

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Brooklyn-South Square Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number E. Fisher, E. Bank, S. Lee, S. Long, and S. Shaver streets not for publication

city, town Salisbury _____ vicinity of

state North Carolina code 037 county Rowan code 151

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"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple owners

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Rowan County Courthouse

street & number N. Main Street

city, town Salisbury _____ state North Carolina

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title The Architecture of Rowan County has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1983 _____ federal _____ state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records N.C. Division of Archives and History

city, town Raleigh _____ state North Carolina

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input 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 1981
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Brooklyn-South Square Historic District, consisting of the large elaborate houses of prosperous businessmen and merchants, as well as the smaller, more modest dwellings of railroad workers, salesmen, and clerks, an important element in the development of residential neighborhoods around the edge of Salisbury's downtown commercial district during the mid and late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

The area comprising the district is located to the southeast of Salisbury's downtown area. It includes the 200 block of S. Lee Street, the 300-500 blocks of E. Fisher Street, and the 200-400 blocks of E. Bank Street, the 200 block of S. Long Street, and the 100-300 blocks of S. Shaver Street. The district is bisected by the tracks of the Southern Railway near its western edge. S. Long Street, which has been widened into four lanes and has become a major artery leading out into the surrounding county, cuts through the middle of the district. Although significant structures are located on every street, the focal point of the district is centered on E. Bank Street. The 200 block of E. Bank Street, west of the railroad tracks, contains the district's oldest dwellings, while the largest and most architecturally elaborate houses of the late nineteenth century are situated near the intersection of E. Bank and S. Long streets east of the railroad tracks.

The district is also well defined by surrounding commercial development and incompatible housing. It is bounded on the north by modern commercial development along E. Innes Street, on the east and south by incompatible housing and a modern housing project, on the south by modern residential construction on Horah Street, and on the west by Salisbury's downtown commercial area.

Although the district is a residential area, it does contain a few non-residential structures. It contains eighty-eight structures including eighty-five dwellings, one brick church, and two frame store buildings. It also contains seven vacant lots. Thirteen of the eighty-eight structures are considered pivotal, fifty-two contributing, fourteen fill, and two are intrusions.

The housing stock of the district consists predominantly of one and two story dwellings built during the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the first quarter of the twentieth century. However, two dwellings, the Woodson-Overcash House at 224 E. Bank (ca. 1840), and the Blackmer-Propst House at 203 S. Lee (ca. 1856) were built prior to the Civil War. Most of these dwellings are situated on small narrow lots and are built close together although the larger, more impressive dwellings are located on larger lots. Although the district is located on the edge of downtown, it is enhanced by numerous trees and a variety of landscaping. In some instances, dwellings are almost hidden from the street by large trees and plants. Several dwellings, usually those built after the turn of the century, are situated above the street level on landscaped terraced lots defined by stone or concrete block retaining walls. A few houses, located on E. Bank and E. Fisher streets where those streets rise to cross the railroad tracks, are situated below street level behind high banks created as the streets were raised to cross newly constructed (1950) railroad bridges.

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Although it is now a residential area, the district was first developed as an industrial area. A cotton factory was erected in 1830 along what is now the southwest side of the 200 block of E. Bank Street. During the next decade two dwellings were constructed in the section of the district east of the railroad tracks. One of those dwellings is located beside the railroad tracks opposite the factory and another is located at the corner of S. Lee and E. Fisher Streets. The cotton factory, consisting of a four-story brick building and several smaller brick cottages, operated into the late 1850s but was vacant by the start of the Civil War. It was purchased by the Confederate government and converted into the prison for captured Union soldiers. The prison was closed before the War's end and was completely destroyed by the Union troops in 1865.

Following the Civil War, the district developed slowly. The area comprising the prison, which according to historical drawings and maps included much of the southern part of the district along both sides of the 300 and 400 blocks of E. Bank Street, was purchased from the Federal government by Reuben and Moses Holmes in 1866. The drawing shows that E. Bank Street was extended across the railroad on a wooden bridge and extended about to the present intersection of Bank and Long Streets. Gray's Map of Salisbury reveals that the remainder of the district's street pattern was probably laid out by Reuben Holmes, who owned the southern two-thirds of the district prior to 1882.

The map also reveals that the district was only partially developed by 1882. It shows that twenty-three dwellings, only nine of which still exist, had been built by 1882. Most of these dwellings were located west of the railroad tracks on the western edge of the district and on the northern edge of the district along E. Fisher Street. Only Reuben Holmes and George Mowery, prosperous businessmen, had built their houses in the area covered by the prison. This may indicate that Salisbury's citizens attached a certain stigma to living in the area of the prison. This stigma was evidently forgotten, for between 1882 and 1902 the remaining area of the district was almost entirely developed and the area of the former prison became the site of the district's most elaborate and impressive homes. Miller's Map of Salisbury shows that by 1902 the district had seventy-five dwellings.

During the remainder of the first quarter of the nineteenth century the district was entirely developed. It was during this time that the district's two store buildings and single church were constructed. The neighborhood remained stable into the 1950s and then began to decline. A few structures were lost to the widening of S. Long Street in the early 1980s which also resulted in the relocation of two pivotal houses at the intersection of Bank and Long Streets on their original lots.

Having developed over such a long period of time, the Brooklyn-South Square District possesses a rich architectural fabric created by several different domestic styles popular during the mid to late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The mid nineteenth century character of the district is centered along S. Lee and E. Bank Streets west of the railroad tracks. The oldest structure in the district, the Woodson-Overcash House at 224 E. Bank Street was built ca. 1840. Constructed of square notched logs, now covered with weatherboards, it is a late example of the Federal style. It features such traditional Federal elements as a steep gable roof with cornice returns, large exterior end chimneys, and a symmetrical facade with six-over-six windows with mitered surrounds.

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The next oldest dwelling in the district is the Blackmer-Propst House at 203 S. Lee Street. Built about 1856 it possesses a modest Greek Revival character featuring a low hipped roof, symmetrical facade, massive exterior end chimneys and an interesting entry with lozenge-shaped sidelights and transom. It is also characterized by an original Italianate motif, which provides heavy decorative brackets along the eaves and a handsome porch with square posts, heavy sawn brackets and an elegant vase-shaped balustrade.

The Italianate style provided the district with its next major stylistic influence. Dwellings influenced by the Italianate were built during the period 1880-1895 and are characterized by their balanced, symmetrical composition, steep gable end roofs, and tall interior chimneys. They also feature such typical Italianate elements as heavy molded brackets and projecting side and front entrance bays. The Mowery-Peeler House, built ca. 1880 and located at 229 S. Long Street, represents the district's Italianate character at its height. It possesses a symmetrical composition with projecting two-story entrance bay, steep gable end roof, paired windows which are slightly arched on the second floor, projecting side bays, and heavy decorative brackets. Its interior features a handsome stair with robust turned newel and balustrade, alcoves at the side bays, and a variety of mantels featuring heavy shelves and friezes decorated with molded diamond-shaped and lozenge-shaped designs.

During the late 1880s and early 1890s, late Victorian styles began to replace the Italianate as the district's most dominant architectural style. Therefore, dwellings built during this period often exhibit an interesting combination of elements typical of both stylistic categories. Examples of this combination are the Keen-Bostian House at 328 E. Bank Street built ca. 1895, and the James P. Silliman House ca. 1892. Both dwellings have the same symmetrical facade with slightly projecting two-story entrance bay, decorative brackets and porches featuring turned posts and balustrades.

The Victorian style provided the district's dominant architectural influence during the period 1890-1915, during which the largest number of dwellings still remaining in the district were built. The most elaborate and impressive of these Victorian dwellings clearly demonstrate the exuberant and eclectic spirit which characterize late Victorian domestic architecture. These houses feature symmetrical and asymmetrical facades, decorative sawn work, and handsome porches with a variety of turned and sawn posts, balustrades and galleries. Their interiors usually feature handsome stairs with robust turned newels, paneled wainscoting and a variety of light Victorian and more formal Colonial Revival mantels.

The earliest of these elaborate dwellings, the William Huff House at 403 E. Bank Street built ca. 1892, features the same symmetrical facade with projecting two-story entrance bay that characterizes several of the pivotal houses along E. Bank Street. However, it also features decorative roof brackets, sawn ornament on the front gable, and an extremely handsome wrap-around porch featuring robust turned posts and balustrade, an airy spindle gallery, and unusual solid brackets. Its eclectic Victorian character is further enhanced by pedimented window caps with bosses and an ornately carved door framed by a pedimented surround.

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Although built a decade later, in 1905, the William Trott House at 419 E. Bank Street continues this elaborate Victorian character. It is characterized by an asymmetrical composition featuring a three-stage corner turret with shingle siding, and an interesting combination of lattice-mullioned and cameo windows. It also features a high hipped roof and dignified wrap-around porch with large square posts.

This late Victorian character is also represented in a more modest motif. These dwellings, often built as rental houses, are usually one-story houses characterized by symmetrical composition, exterior end chimneys with decorative caps, and four-over-four or six-over-six double hung windows. Although they are also characterized by the lack of eclectic exterior ornament which typifies their more elaborate neighbors, these dwellings will occasionally feature turned porch posts and sawn brackets. A good example of these modest dwellings is the Crowell House at 422 E. Bank Street which is a one-story single pile house with a rear ell featuring a steep gable end roof with scalloped bargeboards, a symmetrical facade with six-over-six windows, and a porch with turned posts and turned x-shaped brackets.

