues along the east elevation. Across the rear of the house are several one-story gabled ells, projecting to the south and east from the main block. Because of the sloping lot, a rear porch rests on tall brick piers; it has the same posts and brackets as are found on the front porch. A brick chimney rises through the angle of the T, and windows are two over two.

SM, SF, CD

337. J. R. McCollum House - 605 Piedmont St.; ca. 1895; C  
Very similar in plan and ornament to the houses at 607 and 506 Piedmont St., (#s 321 and 338) this one-story frame dwelling was the early 20th century home of J. R. McCollum, a ticket marker at a tobacco warehouse. Its irregular form is topped by a standing seam tin roof of four intersecting gables with returns and a pedimented gable at the center of the hip-roofed wraparound porch. The left (west) bay of the three-bay has clipped corners reflected in the flattened northwest porch corner. Turned posts with sawn brackets brace the porch, which is lined by a square section balustrade. Interior brick chimneys jut through the roof ridge near the angles of the intersecting bays. The house is now encased in asbestos siding.

USC, SM, SF, CD

338. W. A. Cook House - 607 Piedmont St.; ca. 1895; C  
The third house of its type in this immediate area of Piedmont St., the 1929 home of W. A. Cook of the Reidsville Laundry Company is a one-story frame dwelling exhibiting an irregular configuration with a standing seam tin roof of intersecting multiple gables with returns. Paired, single-light fixed attic windows survive in the gable ends, although the house has been sheathed in vinyl siding. The wraparound porch with bracketed, turned posts and square section balustrade follows the line of the three-bay facade, with a flattened northwest corner reflecting the clipped edges of the projecting west bay. The section of porch on the east elevation has been enclosed. Near the junctions of the of the front and side bays brick chimneys emerge through the roof ridge. Both this house and the one at 605 Piedmont (#337) are set in well-maintained yards with carefully trimmed foundation plantings; mature trees shade the house and yard at 607.

SF, SM, CD

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339. House - 609 Piedmont St.; ca. 1918; C  
A side-hall variation of the typical early 20th century four-square house, this two-story frame dwelling is also distinguished by shallow projecting bays on the east and west elevations and a porch which spans the two-bay facade and extends along the east elevation. Representative of the style is the hip roof with hip dormer and the double-pile plan. Classical columns spring to the porch roof from brick piers linked by a turned balustrade. The entrance is bordered by sidelights, and the house is sheathed in drop siding.

SM, CD

340. House - 703 Piedmont St.; ca. 1905; C  
The principal alteration made to the exterior of this two-story, frame T-plan house has been the reduction of the one-story, full-facade porch to an entrance-bay, sheltered stoop. Retained are the pedimented gable roof of standing seam tin; paired, single-light fixed window in the gable ends; drop siding; corbeled brick interior chimney; and two over two windows in all but one window. The different window is a larger one in the front-projecting bay of the three-bay facade, which has a decorative transom above a large single light. A one-story ell extends to the rear.

SF, SM

341. House - 306 W. Harrison St; ca. 1920; C  
One of a cluster of three attractive bungalows descending W. Harrison St. between S. Main and S. Scales streets, this one-story rectangular frame house lies perpendicular to the street, topped by a hipped roof of standing seam tin with exposed rafter ends. It is clad in drop siding and has nine over one windows, a small hip dormer, and a tall brick chimney at the roof ridge. The west bay of the three-bay facade is a recessed, engaged porch with a slender turned balustrade and front and side arches springing from a single tapered post on a brick pier at the southwest corner.

SM

342. House - 308 W. Harrison St.; ca. 1920; C  
The description of this house is virtually identical to that of the adjacent house to the east (#341). It is a one-story frame bungalow, clad in drop siding and topped by a standing seam tin hipped roof with exposed rafter ends. A recessed, engaged porch in the west bay of the two-bay facade has front and side arches springing from a tapered post on a brick pier and a turned balustrade. Windows are nine over one, and a corbeled brick chimney pierces the roof ridge.

SM

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343. House - 310 W. Harrison St.; ca. 1920; C  
Several differences exist between this bungalow and the two which stand to the east (#s 341 and 342). Covered with wood shingle siding with a front gable roof, the house features a gabled bay at the front of the west side elevation, nine over one windows, and a pair of interior chimneys. The attached front porch sheltering the three-bay facade is supported by square wooden posts on brick piers at either end with square all-wood posts between; all are joined by a turned balustrade.

SM

344. Alex S. Johnson House - 417 W. Harrison St.; ca. 1936; C  
This impressive, two-story stone veneer house incorporates elements of the Colonial Revival and Spanish Mission styles of residential design popular during the 1920s and 1930s. Paired six over six windows flank the slightly projecting central facade bay whose entrance is sheltered by a bracketed wrought iron balcony. The high hipped roof has flared eaves, and one-story, hip-roofed sunroom and screened porch extend on the south and north side elevations, respectively. A single exterior chimney rises on the rear elevation. The house was apparently built between 1935 and 1941 for Alex S. Johnson, president of Johnson Bros., Inc., Chevrolet Sales and Service.

SM, CD

345. G. W. Motley House - 110 Lawsonville Ave.; ca. 1920; C  
This attractive and well-maintained one-story frame bungalow is topped by a side gable roof of asphalt shingle with square knee braces under the eaves. A small shed-roofed rectangular bay projects on the east elevation, and a tall brick chimney with corbeled cap pierces the front roof slope in an off-center location. A front-gable porch shelters the right (east) two bays of the three-bay facade, supported by tapered wooden posts on brick piers linked by a square-section balustrade. Narrow rectangular knee braces adorn the eaves with stick extensions in the gable end. Four over one windows flank the sidelighted entrance and occur on the side and rear elevations. The house was apparently occupied in 1929 by G. W. Motley, an employee of Model Dry Cleaners.

SM, CD

346. House - 114 Lawsonville Ave.; ca. 1960; F  
One-story frame house with side-gable roof and one-story gabled wing across the rear. Clad in aluminum siding, has gabled hood supported by wrought iron posts at central entrance on three-bay facade. Low brick chimney rises is just visible behind roof ridge. Windows are six over six.

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347. Lawsonville Avenue Elementary School - 212 Lawsonville Ave.; ca. 1950 and 1960; F

Nothing appears to remain from the Lawsonville Ave. School which was constructed on this site in 1917. A two-story frame house and its associated outbuildings were demolished to make room for that school, and others have since been removed as the school expanded, enabling the school as presently configured to be surrounded by large grassy areas. Closest and perpendicular to the street is a two-story brick building (ca. 1950), with a stepped parapet facade, brick buttresses dividing the windowed bays on the side elevation, and a projecting five-part brick and stone entrance pavillion. To the northwest and southeast of this building are one-story, flat-roofed, multi-bay, brick and glass classroom buildings erected during the 1950s and 1960s.

SM

348. Penn Memorial Baptist Church - 224 Lawsonville Ave; 1935; F  
Although a Baptist Tabernacle appears at this location on the 1929 Sanborn Map, the current building was erected in 1935 and later remodeled, probably during the 1950s. The 1935 building was a frame, front-gable church with lancet-arch window and door openings, which survive on the side elevations, and a one and one-half story gabled wing on the rear. In the remodeling, the church was brick veneered, a monumental portico was constructed on the facade, and a two-stage steeple with tall slender peak installed near the front of the roof ridge.

SM

Education Building, Penn Memorial Baptist Church - rear, 224 Lawsonville Ave., ca. 1960; F

A two-story flat-roofed brick educational building has been constructed to the rear of the church, and a paved parking area extends to the southeast to the corner of Lawsonville Ave. and Branch St.

349. Milton R. Apple House - 402 Lawsonville Ave.; ca. 1900; C  
This charming one-story frame drop-sided cottage is embellished with numerous examples of turned and sawn wooden details. The pedimented gable roof is sheathed in standing seam tin with brick chimneys rising behind the roof ridge. A semi-octagonal bay projects in the north bay of the three-bay facade; elegant sawn ornament decorates the gables above this bay and that on the east elevation, and rectangular multi-paned colored-glass attic windows are set in the gable ends. A one-story porch with bracketed turned posts and a square-section balustrade spans the facade and curves around the east and west side elevations.

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Windows are two over two sash. Large trees shade the corner lot, which has a low hedge across the front.