The varied architectural fabric of the district is completed by a Bungalow character developed during the period 1920-1930. The district's bungalows are one and one-half story brick and frame dwellings which demonstrate the wide variety of plans and building materials available to the 1920s bungalow builder. This variety is best seen in the contrast of two separate dwellings. The J. W. Glover House located at 200 S. Long Street is constructed of dark red brick with deeply raked joints of dark mortar. It is covered by an expansive hipped roof with exposed rafter ends which extends to form a porch supported by heavy brick piers, which extends across the facade to form a porte-cochere. The K. L. Mowery House, a frame bungalow influenced by Colonial Revival and Arts and Crafts styling, features the popular steeply sloped bungalow gable end roof, which extends to form a porch supported by short columns. It also features such typical bungalow elements as dark shingle siding and exposed purlins.

This bungalow character is also imparted as a later motif to some of the district's earlier dwellings. This is best seen on the Rusher-Hartman-Cauble House located at 313 S. Shaver Street. The typical tapered porch piers and multi-paned door with narrow sidelights so often associated with the Bungalow style in Salisbury, is combined with a more eclectic Victorian character emphasized by projecting front gables decorated with rich sawn ornaments and graceful, scalloped bargeboards.

In addition to the district's dwellings, two frame store buildings and a modest brick church contribute to its architectural fabric. The Cross-Crowell-Rufty Store located at 302 East Fisher Street and the Burges-Lyerly-Fifty/Fifty Store at 418 East Bank Street were built during the 1920s and are strongly influenced by the Bungalow style and feature hipped and gable roofs with exposed rafters. The Cross-Crowell-Rufty Store in particular features a well preserved storefront display window. The former St. Peter's Episcopal Church is a small Gothic Revival inspired mission chapel notable for its lack of exterior ornament. It features a gothic arched entry bay and opaque gothic window on all sides.

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Together these structures provide an interesting picture of the interplay of late Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, late Victorian, and Colonial Revival, and Bungalow domestic architecture in the development of residential areas adjacent to Salisbury's downtown during the mid to late nineteenth century and the first three decades of the twentieth century. The district's architectural fabric also reveals the effect of the later Bungalow style of the 1920s upon late nineteenth and early twentieth century Salisbury neighborhoods that had already been well established by the early years of the twentieth century.

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- Rw 161 1. Cross-Crowell-Rufty Store
302 E. Fisher Street
Ca. 1926
Pivotal

Set beside the railroad tracks as they pass under E. Fisher Street, this large weatherboarded frame structure was built with a first floor commercial area and a residential second floor. It was built by Eli Cross about 1926 and operated into the 1930s as Eli Cross and Son, one of two stores serving the district's residents. During the 1940's, it was occupied by pharmacist Perry C. Crowell and was later operated as a grocery by M. C. Rufty and other members of the Rufty family. It remains in the Rufty family and is being used as low cost rental housing. It is characterized by a hipped and gable roof exposed rafters and windows with divided upper sash often found on Salisbury bungalows. Its original storefront providing large display windows remains intact and is defined by a one-story porch with square posts and balustrade. Sanborn maps show that its rear two-story shed addition was added between 1933. A one-story hipped roof porch carries across the front south elevation and partially along the east elevation.

2. Parking Lot
316-314 E. Fisher Street

Now used as a paved parking lot, this lot was the site of two dwellings occupied by a series of railroad employees and other working class renters.

- Rw 162 3. Glover-West-Rufty Rental House
318 E. Fisher Street
1894
Pivotal

This handsome late Victorian dwelling was built in 1894 by prosperous merchant J. W. Glover, the son of A. M. Glover. Glover had married Ellen L. Julian in 1892. The number of dwellings Glover owned in the district indicate he was a prosperous merchant. In 1892, after building this dwelling, he built a now (1984) demolished house at the intersection of E. Fisher and Long streets in 1897. During the mid-1920s he built another residence on the opposite corner of Fisher and Long Streets. He also owned several small rental houses on S. Long Street. After building his new residence in 1897 Glover used this house as a rental dwelling until selling it to Ada M. West in 1929. Mrs. West continued to occupy the house until 1950. She deeded it to Mrs. Virginia Rufty Deal, the present owner, in 1951. This two-story weatherboarded frame dwelling typifies the larger, more elaborate late Victorian houses in the district. It features a triple A roof, a symmetrical facade with projecting two-story entrance bay, and a handsome sawn work porch with robust turned posts, a variety of brackets, and a vase-shaped

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balustrade. Further exterior ornament is provided by pediment window caps with a cutwork swag design, found often on the district's late Victorian houses. This elaborate theme is maintained on its interior by a variety of contrasting mantels. One downstairs mantel has carved posts and a heavy shelf which allude to the rustic character of the arts and crafts movement. An upstairs Colonial Revival bedroom mantel has no posts, heavy molded brackets, and a mirrored overmantel.

- Rw 163 4. Byerly House-Rufty Rental House
324 E. Fisher Street
Ca. 1924
Contributing

A comparison of Sanborn maps and city directories indicates that this typical four square was built around 1924. It was occupied into the 1940s by local grocer M. A. Byerly before coming into the possession of the present owner, Mrs. Virginia Rufty Deal. Under demolition during the summer of 1984, it features the typical hipped roof, rectangular shape and symmetrical composition of the four square. A typical Bungalow motif is provided by a porch with tapered, wooden piers set on brick bases with stone caps and divided upper sash windows. The use of stone stops, popular in the early twentieth century in Salisbury, recalls the prominence of quarrying operations in Rowan County. Sanborn maps show the rear east ell with separate entrance was either original or added soon after the house's construction.

5. Vacant Lot
328 E. Fisher Street

Although now vacant, this lot was the site of the elaborate house of J. W. Glover built in 1897 and demolished during the 1970s.

6. Julian-Trexler House
414 E. Fisher Street
Ca. 1890, 1935
Fill

Shown on Miller's 1902 map as part of the D. R. Julian property which occupied the northeast corner of S. Long Street between Fisher and Innis streets, this modest turn-of-the-century dwelling was altered by the present owner by 1935. It is thought to have been built as a rental house by Julian, Rowan County Sheriff from 1900 to 1906. Julian also owned another house in the district at 309 E. Bank Street. It was purchased by L. L. Trexler, the present owner, in 1935. It is a modest one-story weatherboarded, frame dwelling, now covered with asbestos, featuring a steep gable end roof which originally had double projecting front and rear gables. The roof was given its present appearance by the present owner in 1935 when he also added a rear ell and a bungalow porch with tapered wooden piers on brick bases.

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- Rw 164 7. Shaver-Trexler-Eury House
418 E. Fisher Street
Ca. 1875, 1910
Contributing

The early history of this two story frame dwelling is somewhat obscure. Probably built about 1875, it appears on Gray's 1882 map as occupied by Polly Shaver. In 1901 it was purchased by Minnie Trexler and occupied by her and her husband J. W. Trexler, a railroad car inspector. In 1946 Mrs. Trexler, then a widow, sold it to Roy Beck who sold it to his daughter, Pearl Beck Eury, the present owner and occupant, in 1962. Originally a one-story weatherboarded frame dwelling, it was raised to two stories and given a porch with slender columns and a turned balustrade about 1910. It is now covered with brick-patterned asphalt shingles.

- Rw 165 8. Shaver-Crowell-Fisher House
422 E. Fisher Street
Ca. 1875, 1900
Contributing

Also built about 1875, this modest weatherboarded frame cottage was deeded by Polly Shaver, who occupied the adjacent house at 418 E. Fisher Street, to her daughter Sallie Crowell in 1882. Sallie Shaver had married Henry H. Crowell in 1871, and they may have been the original occupants of the house. By 1882 it appears on Gray's map as the house of H. Crowell. It continued to be occupied by Arthur Crowell and his widowed mother Sallie after the turn-of-the-century. Sallie Crowell continued to occupy it until her death in the mid 1940s. It was then sold to L. V. Fisher who deeded it to his daughter and son-in-law Maude and Marcus Fisher in 1950. Maude Fisher still occupies the house. It is a one-story weatherboarded frame structure with an attached rear ell added about 1900. It features a steep gable end roof with scalloped bargeboards, exterior end chimneys, and six over six windows. A modest later Victorian porch with turned posts and turned X-shaped brackets defines its symmetrical facade with side lights around the main entry.

- Rw 166 9. Fraley-Rufty Rental House
428 E. Fisher Street
Ca. 1874, 1905
Contributing

Originally a one-story dwelling, this house appeared on Gray's 1882 map as the property of John Fraley. It was probably built about 1874 by John H. Fraley after he purchased the lot at the corner of Fisher and Shaver Streets. Little is known about Fraley's activities, but Gray's 1902 map shows that his son W. A. Fraley owned three houses, two of which still stand, situated on property extending

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northward toward Innis Street from the northwest corner of Fisher and Shaver streets along S. Shaver Street. William H. Fraley received this dwelling from his father in 1895 and added a upper story and rear ells about 1905. Fraley occupied the house until the 1930s and his widow Ellen lived there until her death in 1944. It was purchased from the Fraley heirs by Addie C. Ruffy and used as a rental house until its sale to the present owner, William Kennedy in 1979. A two-story weatherboarded frame house, it features a triple A roof, bracketed eaves, and a turned post porch. Its first floor facade and its interior have been altered by the Ruffy family as it was adapted for low-cost rental use.

- Rw 167 10. Fraley-Graham Rental House
122 S. Shaver
Ca. 1902
Contributing

This typical one-story weatherboarded frame dwelling was part of the Fraley family home place which occupied the northwest corner of E. Fisher and S. Shaver streets. It was built about 1902 by Wilham A. Fraley who inherited the adjacent house at 428 E. Fisher St. from his father in 1895. Fraley probably built it as a rental house and it remained in the Fraley family until 1931 when Fraley's widow Ellen sold it to Calvin Graham. Graham's widow sold it to J. E. Ludwig in 1948 and the present owner purchased it in 1979. It has an asymmetrical composition with front and rear gables with diamond-shaped vents, paired and single windows, and rests on brick piers with later doudnation infill.

- Rw 168 11. W. C. Fraley Rental House
117 S. Shaver St.
Ca. 1900
Contributing

The original character of this modest turn-of-the-century house is demonstrated by its steep gable end roof, exterior end chimney with single stepped shoulder, narrow four over four double hung windows, and a turned porch balustrade. It was probably built about 1900 as a rental house by prosperous merchant W. C. Fraley who occupied the nearby house at 502 E. Fisher St. It appears on Miller's 1902 map as part of Fraley's property which extended from E. Fisher St. along S. Shaver St. toward Innis St. City directories show that it was occupied by various railroad workers. It was sold out of the Fraley family in 1926 and was owned by several different individuals before being purchased by the present owner Herman Kincaid in 1977.

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12. Misenhimer Rental House
121 S. Shaver St.
Ca. 1950
Fill

This brick duplex with a gable roof was built in 1950 on the property of Eunice Misenhimer. It has always been a rental house and was purchased by the present owner James Williams in 1977. Because of its size, shape and set back, it is classified as fill.

- Rw 169 13. Fraley-Trexler-Trexler House
502 E. Fisher St.
Ca. 1878
Pivotal

This large two-story weatherboarded frame dwelling is characterized by the interesting combination of Italianate, Victorian and Colonial Revival elements which typify some of the district's elaborate older homes. It was probably built about 1878 by Benjamin F. Fraley (1807-1886) after his marriage that year to Lucinda Heinrich, and appears on Gray's 1882 map as part of Fraley's property. Fraley was a prosperous merchant and civic leader during the third quarter of the nineteenth century. He served as First Lieutenant of Salisbury's Fire Company in 1855, as Rowan County Coroner in 1858, and as a census taker in 1860. He also served as a member of town board in 1875. After his death in 1886, the house passed to his son W. C. (Ike) Fraley (1842-1914), who occupied it until his death in 1914. Fraley's widow Margaret occupied it into the 1920s and it was used as a rental house into the 1930s. It was purchased at public sale in 1933 by Luther G. Trexler and purchased by the present owner Joe Wood in 1980. Its original character is demonstrated by its symmetrical composition, the steep gable end roof with cornice returns, tall exterior and chimneys, and unusual projecting bracketed lintels, not found elsewhere in the district, which adorn the windows and main entry. An enthusiastic exterior motif is provided by a handsome porch with turned posts, topped by a second floor center bay porch with similar posts and an airy spindle gallery, in turn crowned by a projecting shingle-faced gable. A turned balustrade survives on the second story porch and compliments the porch's turned posts.

- Rw 170 14. Fraley-Miller House
508 E. Fisher St.
Ca. 1900, 1925
Contributing

Built about 1900 by W. C. (Ike) Fraley, whose main house and other associated structures occupied most of the northeastern corner of the intersection of E. Fisher and S. Shaver Sts., this one-story weatherboarded frame dwelling

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was inherited by Fraley's daughter, Daisy Fraley Jones, in 1914. City directories show that it was used as a rental house until it was purchased by S. R. Miller in 1931. It was occupied by Miller and his widow Eva until 1970, when she sold it to the present occupant, Irene Poag. Its original turn-of-the-century character can be seen in its steep gable end roof, six over six windows, and exterior end chimneys. However, a Bungalow porch dominates the house. It has a broad front gable accentuated by extended rafter ends and exposed purlins, which forms a porch supported by tapered wooden posts on brick piers.

- Rw 171 15. Petersen-Kincaid House
512 E. Fisher Street
Ca. 1923
Contributing

This typical one-story frame bungalow is characterized by the traditional broadly sloped gable roof with projecting central dormer, exposed rafter ends and purlins, and tapered wooden porch piers on brick bases so popular on bungalow dwellings. It was built about 1923 by W. W. Peterson and sold to railroad brakeman A. L. Kincaid during the late 1930's. Kincaid's daughter Kathleen now owns and occupies the house.

- Rw 172 16. Atwell-Kerr-Graham House
521 E. Fisher
Ca. 1900
Contributing

This single-pile turn-of-the-century cottage with rear ell is characterized by a steep gable roof with cornice returns, an extremely steep projecting front gable, and a turned post porch. It was probably built about 1900 and appears on Miller's 1902 map as one of a trio of rental houses owned by prosperous merchant David Alexander Atwell (1837-1922). Atwell built two large dwellings on West Kerr St. which he occupied and according to Miller's 1902 owned rental houses in several Salisbury neighborhoods at the turn-of-the-century. It was sold at an unknown date to George W. Kerr who sold it in 1926 to E. L. and Mabel Graham. Mabel Graham still occupies the house in 1984. A small frame garage probably dating from about 1920 sits behind the house.

17. Vacant Lot
515 E. Fisher Street

This vacant lot was previously occupied by a turn-of-the-century rental house owned by D. A. Atwell.

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- Rw 173 18. Atwell-Thompson House
509 E. Fisher St.
Ca. 1900, 1950
Contributing

This one-story weatherboarded frame dwelling appears on Miller's 1902 map as one of D. A. Atwell's rental houses. Although the history of the house is unclear, city directories indicate that it was occupied by various renters until it was purchased during the 1930s by Charles E. Thompson, a drug store employee. It remains in the Thompson family. Surrounded by various types of landscaping, it is a modest turn-of-the-century frame dwelling featuring a triple A roof and large exterior end chimney. Although part of its front porch has been enclosed, an original turned balustrade survives. A modern addition has been added to the rear of the house.

- Rw 174 19. Harrison-Hess House
503 E. Fisher St.
Ca. 1875, 1900, 1920
Contributing

The obscure early history of this house has not been cleared up by a deed search. It was probably built about 1875 as a rental house by Samuel R. Harrison, a prominent Salisbury citizen who occupied a large estate Chestnut Hill, just south of the city. It appears on Gray's 1882 map as the property of Sam Harrison. City directories show that from 1901-1942 it was occupied and probably owned by Lon Hess and his wife Laura. Hess worked with the Overman Wholesale Co., a successful grocery and hardware firm as a clerk about 1900 and eventually became secretary of the company before his death during the 1930s. The house was inherited by the present owner, Edith Sloan in 1980. Sitting on a foundation of cast concrete blocks resembling cut stone, its original character is emphasized by its flush gable ends, exterior chimneys with decorative caps, and double hung windows with six over six sash. A later remodeling, perhaps begun about the turn-of-the-century, added the present front gable and the flush sheathing under the present bungalow porch with tapered wooden piers on brick bases, which probably replaced an original turned post porch about 1920.

- Rw 175 20. Mowery-Heilig House
427 E. Fisher St.
Ca. 1898
Contributing

Charles W. Mowery, son of George Mowery, a prosperous businessman who occupied the elaborate Italiante dwelling at the northeast corner of E. Bank and S. Shaver streets, built this one story weatherboarded cottage about 1898

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after receiving the lot from his father. Mowery worked in his fathers moving and transfer business and occupied the house until about 1907 when he began to rent it to others. Mowery sold it to L. C. Heilig, a railroad boilermaker, in 1912, and Heilig lived in the house until his death in the 1940s. In 1958 it was acquired by the Rufty family who used it as low-cost rental housing before selling it to the present owner William Lawrence who also uses it for rental property.

- Rw 176 21. Safrit-Rufty House
423 E. Fisher St.
Ca. 1919
Contributing

This typical four square was built about 1919 by railroad employee J. L. Safrit who occupied it into the 1940s. It was later acquired by the Rufty family and is owned and occupied in 1984 by Harold Rufty. A two-story weather-boarded frame dwelling, this house features the hipped roof, with central dormer and symmetrically composed rectangular shape so typical of early twentieth century four squares. It also features such typical bungalow elements as a main entry with multi-paneled door and narrow sidelights, tapered wooden porch piers, and windows with divided upper sash.

- Rw 177 22 Plaster-Allen House
419 E. Fisher St.
Ca. 1898, 1925
Contributing

Southern Railway mail clerk, H. R. Plaster, built this modest novelty-sided one-story Victorian cottage in 1898 after he purchased the lot from George Mowery. Plaster continued to occupy it until his death in the 1930s and his widow Linnie occupied it until 1936 when she sold it to D. C. Allen. Allen occupied the house until 1970 when he deeded it to his son W. J. Allen. It was purchased by the present owner Robert Boone in 1978 and is used for rental housing. Its forming is typical of modest Victorian cottages in the district with its steep gables decorated on the front with modest sawn ornament, and double hung windows with divided upper sash. Its original porch was probably removed in the 1920s and replaced with the present bungalow-inspired tall, tapered wooden posts.

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- Rw 178 23. K. L. Mowery House
415 E. Fisher St.
1924
Contributing

This rustic bungalow with Colonial Revival and Arts and Crafts influence was built in 1924 by railroad machinist K. L. Mowery. Mowery and his wife Ellen occupied the house until 1971 when she, then a widow, sold it to the present owner, Louise Johnson, who still occupies the house. It is a typical bungalow characterized by a tall gable roof with a broad projecting front gable porch supported by short, heavy, square piers and columns. Other typical bungalow features include the popular multi-paned door surrounded by narrow sidelights, shingle siding, and exposed purlins. The nine over nine double hung windows are unusual.

24. Kerr-Lowder House
409 E. Fisher
Ca. 1900
Fill

This one-story weatherboarded frame house, now covered in aluminum siding was built about 1900 by J. W. Kerr. It was purchased in 1902 by railroad engineer S. P. Butner. It was sold by Butner's widow, Louisa to Kerr Mowery, another railroad employee in 1922 and was purchased by the present owner/occupant Sarah Lowder in 1959. It originally faced S. Long St. but was moved to its present position on its original lot in 1981 due to the widening of S. Long St. Its significance has been reduced by the addition of vinyl siding.