SM, SF

350. J. E. Burton House - 404 Lawsonville Ave.; ca. 1918; C  
Although now clad in aluminum siding, this one and one-half story frame bungalow retains the majority of its characteristic features, including a side gable roof of standing seam tin, a small shed-roofed bay on the west elevation, and a front gable-roofed porch with square wooden posts on brick piers and a slat balustrade. Tall brick chimneys jut through the roof in exterior end locations. Large trees flank the front sidewalk. J. E. Burton of the Sanitary Barber Shop is listed as the 1929 occupant of this house. SM, CD

351. Samuel Taylor House - 406 Lawsonville Ave.; ca. 1920; C  
This one-story frame bungalow features a front gable roof, small gabled bays on the east and west side elevations, brick chimneys on either side of the roof ridge, and a gable-roofed front porch with tapered wooden posts on brick piers and a square-section balustrade. Aluminum siding now covers the original weatherboards. The 1929 City Directory indicates that Samuel Taylor, office manager of the Edna Cotton Mills, resided here.

SM, CD

352. D. G. Jackson House - 502 Lawsonville Ave; ca. 1894; C  
Asbestos siding now sheathes this one-story frame cottage, but it retains much of its original Victorian detail, including a multi-gable roof of standing seam tin covering the irregular plan and a one-story porch with chamfered posts, sawn brackets, and square section baluster railing which spans the facade and extends along the east elevation to a gabled bay. Shallow pediments mark the corner of the porch and the entrance bay, which is topped by a central gable. Two over two windows flank the double-leaf front door, and molded cornices project above the openings. The house rests on a cast concrete foundation, and has stuccoed brick interior chimneys with corbeled caps. A well-maintained hedge surrounds the lot. In 1929, D. G. Jackson, an overseer at Edna Cotton Mills, lived in this house.

SM, CD

353. House - 506 Lawsonville Ave.; ca. 1920; C  
This house and the adjacent one to the east are virtually identical frame four-square duplexes. They exhibit two-story, double-pile plans topped by a high hipped roof of standing seam tin with hip dormers. One-story hipped-roof porches with square posts on brick piers span the three-bay facade. The corbeled cap on this house's tall brick interior

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chimney has been removed, and the house is sheathed in asbestos siding.  
SM

354. House - 508 Lawsonville Ave.; ca. 1920; C  
Like its neighbor to the east, this two-story frame four-square duplex has been covered with asbestos siding. However, it too retains its high hipped roofed of standing seam tin with hipped dormer and its one-story, hip-roofed, full-facade porch with square posts on brick piers. The corbeled cap on its tall brick interior chimney is intact.  
SM

355. House - 510 Lawsonville Ave.; ca. 1910; C  
A typical early 20th century frame cottage, this one-story dwelling is topped by a side and facade gable roof of standing seam tin with flanking brick chimneys rising though the roof ridge. A one-story hip-roofed porch supported by slender Tuscan columns spans the three-bay facade, which has two over two windows flanking the central entrance. A one-story gabled ell extends to the rear of the asbestos-sided house.  
SF

356. W. L. Rascoe House - 101 Lawsonville Ave.; ca. 1890; C  
Although a one-story wraparound porch has been removed from this one-story late 19th century frame cottage, many of its original features remain intact. Tall brick chimneys with corbeled caps rise behind the ridge of the standing seam tin side gable roof, which covers the three-bay single-pile plan. Six over six windows flank the half-glazed front door which is topped by a central gable and sheltered by a single-bay, gable-roofed porch for which turned posts appear to have been saved from the original porch. Embellishments include sawn eaves brackets and quatrefoil attic vents. One-story wings and additions extend to the rear and from the southwest elevation. There are no trees or shrubbery on the large corner lot. Census records and city directories indicate that this was the early 20th century home of salesman and later grocer W. L. Rascoe.  
SM, USC, CD

357. J. W. Satterfield House - 105 Lawsonville Ave; ca. 1910; C  
Apparently built between 1908 and 1910 for tobacco manufacturer J. W. Satterfield and his wife Georgia, this two-story frame house exhibits many characteristics typical of Queen Anne houses of the late 19th century. The basic single-pile configuration is extended by a two-story rear wing and a two-story semi-hexagonal bay in the left (northeast) bay of the three-bay facade. A one-story porch with turned and bracketed posts, spindled frieze, and a pediment over the front steps spans the facade and continues on the northeast elevation where its rear section

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is enclosed. Pedimented gables are also located above the semi-hexagonal bay, with corner brackets under the eaves, and centered between the two right (northwest) bays. Brick interior chimneys are located on the rear slope of the roof, and one-story ells extend to the rear. Windows have been covered with plywood painted to match the house.

SM, CD, USC

358. H. B. Clark House - 111 Lawsonville Ave; ca. 1920; C

A two-story gable-roofed frame addition has been constructed on the west elevation of this frame four-square, and the right (west) bay of the three-bay facade has been enclosed. The two-story, double-pile plan is topped by a hipped roof with a hip dormer, and the main sidelighted entrance is located in the left (east) bay with a four over one window to its right. A pair of Tuscan columns survives on the front porch. In 1929, the house was occupied by assistant postmaster and Kiwanis Club president H. B. Clark.

SM, CD

359. House - 113 Lawsonville Ave.; ca. 1920; C

Recently sheathed in aluminum siding, this two-story, double-pile frame house is covered by a hipped roof with a central hip dormer. A one-story hip-roofed porch supported by Tuscan columns extends across the three-bay facade whose entrance is located in the right (west) bay. Large corbeled chimneys rise in the west roof slope and on the east elevation. A one-story porch is located on the rear.

SM

360. House - 115 Lawsonville Ave.; ca. 1940; C

Derivative of the Tudor Revival style of 20th century residential design, this one-story rubble-faced house was built on the site formerly occupied by the Reidsville Female Seminary, which operated in a large two-story frame house later converted for use as apartments. A facade gable rises above the entrance in the left (east) bay of the three-bay facade; to the immediate right is a large battered stone chimney, followed by a six over six window next to a pair of smaller windows under an uneven gable with a round attic window. The principal roof has gables on the east and west side elevations; attached to the latter is a shallow, one-story screened porch. A simple iron rail fence extends to east and west from central stone piers at the end of the sidewalk.

SM, CD

Garage - rear, 115 Lawsonville Ave; ca. 1945; F

Large, hip-roofed, two-car, frame garage located to the rear of the house.

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361. Montgomery House - 203 Lawsonville Ave.; ca. 1875, 1880, 1905; C  
The core of this house is said to be a log cabin built shortly after merchant and farmer A. D. Montgomery (1835-1880) acquired 100 acres of land on present-day Lawsonville Ave. from Mortimer Oaks in 1875. Montgomery's son, Robert Scales (1876-1937), is believed to have been born in that cabin. The house was soon expanded, so that by 1890, it appears on the Sanborn map as a two-story single-pile frame house with a central projecting bay, one-story full-facade porch, and a one-story breezeway across the rear connecting the main block to one-story wings. Behind the house were a number of outbuildings, including a detached kitchen, ice house, corn crib and barn. Early in the 20th century, the original porch was replaced by a wraparound porch with an elliptical projecting portico, and the rear wings were raised to two stories with the breezeway enclosed. In the 1930s, the house was brick-veneered, and it appears today much as it did at that time.

Standing far back from the street on an expansive lot with mature oak trees and landscaping, the two-story house has a double-pile plan topped by a pedimented side gable roof of asphalt shingle with a pedimented gable above the central projecting bay of the three-bay facade. An elaborate classically-inspired one-story porch wraps the facade and side elevations, with an elliptical projecting portico in front of the central bay. Supporting the porch's hipped roof are Ionic columns--three at each corner and five grouped at each side of the portico--linked by turned baluster railings. The boxed cornices are embellished with dentils, and the portico has a flat roof with square wooden piers and slender turned balusters. Tall interior end brick chimneys pierce the roof ridge, with a third behind the roof ridge. Most windows are one over one sash; however, those flanking the double-leaf main entrance are larger and have novelty sash above single-pane lower sash.

R. S. Montgomery was a prominent citizen of Reidsville in the early 20th century, serving as the town's mayor and its postmaster; he was a founder and first president of both the First National Bank and the Hood System Bank and was also active in many civic endeavors. His first wife was Anna Lee Withers, and his second wife was Nettie Reid Harris, a daughter of tobacco manufacturer Robert Harris, who survived her husband by more than forty years. The property remains in the Montgomery family, occupied by one of R. S. Montgomery's daughters.

SF, HB, SM, CD

362. R. G. Wray House - 211 Lawsonville Ave.; ca. 1924; C  
The 1929 City Directory lists this two-story frame Colonial Revival house as the residence of R. G. Wray, who, with his father W. B. Wray, had organized the Reidsville Flour Mill and Lumberyard in 1923. (see #40, (former) J. H. Walker Mill) Now clad in aluminum siding, the house features a single-pile plan topped by a high hipped roof with two pedi-

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mented gable dormers, an exterior end brick chimney on the northwest elevation, and a one-story sun room, also on the northwest elevation. The three-bay facade has Palladian windows (narrow four over four windows flanking a six over six) on either side of the main entrance, which consists of a paneled door with transom and sidelights in classical surround with broken pediment. Other windows are also six over six sash. A one-story wing extends across the rear, and a frame garage stands behind the house.

SM, CD, SF

363. J. H. Walker House - 215 Lawsonville Ave.; ca. 1890; C  
According to census records and the 1929 City Directory, this ornamented two-story frame house was the residence of J. H. Walker, who in the mid 1880s had founded a flour mill, tobacco box factory, and planing mill (#40). The latter aspect of the enterprise indicates the source of the wooden adornments, including sawn eaves brackets, louvered attic vents with pediments and bracketed sills, and hood molds with pendants above many of the two over two windows. The asphalt shingle roof has two gables with returns on the three-bay facade, with one above the right (northwest), slightly projecting, bay which is semi-hexagonal on the first floor. A one-story porch supported by Tuscan columns with a criss-cross board railing and central pediment spans the facade, wrapping around both side elevations. The front door is topped by a narrow transom. Asbestos siding now sheathes the frame house. A low stone retaining wall runs along the front property line of the well-maintained yard.

SM, CD, SF

Outbuilding - 215 Lawsonville Ave.; ca. 1890; C  
Standing to the southeast of the J. H. Walker House is a one-story frame outbuilding with a gable roof of standing seam tin, an interior brick chimney and a door in the long axis. The original use of the building, one of several which once stood behind the house, is not know, although, given its form and details, it may have been a detached kitchen or servants' quarters.

SM, SF

364. B. L. Hurdle House - 219 Lawsonville Ave.; ca. 1885; C  
Although partially remodeled early in the 20th century with Colonial Revival details added, this two-story, single-pile frame house retains a number of its distinctive late 19th century embellishments. Sheathed in drop siding, the house is topped by a side and facade gable roof with returns, a box cornice, a wide frieze board and sawn eaves brackets. Small rectangular louvered vents pierce each gable end. Tuscan columns support the one-story hipped roof wraparound porch, which has a pediment

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above the front steps and is enclosed on the northeast side elevation. The first floor of the three-bay facade has a sidelighted entrance flanked by triple windows on the left (west) and a rectangular window bay on the right. The second floor is lighted by paired two over two sash on the front and larger two over two on the sides. Brick chimneys rise behind the roof ridge, and one-story wings and ells extend to the rear.

The 1910 census indicates that this was the residence of B. L. Hurdle, a factory bookkeeper. Later occupants included piano dealer D. R. Pritchett and Mrs. M. K. Pritchett, who took boarders, and F. A. Slate, a printer working in Leaksville.

SF, SM, CD, USC

365. Major W. S. Allen House - 223 Lawsonville Ave.; ca. 1880; C  
Significant as the home of Major W. S. Allen (1839-1927), local druggist, tobacco manufacturer, and city father, this late 19th century two-story L-shaped frame house has undergone a number of remodelings during its history, including application of asbestos siding. The house is still owned by descendants of Allen, who was one of Reidsville's first five commissioners when the town was incorporated in 1873 and served as its mayor in the mid 1880s. A standing seam tin gable roof with returns covers the house, which has a three bay facade with a small rectangular window bay on the first floor of the projecting northwest bay. Two over two windows have arched lintels and board and batten shutters, and a transom tops the entrance. The one-story, hipped roof porch is supported by paired square wooden posts, and rebuilt brick chimneys rise through the roof ridge. Similar chimneys occur in the numerous one-story gable-roofed rear wings and ells. The house stands well back from the street on a large corner lot with mature trees and shrubbery; a low stone retaining wall runs along the front property line.

SF, CD, HB

366. House - 401 E. Harrison St.; ca. 1890; C

A stone retaining wall marks the front property line of the ample corner lot on which this large two-story Queen Anne house stands. The main block features an irregular plan with several intersecting pedimented, gable-roofed bays, the most prominent of which is a semi-octagonal one on the facade; its roof is a bellcast gable with pendentive brackets under the eaves, and there are paired attic windows. A smaller pedimented gable is centered above the two-bay recessed section of the facade and has three attic windows. Although the house is now sheathed in asbestos siding, the gable ends are filled with decorative wood shingles and have sawn bargeboard. Small eaves brackets also survive. The one-story L-shaped porch has been enclosed with large six over nine windows, although most of the other windows are one over one sash. Tall cor-

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beled cap brick chimneys have interior locations, emerging through the standing seam tin roof. A long one-story ell extends to the rear.

SM, SF

Outbuilding - side yard, 401 E. Harrison St.; ca. 1945; F

A one and one-half story frame building with a shallow gable roof, possibly used as apartments or a studio, stands southeast of the house.

367. L. C. Yount House - 401 Lawsonville Ave.; ca. 1925; C

Topped by a standing seam tin, side-gable roof, this one and one-half story frame bungalow has a large gable-front porch with square wooden posts on brick piers and a square-section baluster railing, a small projecting gabled bay on the west elevation, and a pair of brick chimneys in front of the roof ridge. The projecting left (east) bay of the three-bay facade has paired windows with novelty sash, and the gable ends are sheathed with wood shingles. The 1929 occupant of the house was L. C. Yount of Kiker & Yount, concrete contractors. The front property line is delineated by a low stone retaining wall. The adjacent house to the east has been demolished since the 1978 survey, leaving a large vacant corner lot.

SM, SF

368. R. L. Perkins House - 501 Lawsonville Ave.; ca. 1910; C

This well-maintained two-story single-pile frame house is topped by a side and facade gable roof of standing seam tin with gable returns and brick chimneys flanking the facade gable. A one-story hip-roofed porch with tapered posts on brick piers linked by square-section baluster railings shelters the three-bay facade with two over two windows flanking the double-leaf front door. A two-story gabled ell with a one-story shed wing extends to the rear. Sheathed in aluminum siding since the 1978 survey, the house stands on a large corner lot with mature trees, rear and side gardens, and a stone retaining wall across the front property line. Rural mail carrier R. L. Perkins was the 1929 occupant of this house.

SF, SM, CD

369. House - 505 Montgomery St.; ca. 1930; C

This one-story hipped roof frame bungalow has a full-facade gable-roofed front porch with aluminum siding in the gable end and small gable-roofed rectangular bays on the north and south side elevations. Porch supports are wrought iron on brick piers. Brick chimneys emerge on the side slopes of the standing seam tin roof, and windows have four over one sash while the front door and sidelights have lattice pattern mullions.

SM

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370. House - 507 Montgomery St; ca. 1905; C

A number of alterations have been made to this two-story side-and-facade gable-roofed frame house, including the application of asphalt siding and replacement of original posts with modern wrought iron supports on the porch which spans the three-bay facade. Windows have a variety of two over two, two over six and six over six sash, and the exterior end brick chimneys have been stuccoed. A one-story gable-roofed ell extends to the rear.

SM

371. House - 601 Montgomery St.; ca. 1905; C

Mock-stone asphalt siding covers this two-story, single-pile, two-bay frame house which is topped by a pedimented side and facade gable roof of standing seam tin. A one-story hipped roof porch spans the narrow facade, supported by turned posts with tiny sawn brackets. Windows on the facade are two over two sash; there are no windows on the side elevations of the main block. There is a one-story ell attached to the rear of the house.

SM, SF

372. House - 603 Montgomery St.; ca. 1900; C

A pedimented gable standing seam tin roof covers this one-story L-shaped frame cottage, which has decorative wood shingle siding and small colored glass attic windows in the gable ends. A one-story hip-roofed porch with turned posts, small sawn brackets, and square section baluster railings shelters the three-bay facade, which has two over two windows flanking the entrance. One-story gable and shed-roofed wings extend to the rear.

SF, SM

373. First Congregational Christian Church - 607 Montgomery St; ca. 1920; C

Built on a cross plan with intersecting gable roofs, this handsome brick church exhibits a variety of distinctive features enhanced by unusual decorative brickwork. Flanking the wide gabled facade are flat-roofed vestibules with recessed entrances at the top of single-flight staircases. A two-stage campanile-style tower rises at the rear of the north vestibule; it has bands of corbeling separating the stages. The round arches of the entrances and many stained glass windows are lined with multiple courses of headers--seven at the entrances and three over the windows. Above the tripartite stained glass window on the facade is a medallion with a raised cross. Sawtooth brick courses delineate the division between the basement and main levels of the church building. To the rear of the church is an attached mid-20th century two-story

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brick educational building. The congregation was formed in 1911.  
SM, CD

Education Building, First Congregational Christian Church - south  
side, 607 Montgomery St; ca. 1970; I  
One-story brick building with low pyramidal roof and recessed  
arcaded porch across Montgomery St. elevation.

<sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup> Survey and Planning Unit, National Register nomination for David  
Settle Reid House, Reidsville, Rockingham County, North Carolina, 1974.

<sup>2</sup> Peter R. Kaplan, National Register Nomination for Penn House,  
Reidsville, Rockingham County, North Carolina, 1983.

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1865-1941

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Various/Unknown

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

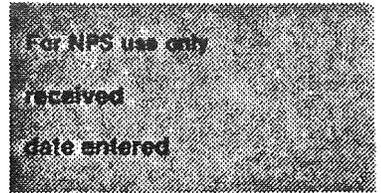
The Reidsville Historic District contains a significant concentration of buildings representing the city's post-Civil War growth and development as a major component in the state's tobacco industry. Like many towns and cities in North Carolina, Reidsville owed much of its ability to participate in the late 19th century industrial expansion to the construction of a rail line through the settlement in 1863; a portion of the line runs through the eastern section of the district. The district includes a number of surviving late 19th century tobacco factories and associated buildings; much of the commercial district which grew up west of the railroad and industrial areas; the homes of industrialists, merchants, tradesmen, professionals and industrial workers; churches, governmental buildings; and one school. Exhibiting a full range of building types and styles popular during the town's major period of growth and development, 1865-1941, the district presents a clear picture of the factors in this development and their impact upon the community. Included are excellent examples of Italianate residential, commercial and industrial design; Gothic and Romanesque Revival churches; well-crafted illustrations of the Queen Anne, Neo-Classical Revival, Colonial Revival and Art Deco styles; and a strong collection of Craftsman-style bungalows. Many of the buildings survive relatively intact, enhanced in the residential areas by attractive landscaping,

## CRITERIA ASSESSMENT

- A. The Reidsville Historic District is associated with the growth of the tobacco industry city following the Civil War and the advent of the railroad, continuing through the first four decades of the 20th century.
- B. It is associated with many of the individuals who were instrumental in the city's development, including Mortimer Oaks, William Lindsey, Col. A. J. Boyd, H. K. Reid, Hugh Reid Scott, and Robert T. Williams.
- C. It contains many outstanding examples of the architectural styles popular during the period of significance, including well-crafted Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and Neo-Classical Revival houses and Craftsman bungalows, as well as Gothic and Romanesque Revival churches, Neo-Classical Revival and Art Deco government buildings, and typical late 19th and early 20th century commercial construction.

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mature trees, Victorian iron fences, brick and stone walls, and a curvilinear street pattern. In addition to buildings, the district contains a significant cemetery, a city water tower, and a statue commemorating the county's participation in the Civil War.

The Reidsville Historic District, an area of approximately 140 acres in the north central part of the city, contains a significant concentration of buildings representing the city's history from the close of the Civil War (1865) to the end of the Great Depression (1941). The existing 419 buildings, twelve structures, one site and one object represent the full range of life in Reidsville as it developed after the coming of the Piedmont Railroad in 1863, including several buildings which were part of the town's late 19th century tobacco industry; late 19th and early 20th century commercial buildings reflecting the town's role as a trading and market center; many of the homes in which the industrialists, merchants, and professionals lived; the churches in which they worshipped; governmental buildings; an early 20th century railroad passenger depot; and one mid-20th century school on the site of an earlier school. Although the area had been settled and a crossroads named Reidsville established early in the 19th century, no buildings survive in the district which have been documented as having been constructed prior to the Civil War.

The earliest known surviving buildings in the district are a number of Italianate style houses which reveal an unusual degree of stylistic sophistication and owner affluence for the time and place. Although there are scattered examples of later architect-designed buildings, the majority of structures are typical examples of local builder-crafted buildings, with design and ornamental elements derived from a variety of sources, most notably the Italianate, Gothic Revival and Queen Anne styles and the classical revival idiom. Numerous pattern-book examples of Craftsman-style bungalows, Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival houses exist alongside modest Victorian cottages following traditional building forms, while most commercial buildings are typical of small towns in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

The buildings in the district thus represent many areas of significance in the town's history, principally including architecture, commerce and government, religion and transportation. In addition, a commemorative statue at an important intersection in the district and a

## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheets for Multiple Resource Area

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## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 140

UTM REFERENCES

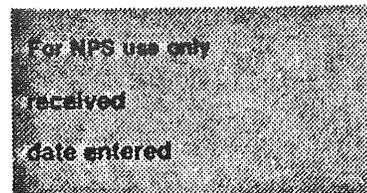
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	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING			ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING			
C	1, 7	6, 2, 0	5, 7, 0	4, 0	2, 4	1, 1, 0	D	1, 7	6, 1, 9	6, 2, 0	4, 0	2, 3	1, 2, 0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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Depression-era wall mural located in the former U. S. Post Office and Federal Building (#215) add sculpture and art as minor areas of significance.

A number of buildings within the district are less than fifty years old, but contribute positively to the character of the district as the finest or only examples in the district of an important architectural style or as illustrations of trends and events typical of the closing years of the period of significance. Several churches are contributing properties in the district principally for their architectural merit, although one serves the first congregation established in the town. A small cemetery to the rear of a church is significant for the information it provides about a number of individuals and families important in the city's early history.

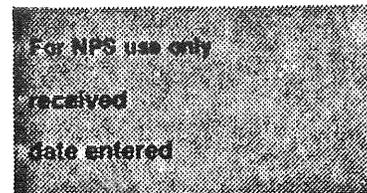
The actual history of the town of Reidsville begins in 1814 when Reuben Reid settled with his wife, Elizabeth Settle, and their infant son, David Settle, on a 700-acre farm on the ridge between Wolf Island and Little Troublesome creeks. They are said to have lived in a log house on the road between Danville, Virginia, and Salem, North Carolina, later opening a store and ordinary. A post office was secured for the settlement--called Reidsville--in 1829, and David Settle Reid, at the age of sixteen, was appointed the first postmaster. (1)

The exact location of the buildings erected for the Reids is not known, as none survives today. One of several local traditions holds that a house originally located near the present intersection of South Main and Lindsey streets in the district, later moved at least twice, was the Reid House in an expanded form. This has not been substantiated, and other traditions indicate that it was built by Joseph Holdrby, several decades later. Nothing further can be learned from physical evidence, as the house was demolished in 1980.(2)

Although David Settle Reid, the town's first postmaster, enjoyed a prominent statewide political career during the middle decades of the 19th century, serving as a U. S. Congressman and Senator and as the state's governor, his legal practice and political base were in Wentworth, the county seat, and he owned a plantation on the Dan River.(3) Throughout most of his career, the town named for his family and which he served early in his career remained little more than a backwater settlement, with little need for the services of an attorney. By the mid 1850s, its population was still tiny, and there was only one mercantile establishment, a general store run by Reid's younger brother Hugh Kearns Reid (1817-1897) and William Lindsey (1829-1889). Lindsey, a Virginia native, had moved to the area in the early 1850s; in 1856 he

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married Sarah A. Holderby (1833-1893), a daughter of Joseph Holderby (1813-1873), who was by then a major landowner in the area.(4)

Shortly after his marriage, Lindsey established a tobacco manufactory in a frame building located near the current intersection of South West Market and Settle streets. William Lindsey and Company, the forerunner of Reidsville's later important tobacco industry, produced a plug tobacco called Lindsey's Level Best.(5) And in 1858, Lindsey acquired a tract of land of about 384 acres formerly owned by his father-in-law; much of the 80.5 acres within the 1873 incorporation limits and the 140 acres in the district were included in this purchase by Lindsey.(6)

With the addition of the standard grist and saw mills which augmented local farming operations, the Lindsey tobacco factory and Lindsey and Reid store were the principal economic enterprises of the Reidsville area prior to the Civil War. In contrast, John Motley Morehead had brought the first textile mill to nearby Leaksville in the late 1830s, one of a number of cotton mills established in the Piedmont during the state's antebellum industrial expansion.(7)

Like many towns across the state, Reidsville owes much of its post-Civil War development to the spread of a rail transportation network, which had begun in the 1840s but expanded rapidly after the close of the Civil War. During the War, the Confederate government built railroads to facilitate the movement of troops and supplies, including a line running between Richmond, Virginia and Atlanta, Georgia. A segment of this line completed in 1863, the Piedmont Railroad, connected Danville and Greensboro, with Reidsville established as the principal station between the two cities.(8)

Shortly after the war ended, Major Mortimer Oaks, an official of the Piedmont Railroad, settled in Reidsville, building and operating the town's first hotel on the east side of the rail lines, around the northeastern edge of the district.(9) During the next decade, Reidsville began to undergo a transformation, as it became a center for the shipment and processing of the tobacco grown on farms in Rockingham and neighboring counties. New factories joined Lindsey's in manufacturing plug and smoking tobaccos, and the first warehouse was established in 1871.(10)

Prior to the advent of the railroad, sales of the state's agricultural products, including tobacco, were carried out on a relatively small, local scale. As the state's rail network became more widespread, centralized locations for sales and storage became possible, and Reidsville became a major center for these activities in the marketing

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of bright-leaf tobacco which had been developed in neighboring Caswell County in the 1850s.(11) Between 1871 and 1884, seven warehouses opened in the town, with such facilities continuing to operate within the district through the first three or four decades of the 20th century.(12) Two relatively intact leaf houses dating from the 1880s survive in the district, the former H. K. Reid Leaf House (# 18) and the former E. M. Redd Leaf House (#216). Distinct from the numerous low and wide warehouses which dotted the district during this period, these buildings were tall, narrow structures topped by steeply pitched gable roofs with high stepped parapets on the facades and rear elevations.