25. Peacock Family Rental House
323 E. Fisher St.
1925
Fill

This modest weatherboarded frame, one-story bungalow was built by S. C. Peacock. It later passed to W. B. Peacock and was sold by his widow Julie in 1976 to the present owner William Neal. City directories indicate that during most of its history it was used as a rental house. It is characterized by the typical broad gable bungalow roof which extends to form a porch supported by heavy, tapered wooden piers set on brick bases. Other typical bungalow features include shingle siding on the gable ends and projecting dormers with exposed rafter ends.

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- Rw 179 26. Heilig Family House
319 E. Fisher
1930
Contributing

This one-story brick bungalow was built in 1930 by grocer J. T. Heilig. It remained in the Heilig family until being sold to the current occupant Alice Wain in 1974. One of the few brick dwellings in the district, it is surrounded with attractive landscaping and features the use of stone, which was available at reasonable prices from Rowan County quarries, in the porch steps and trim. Its off-set clipped front gables, covered in asphalt shingles, its exposed rafters ends, and its brick porch piers, demonstrate, when compared with its immediate neighbor at 313 E. Fisher, the variety of building plans available to the 1920s and 1930s bungalow builder.

- Rw 180 27. Fayssoux-Jetter House
313 E. Fisher Street
1921
Contributing

This inexpensive one-story, box like bungalow was built in 1921 by J. H. Fayssoux, assistant Salisbury fire chief and part owner of a local harness-making shop. Fayssoux occupied the house until 1931 when he defaulted on his mortgage and the house was repossessed by Wachovia Bank. The house was then sold to J.D. Jeeter, owner of a vending machine company. It remained in the Jeeter family until 1968 when it was acquired by the present owner, Richard Hartline, who uses it as rental property. It is characterized by a broad front gable roof featuring a simulated Palladian window vent, and a hipped roof porch supported by squat tapered wooden piers on brick bases. It is now covered with asbestos siding. The weatherboarded frame outbuilding was probably built about 1921 and used as a garage.

- Rw 181 28. Rufty-Hartline Rental House
309 E. Fisher St.
Ca. 1895
Contributing

Built about 1895, this modest turn-of-the-century dwelling was used as a rental house by prosperous merchant M. C. Rufty. Rufty owned a parcel of land which extended from E. Fisher to E. Bank St. where he built his elaborate home about 1890 at 310 E. Bank St. Rufty sold the house to W. A. Brown who sold it to Amos Hartline, local harness maker and assistant fire chief in 1923. It remained in the Hartline family as a rental house until 1977 when it was purchased by the present owner, William Parr, in 1977. A typical turn-of-the-century house, it lacks exterior ornamentation and features steep gable ends with diamond-shaped

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vents. Its original porch features chamfered posts, found on only one other house in the district, and sawn brackets still survives, but a new unsympathetic rear addition is being added in 1984. A small gable roof garage built about 1920 and covered in pressed tin shingles sit just behind the house.

29. Rufty-Henderson House
305 E. Fisher St.
Ca. 1900
Fill

This modest turn-of-the-century, one-story weatherboarded frame house has a shingled front gable bungalow style porch, as well as several rear additions. It was probably built about 1900 as a rental house by prosperous grocer M. C. Rufty who lived in the district at 310 E. Bank St. It passed through several owners and is now owned by Elizabeth Henderson who resides here.

30. Swink Family House
303 E. Fisher Street
Ca. 1890, 1905
Fill

Built about 1890 by C. H. Swink, this two-story weatherboarded frame dwelling was originally a one-story house. Swink was a local grocer and city alderman and probably built the house soon after his marriage to Emma Penninger in February 1889. Sanborn maps show that Swink added the upper story about 1905. It continued to be occupied by Swink's widow Emma after his death and remained in the Swink family until 1970. It is now owned by Charles Roberson and used as a rental house. Although its original porch brackets remain, its significance has been reduced by the addition of asphalt siding and the removal of its original porch.

- Rw 182 31. Wright-Ludwick House
304 E. Bank Street
Ca. 1882
Pivotal

This expansive two-story weatherboarded frame house was built about 1882 by prosperous grocer G. W. Wright after he purchased the lot upon which it sits from Reuben Holmes in 1882. The Kraus drawing of the confederate prison which occupied this area shows a large two-story dwelling which was used as the prison headquarters located on this lot. However, Gray's 1882 map shows that no dwelling existed on this lot in 1882. It is likely that the original dwelling was destroyed in 1865 by Union troops who burned the prison complex. The 1882 deed which transferred ownership of the lot, purchased by Reuben and Moses Holmes

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from the Federal Government after the end of the Civil War with the rest of the prison area, does not mention an existing dwelling. Rowan County deeds show that G. W. Wright had erected a dwelling, a store building and other outbuildings on the lot when he sold it to J. W. Hamill, a prosperous saloon owner in 1897. Hamill sold the house to R. L. Bame in 1900.

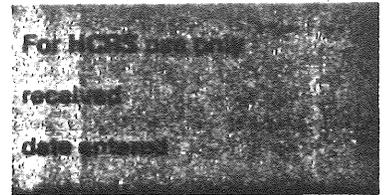
The history of the house from 1900 into the 1950s is obscure, but city directories show that it was rented to a variety of occupants. It was purchased by Milton C. Rufty who occupied the adjacent house at 310 E. Bank St. and was donated to the Methodist Home for the Aged. In 1955 it was purchased by the current occupant, John R. Ludwick. Set behind a high concrete bank formed as E. Bank St. rises to cross the railroad tracks, this dwelling presents an interesting combination of stylistic influences popular in Salisbury during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Its original character is demonstrated by its steep gable roof, tall exterior end chimneys, four-over-four sash windows, a symmetrical composition featuring such Greek Revival elements as pilastered corner boards and narrow sidelights framing the main entry, and a full-facade porch supported by square posts with molded caps. A second floor balcony is topped by a projecting gable with pedimented vent and defined by a handsome turned balustrade. A two-story rear addition is joined to the main section of the house with a two-tiered porch featuring a turned post on the bottom and two square posts with molded caps and a squared-in-section balustrade. This two story rear section appears to date from the same period as the main section of the house.

Rw 183 32. M. C. Rufty-Rufty Family Rental House
310 E. Bank St.
Ca. 1895
Pivotal

This handsome Victorian residence, one of the most eclectic in the district, was built about 1895 by prosperous local merchant Milton C. Rufty. Miller's 1902 map reveals that Rufty owned several rental houses throughout the district. Rufty occupied the house until his death in 1915 and his widow continued to occupy it until the 1940s. It remained in the Rufty family before being sold to Ruby White in the early 1970s. Representing the district's late Victorian character at its highest level, this two-story weatherboarded frame house is characterized by a steep gable and roof with a projecting front gable and an extremely handsome wrap-around porch, now partially enclosed, which embellishes its asymmetrical facade. This porch is the most notable feature of the house and is supported by robust turned posts with molded brackets, which also adorn the eaves of the house. This enthusiastic Victorian character is continued through the development of a small second floor balcony, also featuring the same turned posts and molded brackets. A formal motif is imparted by a pedimented exterior door surround, found on other late nineteenth century houses along E. Bank Street. This handsome exterior is marred only by the partial enclosure of the porch, now covered in asbestos siding. Like other dwellings located along E.

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Bank and E. Fisher Sts. near the railroad tracks, it is now located below the street level formed as the street rises to cross the railroad bridge. It is also surrounded by a variety of attractive landscaping that marks its sense of place.

- Rw 184 33. Heilig-Grubb House
320 E. Bank St.
Ca. 1895, 1920, 1927
Contributing

Originally located on the adjacent lot, 324 E. Bank St., this two-story weatherboarded frame dwelling was built about 1895 by G. H. Heilig. Heilig died about 1900 and the house continued to be occupied by his widow Ellen into the 1930s. About 1920 it was raised to two stories and given its present appearance. In 1927 it was moved to its present location. During the 1930s it was purchased by J. K. Grubb, a railroad employee. The present owner, M. C. Byrum purchased it in 1980. It features a gambrel roof with large shed dormers running the length of the roof at the front and rear, a multi-paned main entry flanked by narrow sidelights, and tall, tapered, wooden porch piers.

- Rw 185 34. Clarence B. Beaver House
324 E. Bank St.
1927
Contributing

This attractive one-story weatherboarded frame bungalow was built in 1927 by Clarence B. Beaver, owner of Beaver Brothers Plumbing Co. After Beaver's death the house passed to his daughter Francis Beaver, City Clerk of Salisbury, who continues to reside here. It is characterized by clipped gables at the front and sides, and the popular bungalow entry with multi-paned door and narrow sidelights. A lunette is set in the clipped front gable which forms a porch supported by paired, square posts joined by modest latticework.

- Rw 186 35. Keen-Bostian House
328 E. Bank St.
Ca. 1882, 1895, 1915
Pivotal

This weatherboarded frame house, now covered in asbestos shingles, was probably built about 1882 by John R. Keen, whose wife Anne purchased the lot upon which it sits from Reuben Holmes in 1882. It was purchased in 1885 by Creed Bostian and his wife, the former Florence Woodson. Creed Bostian worked for his father-in-law, William H. Woodson, in Woodson's general store. In addition to owning the store, city directories show that Woodson also managed the North Side Roller Mill in 1901. A difference in the configurations of the first floor win-

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dows and the windows on the first floor side bays and the second floor indicates that the house may have originally been a one-story dwelling and later expanded to two-stories. If this happened, it may have been done in 1885 when Bostian purchased the property. Rowan County deeds show that Bostian deeded the property to Woodson in 1893 and plat maps show that Woodson still owned it as late as 1927. City directories, however, show that Creed and Florence Bostian continued to occupy the house. Creed Bostian died during the late 1930s and the house continued to be occupied by his widow and their daughter Annie Bostian. Following the death of Florence Bostian, her daughter Anne Bostian occupied the house until 1980. It was purchased by the current owner, Beth Young in 1982. It is characterized by an eclectic character featuring a triple A roof accentuated by bold decorative brackets, a symmetrical composition featuring projecting, bracketed eaves, and molded lintels with swag design. This eclectic character is further enhanced by a pedimented portico with turned posts. The first floor features six over six double hung windows while the first floor bays and second floor feature four over four windows. This difference may indicate that the present appearance is the result of an expansion and remodeling effort which took place about 1885 after the original one-story dwelling was built. A gambrel roofed rear section was added, according to Sanborn maps, between 1913 and 1922. The exciting eclectic character which characterizes its exterior was continued on its interior by a combination of handsome mantels and stair. The open-string stair features a massive turned newel and turned balustrade. One first-floor mantel, probably influenced by the Italianate, has carved posts, a wide shelf supported by heavy molded brackets, and a frieze containing a round molded medallion within a keystone arch. Another first-floor mantel, influenced by the Victorian style, is done in a more fanciful appearance with turned posts, paneled frieze and a light shelf supported by a heavy molded bracket. Another mantel, probably dating from the early twentieth century is characterized by a more formal appearance, featuring heavy posts and shelf and a colored tile surround. Upstairs mantels all have simple posts arched openings and heavy shelves.

36. Woodson-Bostian Rental House
218 S. Long St.
Ca. 1900
Fill

This one-story weatherboarded frame house has suffered from the addition of asbestos siding and the alteration of its porch and facade. Although much of its history is obscure, it was probably built as a rental house by W. H. Woodson. Woodson operated a general store and in 1901 managed the North Side Roller Mill. Creed Bostian who occupied the adjacent house at 328 E. Bank St. was Woodson's son-in-law and deeds and plat maps show that Woodson owned the house where Bostian lived as well as this rental house. It remains in the Bostian family in 1984.

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- Rw 187 37. Rodgers-Heilig House
214 S. Long St.
Ca. 1900, 1925
Contributing

This typical, unadorned turn-of-the-century cottage with diamond-shaped vents and a bungalow style porch was probably built about 1900 by W. N. Rodgers a local blacksmith. By 1910 it was owned by railroad machinsit Frank Heilig. By 1940 it was owned by E. L. Heilig

- Rw 188 38. Tickel-Williams House
210 S. Long Street
Ca. 1900
Contributing

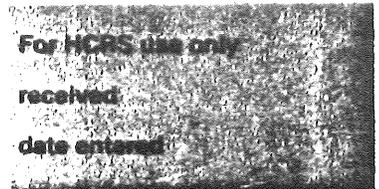
This handsome early twentieth century cottage more embellished than its immediate neighbors, is a good example of the small late Victorian working class dwelling. Almost hidden from the street by two trees and a variety of plantings, its Victorian character is emphasized by its porch with heavy carved brackets and balustrade composed of vase-shaped members, found infrequently throughout the district, and pedimented window caps with a cutwork swag design, found quite often through-out the district. A comparison of historical maps and city directories indicates that it was built about 1905 by George Tickle, a machine operator, and later occupied for several years by L. A. Krestler. During the 1940s it was occupied by railroad worker, R. G. Williams. It is now a rental property.

- Rw 189 39. Former J. W. Glover Rental House
206 S. Long Street
Ca. 1924
Contributing

Like most of the district's bungalows, this modest frame structure is surrounded by an aray of plantings which screen it from the street. Its Bungalow character is seen in its high hip roof, and typical tapered porch piers set on brick bases with stone caps. The comparison of maps and city directories indicate that it was built in 1924 by J. W. Glover at the time he built his adjacent bungalow home. Glover, a prosperous local shoemaker, owned other rental houses in the district and had previously occupied the now demolished house at 328 E. Fisher Street. This house was occupied by C. R. Pace, a railroad employee, by 1925, and by painter, M. E. Farmer, by 1930. Francis Glover, a local physician, occupied it during the 1940s.

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- Rw 190 40. J. W. Glover House
200 S. Long Street
Ca. 1924
Contributing

One of the few brick structures in the district, this interesting bungalow was built in 1924 by J. W. Glover, a prosperous merchant, who previously occupied a now demolished home at 328 E. Fisher Street, and also owned several rental houses in the district. Surrounded by attractive landscaping, it demonstrates the influence of the Arts and Crafts Movement on Bungalow domestic architecture, with its high expansive hipped roof, dark red brick with dark colored mortar, exposed rafters, and heavy piers and stone trim on the porch which stretches across the facade to form a porte cochere.

41. Vacant Lot
213 S. Long Street

Now vacant, this lot was once occupied by a home built about 1900 and occupied into the 1940s by local blacksmith, J. P. Weber and his widow, Fannie.

42. Vacant Lot
217 S. Long Street

This lot, also now vacant, was occupied by the home of George Washington Mowery, son of George Mowery, whose early home is located at 229 S. Long Street.

- Rw 191 43. Oscar O. Ruffy House
221 S. Long Street
Ca. 1920
Contributing

This one-story frame bungalow was built about 1920 by Oscar O. Ruffy, prosperous local merchant who was involved with the operation of various Ruffy family commercial activities. It features a broad gable front accentuated by shingle siding and very bold extended rafter ends, as well as the typical bungalow tapered porch piers and divided upper sash windows. A later rear expansion created a hip roof with projecting dormers at the sides and rear. O. O. Ruffy owned the house until 1952 when he deeded it to his daughter, Addie Ruffy, who occupied the house until selling it to the present owner, Beulah W. Brown. Brown lives in the house in 1984.

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Rw 192 44. Mowery-Peeler House
229 S. Long Street
Ca. 1880
Pivotal

This handsome two-story Italianate weatherboarded frame dwelling was built about 1880 by George Mowery after his wife purchased the entire block upon which the house sits from Reuben Holmes in February of 1880. Little is known about the life of George Mowery although his descendants still survive in Salisbury today. Mowery married his wife, Margaret, in 1858 and fathered six children, most of whom built homes on the block where the family house was located. According to family tradition, Mowery operated a moving and hauling service. Mowery occupied the home until his death at 81 in 1913 and Margaret Mowery continued to live there until her death in 1915. It then passed to the surviving Mowery children. Rowan County deeds reveal that in 1918 it was sold at public auction to satisfy a judgement resulting from a suit between two Mowery sons, George W. Mowery and Charles W. Mowery. The house was purchased at auction by Mary E. Vanderford and others, and then sold to E. L. Sweet, who quickly sold it to D. V. Peeler, the owner of a local printing company. Peeler continued to occupy it until his death during the 1930s and his widow lived there through the 1940s. It was sold out of the Peeler family in 1956.

Representing the district's original Italianate architectural character at its height, it is characterized by a steep gable roof, a symmetrical composition dominated by a two-story projecting entrance bay, and tall interior chimneys. Its Italianate character is further developed by projecting side bays, and the typical heavy, molded decorative brackets which adorn the roof, the porch, and the side bays, as well as tall, paired one over one windows with slightly arched heads. The interior maintains a handsome, yet understated motif. A fine open string stair with massive turned newel and elegantly turned balustrade rises from the front entry, while heavy plaster arches form interesting alcoves at the side bays and on either side of first floor fireplaces. Two interesting styles of mantels provide a light touch to the restrained interior. One mantel features heavy posts, a heavy molded shelf decorated with a molded diamond-shaped motif, while others feature an extended shelf over heavy posts and a frieze with a recessed lozenge-shaped motif identical to the mantels in the nearby Huff House located at 403 E. Bank Street. Due to the widening of S. Long Street which threatened to demolish it, the house was purchasee by the Historic Salisbury Foundation in 1981 and moved lightly to the east of its original location.

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- Rw 193 45. Burgess-Lyerly-Fifty/Fifty Store
418 E. Bank Street
Ca. 1928
Pivotal

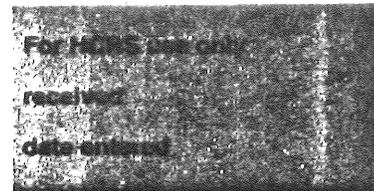
City directories reveal that this frame store which served neighborhood residents for over a half-century, was built about 1928 and originally operated by F.S. Burgess, a local grocer. In 1932 it was purchased by P. H. Lyerly and operated as the Fifty-Fifty Store until 1967 when his son, Claude Lyerly, assumed control of the store's operation. The store continued to operate as the Fifty-Fifty Store until it closed in 1981. The unusual name was derived from the unique revolving shelves, which still remain inside, in which half of the stores merchandise was stocked on each side of the shelves. It consists of a two-story front section with hipped roof, featuring a band of double hung six over six windows across the top floor and long display windows and an awning on the street level. This front section is attached to a large rectangular main block featuring a broad front gable with exposed rafters. Inside, the bottom floor is arranged for commercial use, while the upper floor is divided into rooms which open out onto a central hall. In addition to the unique revolving shelves, the commercial area still contains display cases which date from the 1940s and the original white oak meat cooler made by W. A. Brown and Sons of Salisbury.