Like the warehouses, leaf houses and prizeries (where tobacco was pressed into large wooden hogsheads), tobacco manufacturing facilities were established at a rapid rate, with at least six operating by the late 1870s.(13) At the same time, retail concerns were also proliferating as the population grew swiftly. In 1873, the town was ready to incorporate, with its charter ratified by the state legislature in December of that year. The town's limits were described as follows: "Making Morehead street where it crosses the railroad the central point, extending one hundred and sixty-one poles North, and the same number of poles South, and eighty poles East, and eighty poles West from said center."(14)

The west central and southwestern portions of this 80.5-acre area are included within the boundaries of the district. The northern area, which was the location of much of the town's early commercial and industrial development (with a limited amount of residential construction), has lost most of its early structures and been invaded by later development and parking lots.(15) Portions of the district which were outside the original town limits, especially those along Lawsonville Avenue to the southeast, South Main Street to the southwest, and Lindsey Street to the west, developed simultaneously with the areas within the limits. Many prominent early citizens chose these areas as the location for their substantial homes.

Major Mortimer Oaks was appointed as Reidsville's first mayor; serving as the first town commissioners were Major W. S. Allen, a druggist and merchant who was also involved in the local tobacco industry; merchant and hotel operator J. M. Harris; tobacco manufacturer Decatur Barnes; William Lindsey, some of whose contributions have already been cited; and Robert Williams, also a prominent merchant.(16) Most of these men have been memorialized in the city's street names.

Four houses associated with these city fathers survive within the district. The Oaks-Motley House (#6), the William Lindsey House (#124),

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and the Robert Williams House (#128) are all relatively sophisticated examples of the Italianate style popular at the time, with the latter two being particularly distinctive because of their brick construction. The Major Allen House (#365) is a more traditional frame house with decorative allusions to the Italianate style. Of perhaps more interest is the indication regarding future development which is revealed by the location of these houses. The Oaks-Motley House was built on East Market Street in the block immediately northeast of the town's central point, while the Allen House stands several hundred yards to the south-east. In contrast, the Lindsey and Williams houses were built on South Main Street, southwest of the principal area of early development. This choice presaged the direction that most development was to take in the coming years, largely as a result of the topography of the area. East of the railroad and north of the district, the terrain is more rolling with slopes of greater than 15-20%, while to the south and west of the town's center, the slope is much gentler and more conducive to construction.(17)

Between Reidsville's incorporation in 1873 and 1890, the town's industries, commerce and population grew at an astonishing pace. By the latter year, the population had increased from a few hundred to nearly 3,000; many were employed in the approximately 15 tobacco (chewing and smoking) factories listed in Levi Branson's North Carolina Business Directory for that year.(18) But the local economy was not based solely on the tobacco industry; there were also a box factory, 2 harness makers, 2 grist- and sawmills, 3 carriage-repair shops, a bucket factory, and a paper box factory.(19) A building similar in form to the leaf houses was that built in 1887 for the J. H. Walker and Company Flour Mill, Planing Mill and Tobacco Box Factory (#40) located between the railroad and West Market Street at Settle Street. And, at the end of this period, the town's first cotton mill was established, after a protracted local newspaper campaign emphasizing the need to expand the town's industrial base and join the rest of the state on the cotton mill bandwagon.(20)

In addition to the increase in the town's industries, its mercantile establishments had multiplied many times. Branson's directory for 1890 lists more than 90 firms engaged in a variety of businesses, with a definite move away from the general store to a greater degree of specialization. By this date, there were stores dealing exclusively in boots and shoes, books and stationery, jewelry, drugs, hardware, furniture, millinery, confections, baked goods, and fertilizers. There were also a commercial photographer, an ice and bottling plant, a job printer, several livery stables, a wholesale commission merchant, and six saloons.(21)

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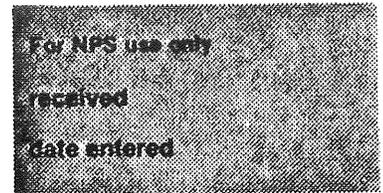
This array of businesses could not be accommodated in the area along the railroad tracks on East and West Market streets, which was increasingly taken up by industry in the early 1880s, William Lindsey and Company (#19), A. H. Motley and Company, and F. R. Penn and Company had built large factories in this area, producing plug chewing tobaccos in the main. Robert Payne Richardson, Jr., began construction in 1889 of a large plant to manufacture a new brand of smoking tobacco, Old North State.(22) This four and one half story, Second Empire style building with its six-story clock tower, was a Reidsville landmark until it was destroyed by fire in December 1917.(23) The numerous smaller tobacco factories were scattered along both legs of Market Street, flanking the railroad, and the perpendicular and parallel streets immediately to the east. Of these, a portion of the Johnston Brothers Tobacco Factory (#13) survives on South East Market Street just south of Hall Street.

A small number of early commercial buildings remain along Market Street, although the majority of such structures currently in existence dates from the early 20th century. One of the most intact commercial blocks in the district is the Whitsett and Crafton Block (#2), located on the southeast corner of North East Market and Motley streets; it housed, at various times, the post office, the Western Union telegraph office, a drugstore, a bookstore, and the YMCA.(24) It is a substantial two-story, three-shop brick building embellished with decorative brickwork and a metal cornice between floors, typical of commercial construction in the late 19th century.

By the mid 1880s, retail establishments were expanding the town westward, building first along Morehead Street west of Market Street and then along South Scales Street southward from Morehead. The majority of the earliest buildings have been demolished or greatly altered, although several retain enough integrity to illustrate the character of the growing number of commercial buildings during this period. In particular, the Citizens' Bank Building (#46), built in 1888 at the southeast corner of Morehead and Scales streets, features brick label molds above the segmental and round-arched second floor windows and a decorative brickwork cornice. The adjacent building also has an ornamental corbeled cornice and segmental-arched window openings on the second floor; it was part of a large block extending to the south, most of whose upper floor has been covered with modern materials (#s47, 48 and 49).(25) All of the shopfronts on these early buildings have been modernized, usually with large plate glass windows divided by aluminum strips. But in late 1889, the Weekly Review was encouraged by the town's growth and new construction to state, "Since the new store build-

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dings on Scales street have been finished it presents quite a city like appearance . . . ." (26)

As the population grew, so did the need for certain institutions and services. As already noted, Citizens' Bank built a brick structure on South Scales Street in 1888; it had been established three years earlier, but was not Reidsville's first financial institution. That honor goes to the Bank of Reidsville which was established in 1882, operating for a number of years out of small commercial buildings on Market Street.(27) The officers and directors of these banks were among Reidsville's most prominent citizens. Associated with the Bank of Reidsville were Colonel A. J. Boyd as its first president, and H. K. Reid, A. M. Whitsett, F. R. Penn, and Robert Harris, as the directors.(28) Prominent attorney Hugh Reid Scott, a grandson of Reuben Reid, was president of the Citizens' Bank, while its board of directors consisted of three of the same men as the Bank of Reidsville--F. R. Penn, Robert Harris, and H. K. Reid--plus William Lindsey.(29)