- Rw 194 46. Cox-Rufty Rental House
420 E. Bank St.
Ca. 1915
Contributing

Built about 1915, this typical one-story weatherboarded frame late victorian cottage has a projecting front gable and a porch supported by turned posts. Its symmetrical square composition and high hipped roof are unusual for the modest Victorian cottages in the district. A motif popular on the district's bungalows is provided by rustic stone and foundation. Its early history is obscure and has not been cleared up by a deed search. However, city directories show that by 1920 it was occupied by R. L. Cox. Cox continued to occupies, probably as the owner, until 1930 when it was occupied by Reed Miller, manager of Ketner's grocery which formed the foundation of the Food Lion grocery chain. By 1940 it was owned and occupied by railroad brakeman, Mathaloon L. Lemley. During the late 1940s it came into possession of the Rufty family and is still used by the family as a rental house.

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- Rw 195 47. Silliman-Peeler-Miller House
424 E. Bank Street
1893
Pivotal

Similar in appearance to the nearby Mowery-Peeler House, this two-story weatherboarded frame late Italianate dwelling was built by James R. Silliman in 1893. Silliman, a railroad employee, married Elizabeth Mowery, daughter of George and Margaret Mowery in 1888. Mowery deeded the lot where the house sits to his daughter in 1889. City directories show that during the period 1900-1910 it was rented to a variety of occupants before being purchased by J. I. Linker in 1916. It was sold as a result of a suit between Mowery children over the settlement of George Mowery's estate. Linker sold the house to Beulah Peeler in 1923 and it remained in the Peeler family until purchased by Claude Lyerly owner of the adjacent Fifty-Fifty Store in 1941. It is now owned by Mrs. Addie B. Miller. It features the same symmetrical facade developed around a projecting two-story bay, gable roof, decorative brackets, and pedimented door and window surrounds that characterize the other late Italianate dwellings along E. Bank Street.

48. Vacant Lot
428 E. Bank Street

Now vacant, this lot was occupied by a dwelling built by James Mowery about 1895 after he received the lot from his father George Mowery.

49. Storage Buildings
210 S. Shaver Street
Ca. 1940
Intrusion

These modern cinderblock buildings, used by the Rufty family in a landscaping business, detract from the architectural character and visual appearance of the district.

50. Bessent-Lawrence Rental House
204 S. Shaver St.
Ca. 1938
Fill

This bungalow duplex, built of light colored brick in 1938 was first occupied by Duke Power mechanic Charles M. Bessent. It has passed through a number of owners who used it as a rental house and is owned by William Lawrence in 1984.

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- Rw 196 51. Former St. Peter's Episcopal Church
221 S. Shaver Street
Ca. 1920
Pivotal

According to Sanborn maps this modest brick Gothic chapel, one-bay wide by five-bays deep, was built about 1920 after its congregation abandoned its original frame church building at the corner of Clay and Horah Sts. The congregation was one of several mission congregations organized by the prominent episcopal Minister Francis J. Murdoch in Salisbury and Rowan Counties during the late nineteenth century. Murdoch (1846-1909) was rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church from 1872 until his death. Its original cornerstone has been replaced with one dated 1952 and designating it as Gray's Chapel of the Church of God.

- Rw 197 52. Huff-Wilson House
301 S. Shaver Street
Ca. 1895
Contributing

This one-story weatherboard Victorian cottage, with expansive rear additions was built about 1900 as a rental house by William Huff, a prosperous grocer whose house is located at 403 E. Bank St. Miller's map of 1902 identifies it as Huff's property. It was occupied by a series of railroad workers and was sold to R. L. Brame following Huff's death in 1920. During the 1930s it was owned and occupied by W. H. Tysinger. It is now owned and occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth R. Wilson. It possesses an interesting eclectic character, similar to several of the larger late nineteenth century houses along E. Bank St., provided by a porch featuring decorative brackets, square posts, and a turned balustrade, and by pedimented door and window surrounds.

- Rw 198 53. Smith-Huff House
309 S. Shaver Street
Ca. 1885
Contributing

Built in 1885 and first occupied by Southern Railway car inspector, H. C. Smith, city directories show that it was occupied by Mrs. E. F. Huff, the mother of W. H. Huff, during the first decade of the twentieth century. It passed through a succession of different owners before being purchased by James Cook, the present owner, in 1980. It is a modest unadorned dwelling with a gable roof and exterior end chimneys. A bungalow porch with tall tapered posts and a shingled wall were added in the 1920s as were the rear shed and rear ell.

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- Rw 199 54. Rusher-Cauble House
313 S. Shaver Street
Ca. 1900, 1925
Contributing

This one-story weatherboarded Victorian cottage, more enthusiastically decorated than most of the district's smaller dwellings, was built about 1900 by H. L. Rusher, a railroad employee. It has passed through a succession of owners. Margaret Cauble, who occupied it from 1929 until her death in 1975 is more strongly associated with it than any of the other owners. It features projecting front attic gables decorated with rich sawn ornament and graceful scalloped bargeboards. Its exterior end chimneys have decorative caps. Its original porch, perhaps featuring turned posts and sawn ornaments, has been replaced by the present bungalow porch.

- Rw 200 55. Smith-Gaskey House
312 S. Shaver
Ca. 1896
Contributing

This one-story weatherboard frame house was built about 1890 as a rental house by railroad car inspector, Charles H. Smith. Smith occupied the house at 429 E. Bank and according to neighborhood tradition, built this dwelling for his mother-in-law. It passed through a long series of owners during the twentieth. Between 1927 and 1953, it was owned by Robert L. Gaskey and was purchased by the present owner Raeford Jones in 1980. Its modest character features steep gables, flush sheathing under the porch, which still retains its turned posts and sawn brackets. Several frame additions have been added to the rear.

- Rw 201 56. William Boggs House
310 S. Shaver Street
1902
Contributing

Built in 1902 by railroad timekeeper William Boggs, this two-story weatherboard frame house passed through a number of different owners before being purchased by the current owner Louvania Smyre in 1971. Its late Victorian character is emphasized by its handsome sawn cornice brackets and turned orch posts. It also features diagonal sheathing on the first floor under the porch, and is surrounded by various plants.

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57. Charles H. Smith Rental House
308 S. Shaver Street
Ca. 1918
Fill

Built in 1918 as a rental house by Charles H. Smith, who occupied the adjacent house at 429 E. Bank Street, this two-story house features a distinctive front gambrel roof influenced by the Colonial Revival style. Its significance, however, has been reduced by the addition of asbestos siding and the alterations of its porch and facade.

- Rw 202 58. Smith House
429 E. Bank Street
Ca. 1886, 1910
Contributing

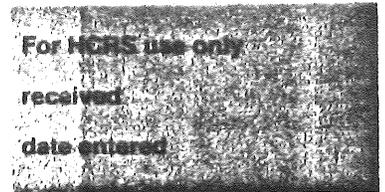
Built as a one-story dwelling by Southern Railway car inspector, Charles H. Smith in 1886, this weatherboarded house was expanded into a two-story dwelling about 1910. Smith built the dwellings located at 312 and 308 S. Shaver Street and occupied this house until his death in 1930. Smith's son, James Elbert Smith, and his wife, Belva, occupied it after Smith's death and Mrs. James Elbert Smith, now widowed, still resides here. It features steep gable roof, symmetrical facade and turned post porch with a turned balustrade. On the interior a handsome open-string stair with massive turned newel and balustrade was added when the dwelling was expanded about 1910. An elaborate Colonial Revival mantel with tall columns, heavy shelf, and a mirrored overmantel, as well as a simple Colonial Revival mantel featuring flat columns and a molded shelf, combine to create an interesting interior marred only by the installation of modern sheet paneling.

59. Cauble-Wilson-Carson House
423 E. Bank Street
1887, 1910, 1955
Fill

Originally built as a one-story weatherboarded frame dwelling, this two-story house has been covered in asbestos siding and has suffered from the addition of perma-stone around its main entry and the alteration of the first floor windows. Its pedimented and turned post porch still survives, however. It was built in 1887 by painter Benjamin Cauble who sold it to J. A. Barret in 1904. In 1906 it was purchased by wagon driver Urias G. Wilson. Wilson occupied the house until his death in the 1930s and it was occupied by his widow until she sold it in 1948. It was purchased by the current owner, Zeke Carson, in 1955 when the perma-stone was added to its facade.

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Rw 203 60. Trott-Reid House
419 E. Bank Street
1901
Pivotal

This expansive two-story weatherboarded frame dwelling is one of the most elaborate and impressive houses in the district. It was built about 1901 by prosperous saloon owner and distiller H. C. Trott. Trott occupied it until his death in 1920 and his widow Ida occupied it into the 1940s. It passed through a series of owners who used it as a rental house until it was purchased by the present owner, Leonard Reid, in 1976. Reid used it as rental property for several years, but by 1984 had begun to restore the house as his principal residence. It is one of the district's best examples of the interesting combination of Victorian and Colonial Revival elements. Its Victorian character is emphasized by its asymmetrical composition, its massive three stage corner tower, still topped with its original slate roof, the exciting combination of different siding materials, and the use of lattice-mullioned windows. Its equally strong Colonial Revival character provides a more formal motif which contrasts the exuberance of its Victorian styling. This formal character is reinforced by its high hip roof with central dormer, still retaining its original cresting, the use of elegant cameo windows, and the handsome wrap around porch supported by tall, slender columns and more recent fluted posts. Its elegant interior is characterized by paneled wainscoting and a number of colonial revival mantels with tall columns and mirrored overmantels. An especially handsome foyer is developed with an elaborate mantel featuring a admesque ornament and an open string stair with large square newel decorated with egg and dart molding and a delicate turned balustrade.