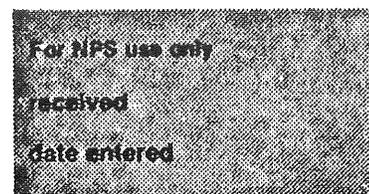
In addition, a number of churches were established during the 1870s and early 1880s to serve the spiritual needs of the community; until then, most members of the town's small population attended rural churches or those in neighboring communities such as Wentworth. The first was a Baptist congregation, the former Hogan's Creek Baptist Church which moved to Reidsville around 1870 and built a frame structure at the corner of Gilmer and South Scales streets shortly thereafter.(30) The Baptists were soon followed by a Methodist Episcopal congregation (1875), a black Baptist Church (1874), a Presbyterian congregation (1875), and the Episcopalians (1883). Several of the congregations shared the facilities of the Baptist church until there were able to construct their own churches.(31)

The only church building in Reidsville surviving from this quarter century following the Civil War is that of **First Baptist Church (#92)**, a much-expanded brick Gothic Revival structure located at the northeast corner of South Main and Piedmont streets in the southwestern finger of the district. Construction of the earliest portion of the church was begun in 1882; by 1890, the congregation had grown to such an extent that the eight-year-old building had to be expanded. Towers flanking the facade were built at the same time.(32) These additions were undertaken during the same year in which the Methodist Episcopal congregation started to build their Romanesque Revival edifice several blocks to the north on South Main Street.(33)

Although a number of private schools were operated in Reidsville during this period, none of the buildings known to have been associated

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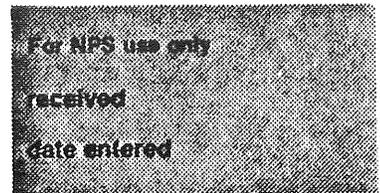
with these academic establishments survives in the district. Local government operated out of a long-demolished combination city hall and market house located on West Market Street just north of Morehead Street and now demolished.(34) Until the early 1890s, the post office was located in a number of different commercial buildings in space leased by the Federal government. By 1894, a brick Prairie Style post office and federal building had been erected on the northeast corner of the Morehead and Scales streets intersection; it was demolished in the mid 1970s.(35)

Construction of dwellings also accelerated in this period; naturally, many were modest frame houses built for workers in the local industries, including the many small "tenements" erected for black employees of the tobacco factories and the mill houses built for white cotton mill "operatives." (36) A substantial number of the mill houses survive in altered condition, as do scattered examples of the small houses built for tobacco workers. But for the most part, these early, and probably fairly primitive, frame dwelling units have disappeared from the Reidsville landscape. A group of five intact small houses built in the second decade of the 20th century for black workers in the American Tobacco Company plant are being nominated as the North Washington Avenue Workers' Houses in the Reidsville Multiple Resource Area nomination.

Contrasting conspicuously with these modest houses were the residences of the factory owners, bank directors, leading merchants, and professionals. Many of these, such as the homes of F. R. Penn, H. K. Reid, J. B. Pipkin (an officer of the cotton mill), E. M. Redd, and A. E. Montgomery are no longer extant. But several survive which indicate the level of craftsmanship and, in some cases, sophistication, which continued to characterize residential design in Reidsville. Of particular note are the Italianate houses built by Robert Williams (see above, #128, ca. 1877), John A. Roach (#131, ca. 1873), Thomas Settle Reid (#16, 1881, NR), Colonel A. J. Boyd (#107, ca. 1875), and the latter's sister-in-law Mary E. Richardson and her husband A. E. Walters (#106, ca. 1878). The Boyd House especially features the hallmark central tower and the distinctive decorative features of the Italianate style.

These well-crafted Italianate houses influenced residential design through the 1880s, as can be seen in the Dr. Otway L. Bailey House (#317) on Piedmont Street, the Bethell House (#299), the Grogan House (#289), and the Stephen H. Ware House (#266) on Lindsey Street, and the J. O. Sharp House (#203) on South Washington Avenue, all of which are of frame construction, built during the mid to late 1880s, and adorned with a variety of Italianate decorative devices. The James A. Ware House (#296), also on Lindsey Street and built about 1885, is a much smaller

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brick house with allusions to the Italianate style in its decoration. Its one-story, single pile, side and facade gable roofed plan is like that employed for many frame houses built in Reidsville and, in fact, across the state, in the late 19th and early 20th centuries in both rural and semi-urban areas.

Reidsville's history during the final decade of the 19th century and first decade of the 20th is like that of most growing towns across the state, involving continuing population increase, extension of amenities such as electricity and telephone service, and expansion of the economic base through industrial growth and retail and wholesale commercial development. The population grew from approximately 3,000 in 1890 to 3,300 in 1900 and 4,500 in 1910. Smoking tobacco replaced plug tobacco as the main product of the local factories, so that by 1900, ". . . Reidsville was second only to Durham in total production of this article. Numerous buildings were erected during the period, with new architectural styles enjoying prominence and influencing the design of buildings throughout the district.

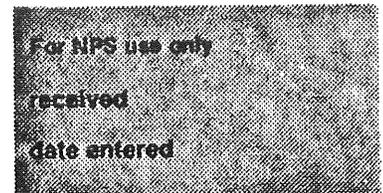
Among the more notable non-residential projects which survive in the district from this period are the already-mentioned Romanesque Revival Methodist Episcopal Church, completed in 1894 and now known as the Main Street United Methodist Church (#86), and the former Bank of Reidsville building (#66), an unusual two-story brick structure located at the southwest corner of Morehead and Scales streets. Designed by the architectural firm of Brown and Garber (which had drawn the plans for the just completed post office and customs house located across Morehead Street), the recently-altered building features a large corner turret with a conical roof.(38)

Sometime between 1901 and 1908, the Reidsville Grocery Company (#12), a wholesale grocery concern established around the turn of the century and still in operation today, built a well-detailed, three-story brick building with segmentally-arched window openings and a decorative corbeled cornice on the southeast corner of the intersection of South East Market and Hall streets.(39) These design features are characteristic of much of the commercial construction occurring in Reidsville during the period, with several fine examples surviving in the district. These include the large building on the southeast corner of South Scales and Gilmer streets, said to have been the location of Mrs. Cornie Irvin's Mercantile Store (#59), the building on the northeast corner of this intersection (#58), and that on the southwest corner of West Market and Gilmer streets (#229).(40)

Residential construction during the period went in two basic direc-

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tions, that of the Queen Anne style, with its irregular massing and lavish ornamentation, and that directed by the revival of classical motifs, involving cleaner lines, symmetrical form, and restrained ornamentation. The latter idiom was to continue to influence design, of all types, through most of the 20th century in Reidsville, as it has in much of the state and country.

The finest example of a Queen Anne style house is the Tallulah A. Richardson House (#125), designed by Greensboro architect Oslo Epps and built in 1890 for T. E. Richardson and his wife, Tallulah, who operated a millinery shop.(41) Located on a the adjacent lot to the south of the William Lindsey House (#124), the Richardson House was influential locally through its extravagant use of turned and sawn millwork and the variety of its wood sidings.

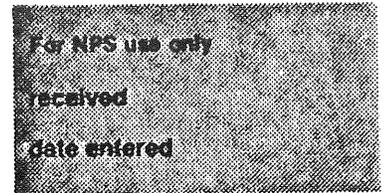
Similarly ornamented is the Ellington-Stiers House (# 260), built in 1900 on Lindsey Street, which exhibits more symmetrical forms embellished with a plethora of millwork. Built for merchant D. R. Ellington, it was later owned by prominent attorney Percy T. Stiers.(42) Numerous houses in the district can be cited to demonstrate the influence of the Queen Anne style, including both one and two-story examples. They were built for prosperous merchants as well as for individuals active in the local tobacco industry.

The most splendid residence in the district built in the classical revival idiom is the 1909 Hugh Reid Scott House, Melrose (#140), designed by architect Richard Gambier of Greensboro. (Only the house built in 1912 for Robert Payne Richardson, Jr., which is being nominated as part of the Richardson Houses Historic District, is a finer residential example of the style in Reidsville.) of the Scott, as already noted, was the first president of Citizens' Bank; he was also a prominent attorney and major local landowner, who served in the North Carolina senate in the early 1880s.(43) Another notable example of a house design derived from classical motifs is that built for merchant W. N. Womack (#288 )in 1900; its allusions to classical antiquity are much more diluted, with influences from the works of Palladio and from the Dutch Colonial style.(44)

More typical are the numerous houses built between 1900 and 1925 which express their classical antecedents with classical porch columns, dentils and modillions, and entrances flanked by sidelights and transom. The 1909 frame residence of druggist H. E. Link (#258) and several houses on Wyatt Street (#s310, 311, 312) exemplify the type. In addition to new construction in the classical mode, a number of houses in the district were updated early in the 20th century in the more current

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fashion; they include the William Lindsey House (#124), which now has a central portico supported by monumental Corinthian columns, and the Robert Williams House (#128), to which a one-story, Tuscan-columned porch was added.(45)

The year 1911 brought a momentous change to Reidsville's tobacco industry. Since the end of the 19th century, industrial development in America had emphasized growth through consolidation, resulting in the formation of monopolies or trusts, making competition by small industrial firms nearly impossible. Many of these smaller firms were forced to sell to the conglomerates or to close their doors. James B. Duke's American Tobacco Trust had already absorbed many of the state's smaller chewing-tobacco manufacturies when it acquired the F. R. Penn and Company in 1911, thereby effectively closing Reidsville to competition. This acquisition took place in the same year that the Trust was forced to dissolve by a government antitrust suit.(46)

But the American Tobacco Company retained its ownership of F. R. Penn and Company, making Reidsville the home of a new brand of cigarettes, "Lucky Strike".(47) A few smaller manufacturers remained in business, including Robert Harris and Brother and R. P. Richardson, Jr., and Company, but both had closed by 1930. In 1916, it was announced that the American Tobacco Company would undertake a major expansion in Reidsville, hiring 200 new employees immediately, with expansion to 800 as soon as a new and modern plant could be built. In the meantime, the company would occupy the old A. H. Motley factory on East Market Street.(48)

Instrumental in bringing the company to Reidsville, introducing the "Lucky Strike" brand, and encouraging the company to expand locally was Charles A. Penn (1868-1931), a son of F. R. Penn.(49) Charles Penn's residence in Reidsville was an impressive blond brick Prairie style house located on a three-acre site on Maple Avenue between Lindsey and Piedmont streets, the only sophisticated residential example of the style in Reidsville. The ca. 1910 house was destroyed by fire shortly after Penn's death, and his widow rebuilt on the site. Designed by architect Bryant Hurd of Danville, the Penn House (#164, NR, 1984) is a substantial Colonial Revival brick house; surviving on the grounds are a number of outbuildings built to accompany and complement the earlier house.(50)

Construction in Reidsville during the decade following the announcement of the intended expansion continued in the same vein as the previous decade, with a limited number of examples of larger and more elaborate projects. The bungalow became the dominant residential form,

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with a range of sizes built for a wide variety of clients. Large and sophisticated Craftsman style bungalows were built for individuals like physician Samuel G. Jett (#151) and attorney and Recorder's Court Judge Ira R. Humphreys (#163), both on Maple Avenue. More modest bungalows, like those on South Washington Avenue (#s192, 200, 206), were the homes of tradesmen and employees of the "Factory," as the American Tobacco Company plant was known locally.

A number of important churches were built in the district between 1910 and 1920, all in the typical early 20th century Gothic Revival style. The former Methodist Protestant Church on Lindsey Street (#251) is the only frame example; it is also the most altered. More typical are the brick edifices built for the Episcopal (#280, 1914), Congregational Christian (#373, 1920), and Primitive Baptist (#287, 1920) congregations.(51) Also erected during this period was the Lawsonville Avenue School (#347), whose 1917 buildings have been replaced with typical 1950s and 1960s structures, and a new Southern Railway Passenger Station (#1), the latter being a typical Flemish bond brick building topped by a high hipped roof with broadly overhanging eaves and large brackets.(52)

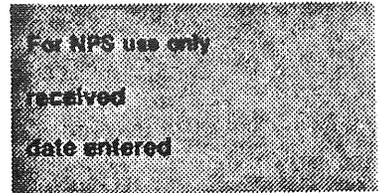
In the central business district, two buildings erected in the early 1920s are particularly distinctive, but for different reasons. The Grand Theatre (#235, now known as the Rockingham Theatre), on Gilmer Street, is a large stuccoed building with an unusual blend of decorative features drawn from the classical revival and Spanish Mission styles. On the northwest corner of the same block, the Belvedere Hotel (#228) is the tallest building in the district, its six stories embellished with restrained classical revival ornament. A number of early commercial buildings were remodeled during this period, including two updated with classically-derived terra cotta facades. Also illustrating the popularity of the classical revival idiom is the First Presbyterian Church (#126), erected in a residential area of South Main Street in 1922.

As early as May 1918, the Reidsville city government began to recognize the need for a new municipal building; it was announced late that month that the city had purchased a 116 by 210 foot lot on West Morehead Street which was to be the site of a new facility. (53) However, construction on such a building was not started for another five and one-half years, when a magnificent Neo-Classical Revival edifice designed by Harry Barton of Greensboro was begun in November 1925 on the lot purchased in 1918.(54) The Municipal Building (#214) was the most ambitious project completed in the district during the late 1920s.

By 1930, the area within the Reidsville Historic District was

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almost completely developed, and construction associated with the town's growth after this date was principally located outside the boundaries of the district. The relatively small number of buildings dating from the last decade of the period of significance contribute to the district because they continued the design characteristics of the district and completed its historic development by filling in a number of scattered vacant lots. They include several Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival houses on South Main Street and Maple Avenue, and several commercial buildings which have classical or Art Deco-inspired ornament and one which is a local derivation of the Art Moderne style.

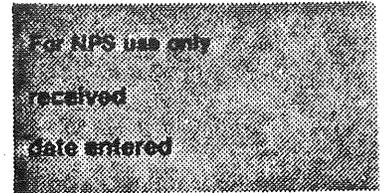
In addition, a few larger projects were carried out, producing buildings currently less than fifty years old, but of significance because of their historical associations and reflection of boldly handsome Depression-era architecture. The most sophisticated is the former United States Post Office and Customs Building (#215), designed by High Point architect Louis K. Voorhees and built in 1936. This handsome Art Deco building gains further significance through the presence of a wall mural painted by artist Gordon Samstag under a Depression-era program sponsored by the U. S. Treasury Department, Paintings and Sculpture Division.(55) In the next block east stands the former Reidsville Fire Department building (#211), erected in 1941 under the auspices of the Works Projects Administration.(56) Finally, the N. C. National Guard Armory (#5), built between 1935 and 1941, is typical of the massive armories of the period, deriving their design inspiration from the medieval fortress.(57)

Since the early 1940s, the area encompassed within the Reidsville Historic District has experienced typical patterns of development, as a number of older buildings have been demolished. Some have been replaced with new buildings, generally of inferior design quality, while the sites of other have been left vacant or converted to parking lots. These changes have been fostered by the expansion of the local hospital and several of the historic churches in the district. In addition, a substantial number of buildings have been altered; commercial buildings have modern shopfronts and facade coverings, and houses are covered with synthetic siding materials. Land uses have also changed in some areas, with older homes being converted for use as offices. Infill has continued, but only to a limited degree because of the scarcity of vacant lots, with the exception of those created by demolition.

The Reidsville Downtown Corporation was formed in 1976 "to assist and promote the revitalization of downtown Reidsville." The efforts of this group have included the sponsorship of several design studies for the central business district and have led to the creation in 1983 of a

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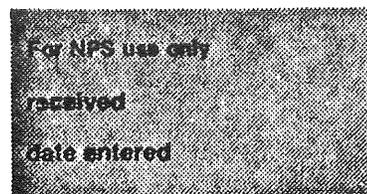
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low-interest low pool through local lending institutions for the renovation of downtown buildings. In addition, Reidsville was selected in 1984 to participate in the North Carolina Main Street program. The Rockingham County Arts Council has purchased the Grand Theatre (#235), now called the Rockingham Theatre, and hopes to begin rehabilitation in the near future. Construction is already underway to convert the Beldere Hotel (228) for use as housing for the elderly.(58) And a number of commercial buildings have recently been renovated and repainted. Outside the central business district, the Penn House (#164, NR) and the Reid House (#16, NR), both publicly owned, have been the focus of extensive preservation activities. In the district's residential areas, although many houses have been covered over the years with synthetic siding materials, there has recently been an increased use of a broader palette of exterior paint colors.

Even with the various changes which have occurred, the Reidsville Historic District still conveys a sense of the city's history through its built environment. The good to outstanding architectural design, executed by skilled craftsmen, which characterized the area during the late 19th and early 20th centuries remains relatively intact, with the great majority of the buildings surviving with original materials and ornament intact or evident. For the most part on their original sites, the buildings convey clearly the patterns that development took in the city at various periods during its history, indicating also the industrial and commercial forces molding that development and the status of individuals who were instrumental in the city's progress.

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Laura A. W. Phillips, Reidsville, North Carolina: An Inventory of Historic & Architectural Resources (Reidsville: Reidsville Historic Properties Commission, 1981), p. 58.