Rw 204 61. Thompson-Bennet House
415 E. Bank Street
Ca. 1905, 1925
Contributing

Built about 1905 by prosperous merchant P. H. Thompson, this one-story weatherboarded-frame dwelling, now covered in brick-patterned asphalt siding, was used as a rental house. During the 1920s it was sold to J. A. Arey who sold it to Flinchum Bennett in 1936. It continued to be owned and occupied by the Bennett family until it was sold out of the family in 1956. The present owner, Ezra Saulters, has occupied it since 1973. Typical of turn-of-the-century dwellings, the house features a simple unadorned exterior, triple A roof and a bungalow porch supported by tapered wooden piers on brick bases.

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Rw 205 62. Huff-Wells House
403 E. Bank St.
1892
Pivotal

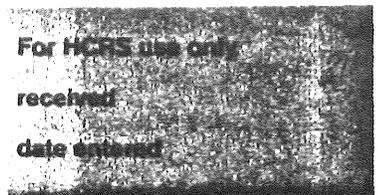
One of the most eclectic dwellings in the district, this two-story weather-boarded frame Italianate-Victorian house was built by prosperous grocer W. H. Huff in 1892. Huff was the son of W. H. and Edith Huff. In 1887 he married Happy V. Heilig, the daughter of A. H. and Mary J. Heilig. Huff occupied the house until his death in 1918 and his widow, Happy Huff, operated a boarding house here into the 1930s. In 1932 the house was sold when Mrs. Huff defaulted on the mortgage and was purchased by P. D. Eller. The house passed to Eller's daughter, Thelma E. Wells in 1943 and she owned it until 1981 when she sold it to the present owner, Von C. Poston. In 1981 it was moved slightly to the east on its lot due to the widening of S. Long St. It is characterized by a late Italianate detailing similar to the nearby Mowery-Peeler House. Like the Mowery-Peeler House, its character is evidenced by its symmetrical composition, developed around a two-story projecting entrance bay and its steep gable roof. The molded pendant brackets along the eaves enrich the cornice. The excitement of late Victorian architecture is clearly evidenced by the profusion of eclectic and enthusiastic exterior ornamentation. Its front gable is adorned with rich sawn ornament and its extremely handsome porch features a turned balustrade and posts, an airy spindle gallery with unusual solid brackets, and other elegantly carved pendant brackets. Its eclectic character is further enhanced by pedimented door and window surrounds with bosses. Much of its original wall sheathing was removed during its relocation. However, its interior still maintains an exciting combination of stylistic motifs. One downstairs Italianate mantel features heavy carved posts, a wide shelf supported by rounded brackets, and a frieze adorned with a circular motif. Another Colonial Revival mantel is characterized by tall, slender columns, a heavy shelf, mirrored overmantel, and a colored tile surround. These mantels combine with a paneled wainscoting and handsome open-string stair with massive turned newel and balustrade to produce a rich interior.

Rw 206 63. Ramsey-Ervin House
312 314 S. Long Street
Ca. 1918
Contributing

According to neighborhood tradition, this interesting bungalow was built about 1918 by Reginald Ramsey, a prosperous realtor who later served as Salisbury Mayor from 1941 to 1945. The first occupants revealed by city directories were J. L. and G. W. Wright, local morticians who occupied it until 1920. It was later occupied by W. T. Farquharson, manager of the local S. H. Kress Store, in 1925 and by stone mason, William Griffith, in 1930. By 1940, it was owned and occupied by Darice E. Ervin, local produce dealer. Now covered in aluminum siding, its porch demonstrates the wide variety of choices available to bungalow

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builders when compared with the district's other contemporary bungalows. It is characterized by a steep gable end roof, with shed dormer, which extends to form an unusual porch supported by a series of frame arches set on a brick wall. The use of stone porch trim, the development of a diamond-shaped design in the porch wall, and surrounding vegetation provide a touch of individuality.

64. Holmes-Jackson House
329 E. Bank St.
Ca. 1895
Fill

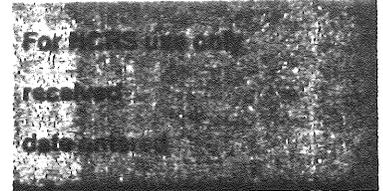
This expansive one-story weatherboarded frame dwelling, now covered in aluminum siding was built by Reuben J. Holmes about 1895. Holmes, purchased the land upon which the district was developed from the United States Government after the confederate military prison which occupied the site during the Civil War was destroyed. By 1882, Holmes, a prosperous merchant and businessman, had built a home near the western end of the block upon which this house sits. Holmes' will, signed in 1898, reveals that he owned several houses and bequeathed this particular house to his daughter, Ada Graham. Rowan County deeds show that the house came into the possession of another Holmes daughter, Jennie Snider, who sold it to George Jackson, a prosperous saloon owner in 1901. Sanborn maps reveal that it was expanded to its present configuration about 1910 while owned by Jackson. It was purchased in 1913 by J. M. Monroe, a local salesman. From 1940 to 1964 it was occupied by owner Charles Burkett, Salisbury Fire Chief. It was purchased by James R. O'Neil, the current owner who added the aluminum siding, in 1969. Almost hidden from the street by trees, this large typical late nineteenth century dwelling features steep gables with diamond-shaped louvered vents and interior chimneys. Sanborn maps show that the present rear and side additions, as well as its columned and pedimented porch were added about 1910. A cinder-block garage and storage building, built about 1920, sits just behind the house.

65. Holmes-Hamill House
321½ E. Bank St.
1891
Fill

This one-story weatherboarded frame dwelling was built in 1891 by C. H. Holmes after he received the lot upon which it sits from his father, Reuben J. Holmes. Holmes occupied it until 1899 when he sold the house and lot to prosperous saloon owner J. W. Hamill. Hamill moved this house to the rear of the lot and built 321 E. Bank St. The Sanborn maps reveal that Hammill connected this house to the rear of his dwelling and that it remained connected into the 1920s. Since the 1920s it has been used as a rental house by the owners of 321 E. Bank

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Street. Typical of modest late nineteenth century construction, this house features gable ends and a rear shed addition. It is classified as fill due to the alteration of its facade and the removal of its original porch, which was done by one of a series of owners.

- Rw 207 66. Hamill-Thompson-Kessler House
321 E. Bank St.
1899, 1909
Contributing

This one-story weatherboarded frame dwelling now divided into two apartments, was built in 1899 by prosperous saloon owner J. W. Hamill after he purchased the lot upon which it sits from Charles H. Holmes. Hamill moved Holmes' house which already occupied the lot to the rear of the lot and built this dwelling. It passed through a series of owners until 1909 when it was purchased by Eugene Thompson, owner of the Thompson Brothers Auto Dealership. It remained in the Thompson family until 1943 when it was purchased by Mrs. Fannie Weant Kelly Kessler. Mrs. Kessler divided the house into two apartments, Mrs. Kessler occupied the house until her death in 1967 and it passed from her into the Weant family. It was purchased by the current owner, David Morgan, in 1983 and is used as a rental house. It provides a good example of the transitional Italiante style that dominated the district during the last half of the nineteenth century. Its asymmetrical composition with steep front and side gables is characteristically Victorian, but its projecting front bay relates more to the Italiante. It also features a porch with square columns and sawn brackets and the remains of an original turned balustrade which has been replaced by a iron railing. The house also sits on a brick foundation and features steep gable ends with cornice returns and diamond-shaped vents. Sanborn maps show that the rear ells which have pedimented window surrounds were built by 1902 and connected to 321½ E. Bank St. by a rear section which has been demolished.

67. Heilig-McCora-Kesler Rental house
313 E. Bank St.
Ca. 1985
Fill

Built about 1895 by local farmer Lee Heilig, this one-story turn-of-the-century weatherboard frame house is now covered by asbestos shingles. It remained in the Heilig family until the 1930s and was purchased in 1936 by Southern Railway clerk, Pat McCora, who authored The Unknown Volunteer, a novel about Salisbury during the Civil War. It was purchased in 1945 by Fannie Kesler and has been used as a rental house since that time. It passed from Fannie Kessler into the Weant family and was purchased by the present owner, David Morgan in 1983. Its turn-of-the-century character features the typical

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asymmetrical composition that typify the district's small dwellings. It also features the pedimented window and door surrounds found on several dwellings along E. Bank St. However, its significance has been reduced by the addition of asbestos siding and unsympathetic multi-paned windows on its front elevation.

- Rw 208 68. Julian-Phillips House
307 E. Bank Street
Ca. 1895, 1902
Pivotal

This expansive and handsomely decorated two-story weatherboarded frame Victorian dwelling was built about 1895 by D. R. Julian, Rowan County sheriff during the period 1900-1906. A few years after its construction, Julian sold the house to Dr. Thomas Wright. In 1902 Dr. Wright moved to Winston-Salem and sold the house to D. M. Phillips, a railroad employee. Phillips occupied the house until his death in the 1930s and the house passed to his daughter Miss Annie Phillips who lived there until 1965. Since that time the house has been used as rental property. Set behind a high bank created in 1950 when a new railroad bridge was built, the house is characterized by a steep gable roof with bold decorative brackets along the eaves and an asymmetrical composition. According to Miss Annie Phillips the western addition and wrap-around porch were added by her father in 1902, giving the house its present appearance. The porch features heavy square posts, a turned balustrade, and decorative brackets, some of which were removed from the eaves of the house and placed on the porch in the 1902 remodeling.

- Rw 209 69. Heilig-Wright House
305 E. Bank Street
Ca. 1885, 1920
Contributing

This two-story weathboarded frame house was probably built by George H. Heilig about 1885, after he purchased the lot upon which it sits from Reuben J. Holmes. Heilig sold it to local grocers, H. M. and R. Lee Wright, in 1890. Between 1890 and 1893, it was sold four separate times, as a result of the Wright's financial troubles, before being purchased by Henry M. Wright, manager of the Wright family grocer business, in 1893. Wright occupied it into the late 1920s after which it was occupied by a series of renters. Located beside the railroad tracks which mark the district's boundary and below E. Bank Street as it rises to the railroad bridge, it features an unusual Victorian-Gothic character, not found elsewhere in the district, characterized by a steep gable end roof with extremely steep projecting front and rear gables. Its front porch, now screened, features unusual plain posts decorated with round medallions and decorative sawn brackets.