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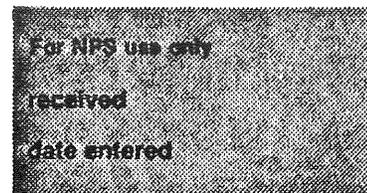
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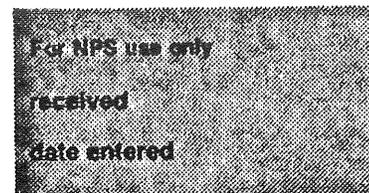
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- 15 Sanborn maps, 1885, 1890, 1896, 1901, 1908, 1914, 1922, 1929.
- 16 "Charter and Ordinances", p. 5; Phillips, Reidsville . . . Resources, pp. 71 and 85; Weekly Review, 27 February 1889, pp. 1-3.
- 17 Phillips, Reidsville . . . Resources, p. 7.
- 18 Branson, Business Directory, 1890, pp. 565-566.
- 19 Butler, Rockingham County, p. 60.
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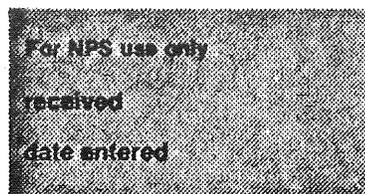
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Reidsville City Directory, 1941-42; and plaque on wall of former Reidsville Fire Department, 112 West Morehead Street.

57

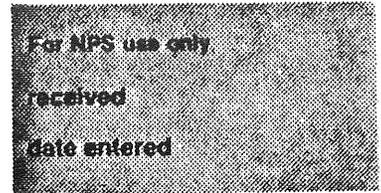
Reidsville city directories, 1935 and 1941-42.

58

Typescript provided by Libby Cole, Executive Director, Reidsville Downtown Corporation, 1986, in Reidsville Historic District Survey File.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Reidsville Historic District are as indicated on the attached planimetric map, following side and rear lot lines and streets as appropriate.

Boundary Justification

The Reidsville Historic District consists of the most significant concentration of buildings representing the city's post-Civil War growth and development, which continued at a steady pace until the end of the Great Depression about 1941. Boundaries were determined principally by later development, high percentages of infill, and substantial alteration to older buildings which might otherwise have been included in the district.

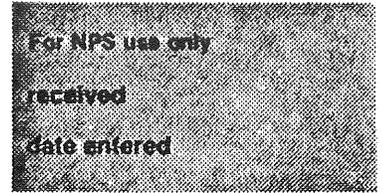
The northern boundary separates the district from altered early 20th century houses, parking lots, and later 20th century commercial buildings. At the northeastern edge, the presence and expansion of the American Tobacco Company has significantly changed the character of an area which developed early in the city's history. Numerous early commercial and industrial buildings were demolished to make room for the plant's first buildings, and as the plant has expanded over the years, early houses have given way to parking lots and power stations surrounded by chain link fences, which separate a number of significant 19th century houses from each other and from the district.

The eastern boundary was determined by a mix of mid 20th century housing stock with substantially altered late 19th and early 20th century construction, while the areas bordering the southeastern boundaries were similar, with the addition of later 20th century commercial construction. The area to the south of the district's boundaries is the location principally of mid to late 20th century commercial buildings, separating the district from small pockets of early to mid 20th century residential construction.

The southwestern and western boundaries mark the division of the concentrations of older houses from more recent residential development, including planned subdivisions. Reidsville's earliest middle class subdivision was opened in the early 1920s, but its development spans the 1920s through the 1950s, with most houses built in the last two decades of that period. Several blocks along South Main Street were excluded from the district because of later development and high percentages of land given over to parking lots. The original building erected in the

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early 1930s for the Annie Penn Memorial Hospital on the west side of the 600 block would have been eligible for inclusion; however, several additions, causing the loss of a number of important early houses, have obscured the Flemish-style brick building, and much of the remainder of the block has been paved for parking. A similar situation exists on the west side of the 500 block, where the YMCA has recently built a modern facility with extensive parking lots on the east and south sides. And the west side of the 100-200 block, once the site of homes of some of Reidsville's most prominent early citizens, is the location of several modern commercial buildings and two substantially altered late 19th/early 20th century houses converted for use as offices.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheets

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property see individual forms

Quadrangle name Reidsville

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

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 Zone Easting Northing

B 

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 Zone Easting Northing

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Verbal boundary description and justification

The multiple resource area includes the area within the incorporation limits of the city of Reidsville.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	<u>N/A</u>	code	county	<u>N/A</u>	code
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state	code	county	code
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# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Allison Harris Black, Architectural Historian

Black & Black

organization Preservation Consultants date August 1986

street & number 620 Wills Forest Street telephone 919 828-4616

city or town Raleigh state North Carolina

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature William S. Price, Jr.

title State Historic Preservation Officer date October 9, 1986

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

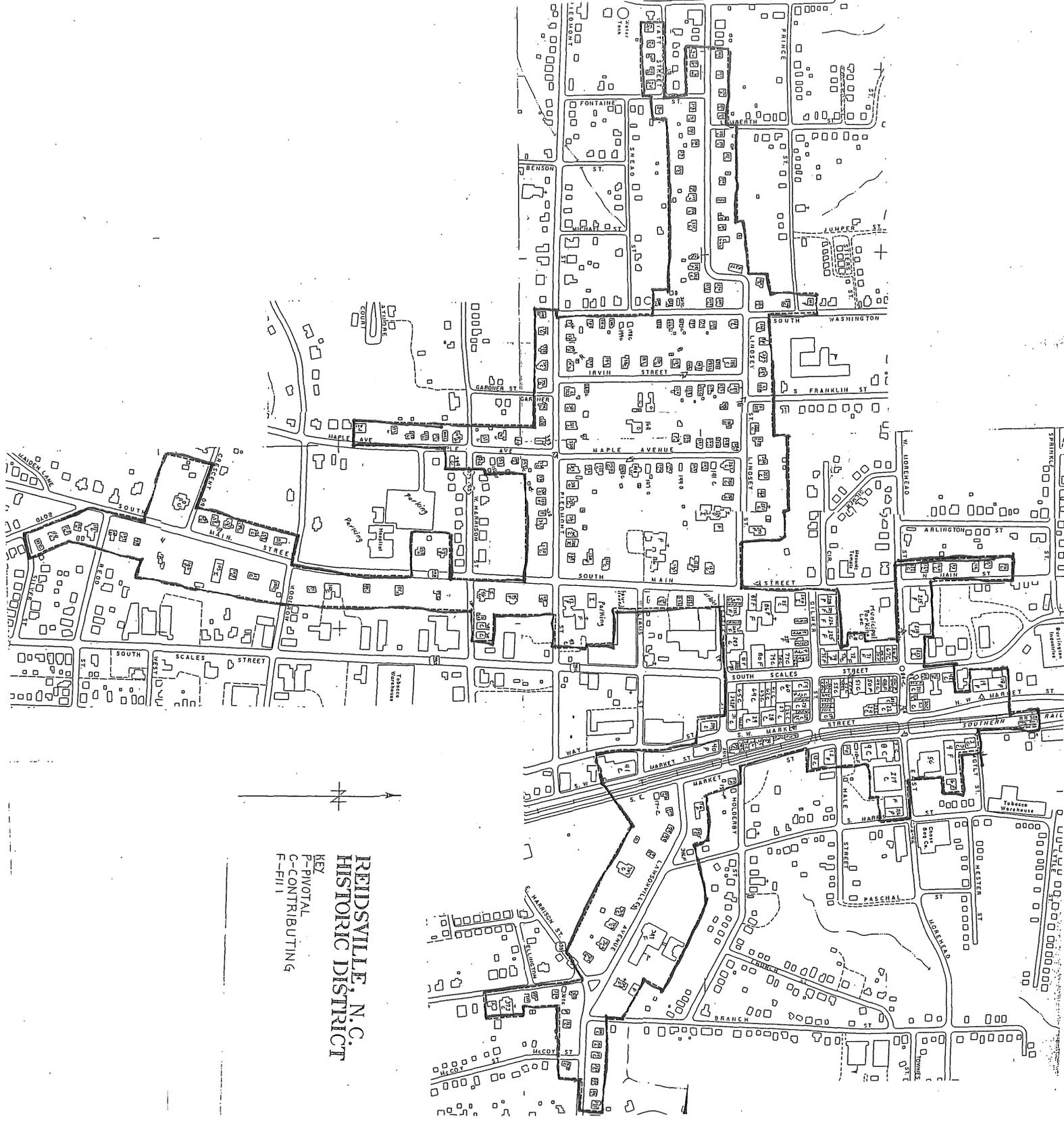
date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration



REIDSVILLE, N.C.  
 HISTORIC DISTRICT  
 KEY  
 P-PIVOTAL  
 C-CONTRIBUTING  
 F-FILL