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- Rw 210 70. Kesler-Gerock Rental House
219 E. Bank St.
Ca. 1875
Contributing

Set well below E. Bank Street as the street rises to cross the nearby rail-road track, this typical two-story weatherboard dwelling, now covered in asbestos siding, features a steep gable end roof, tall exterior end chimneys and a symmetrical facade, with four over four windows, defined by a porch with heavy square posts. Little is known of its early history but it does appear on Gray's 1882 map of Salisbury as one of a trio of rental houses owned by a Mrs. Kesler. By 1902, when Sanborn maps show it had its present configuration, it was owned by a Mrs. Beaver. It was rented by a variety of occupants until 1920 when it was purchased by W. T. Earnhardt. Earnhardt occupied it until the 1940s when it was purchased by Mrs. Josie Leffler. Since the 1950s it has been used as a rental house and is now owned by Charles F. Gerock.

- Rw 211 71. Kesler-Wellman Rental House
217 E. Bank Street
Ca. 1875
Contributing

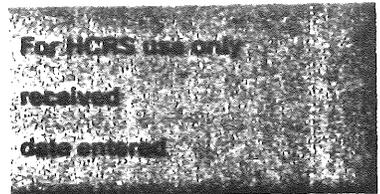
This one-story weatherboarded frame dwelling sits slightly below the level of E. Bank St. and is surrounded by a variety of shrubbery. It features an extremely steep gable end roof, tall exterior end chimneys, and a symmetrical facade with six over six windows. Its facade is defined by a porch featuring molded brackets and chambered posts, not often found throughout the district. Its early history is obscure, but it does appear on Gray's 1882 map of Salisbury as one of a trio of dwellings owned by a Mrs. Kesler. The exact identity of Mrs. Kesler is now known, but she may have been the wife or daughter of prominent Rowan County farmer Tobias Kesler, founder of the Kesler Manufacturing Co. in 1895. It continued to be owned by Mrs. Kesler as a rental house until about 1920 when it was purchased by C. A. Wellman, a restaurant worker. The house descended through the Wellman family and is now owned as a rental house by the heirs of Mrs. C. A. Wellman.

72. Beck Apartments
209-213 E. Bank St.
1958-1960
Intrusion

These two modern brick veneer apartment buildings, which are intrusions, were built in 1958 and 1960 on the site of an earlier rental house built by Mrs. Kesler about 1875.

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- Rw 212 73. J. Frank Miller House
207 E. Bank St.
Ca. 1918
Contributing

This story-and-one-half weatherboard frame bungalow was probably built about 1918 by J. Frank Miller after he purchased the lot and an earlier dwelling. Miller occupied it into the 1940s and his widow, Inez, remained in it into the 1970s. It is now owned by Jennie R. Heggins. Surrounded by various types of small shrubs it is typical of many bungalows built in other Salisbury neighborhoods during the years just before and after 1920. When compared to its neighbor across the street at 206 E. Bank St., it demonstrates the wide variety of house plans available to bungalow builders. It features a steep side gable roof with shingled sides and a projecting shingled dormer, tall porch columns and the typical bungalow exposed purlins and rafter ends.

- Rw 213 74. Daggett-Cross-Nasser House
230 S. Lee Street
Ca. 1900
Contributing

Set above S. Lee on a terraced lot defined by a concrete retaining wall and surrounded by a variety of unusual landscaping, this typical weatherboarded frame two-story, turn-of-the-century dwelling features gabled ends, a symmetrical facade with projecting two-story entrance bay, and pedimented porch with tall, tapered piers. Asbestos siding now covers its original weatherboards. It was built about 1900 by H. C. Dagget, an electrician, who later worked for the Salisbury-Spencer Street Railway Co. By 1920 it had been purchased by Eli Cross, a grocer who later built a frame store in the district at 302 E. Fisher St. During the 1920s and 1930s it was rented by a variety of occupants before being purchased by Tom Nasser in the late 1930s or early 1940s. It is still occupied by Nasser's widow, Edna.

- Rw 214 75. Miller Rental House
226 S. Lee St.
Ca. 1901
Contributing

This modest, one-story turn-of-the century dwelling was built about 1901 by Mrs. Sallie K. Miller. Mrs. Miller sold it to her son, Charles S. Miller, in 1909, but retained a lifetime occupancy. Following her death it was occupied by Charles Miller who continued to occupy it into the 1920s. It was owned by Miller and used as a rental house from the late 1920s until his death in 1968. It is still owned by his heirs. Also set above S. Lee St. on terraced lot defined by a

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concrete retaining wall and surrounded by small shrubs, the dwelling features a triple A roof, exterior end chimneys, and a porch with turned posts and sawn brackets. Its asymmetrical facade features flush sheathing around a main entry with narrow sidelights, and a projecting square bay. Sanborn maps reveal that its rear shed and ell were original. Its interior is enhanced by three Colonial Revival mantels with slender columns and posts and mirrored overmantels. Two of these mantels feature unusual octagonal posts.

- Rw 215 76. Luther G. Trexler Rental House
222 S. Lee St.
Ca. 1875
Contributing

It has not been possible to trace the ownership of this frame duplex. It is one of several rental houses purchased by Luther G. Trexler during the last several decades. It appears to have been originally built as a duplex and was probably built about 1875. It appears on Gray's 1882 map and city directories show that it was occupied by a constantly changing series of renters during the twentieth century. Set above S. Lee St. on a terraced lot, like its immediate neighbors to the south, this one-story weatherboarded duplex features a steep gable roof with cornice returns, exterior end chimneys, and a symmetrical facade with wide frieze and one over one windows. Its porch features slender square posts and sawn brackets. Each side has its own rear ell which were added by 1902 when the house first appears on Sanborn maps. The only interior ornament is provided by late Greek Revival mantels with short posts and a heavy shelf.

- Rw 216 77. Lanier-Hartman Rental House
211 E. Fisher Street
Ca. 1900
Contributing

This two-story weatherboarded frame turn-of-the-century dwelling was built about 1900 by Robert V. Lanier, who occupied the adjacent dwelling at 203 S. Lee St. It was originally used as a rented dwelling but by 1910 had been occupied by J. A. Hartman, nephew of Robert Lanier. It continued to be owned by the Hartman family as a rental house before being purchased by George Weant in 1976. It is characterized by a square shape, a columned portico, and a symmetrical facade which has been slightly altered to adapt it for rental housing.

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Rw 217 78. Blackmer-Propst House
203 S. Lee Street
Ca. 1858, 1884
Pivotal

The early history of this impressive two-story weatherboarded frame Greek Revival dwelling, the second oldest in the district, is obscure. The lot upon which the house sits was purchased, along with additional property at the corner of S. Lee and E. Fisher Sts., by prominent attorney Luke Blackmer in 1856. Blackmer probably built the house during the mid to late 1850s. Although Blackmer may have lived in the house at some point, deeds show that in 1866 it was rented to J. W. Plummer, a prosperous harness and saddle maker, who purchased it from Blackmer. In a confusing transaction, Plummer later sold it back to Blackmer in 1869. Blackmer continued to own the house until 1876 when he sold it to Mrs. Mattie Rodgers who was renting it from him at the time. Mrs. Rodgers and her husband moved to Cabarrus County and sold the house, then known as the "Plummer House" to Sarah Smith in 1880. The dwelling appears on Gray's 1882 Map of Salisbury as the residence of S. W. Cole. No deed has been found to show that Cole owned the house and he may have rented it in 1882. Deeds show that Sarah Smith and her husband Dr. P. N. Smith still owned it in 1884 when they sold it to Robert V. Lanier. The Lanier family occupied the house until 1915 when Robert Lanier died and his heirs sold the property to W. A. Propst, a wholesale grocery salesman. Propst continued to own the house until 1962 when he transferred it to his son and daughter-in-law, Guy W. and Mildred Propst. Mildred Propst, now widowed, still occupies the house. Completely hidden from the street by a dense covering of vines, the house possesses a Greek Revival character enhanced by Italiante details. Its Greek Revival character is demonstrated by a low hipped roof, massive exterior end chimneys, and a symmetrical facade featuring a main entry surrounded by lozenge-shaped sidelights and transom. The Italiante motif, perhaps added during the 1880s, provided the heavy molded brackets which decorate the eaves and the porch which also features an elegant vase-shaped balustrade.

Rw 218 79. Lanier-Boger-Weant Rental House
209 S. Lee Street
Ca. 1901
Contributing

This typical one-story weatherboarded frame turn-of-the-century cottage was built about 1901 as one of two almost identical rental houses by Robert V. Lanier who occupied the large and elaborate adjacent dwelling at 203 E. Bank St. By 1910 it was owned by stone cutter, D. M. Boger. Boger died during the 1920s and it continued to be occupied by his widow Laura into the 1930s. It has been used as a rental house since the 1940s and is now owned by George Weant. It is an almost identical twin to its neighbor just to the south at 213 S. Lee and is surrounded by various trees and shrubbery. Typical of modest turn-of-the-century

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dwelling it is characterized by a asymmetrical ell-shaped composition, pedimented door and window surrounds with bosses. Six over six windows, and front and side gables with cornice returns. Its original porch has been removed but its original decorative brackets still remain. Like many of the district's modest turn-of-the-century houses, its interior is characterized by mantels with slim columns and mirrored overmantels.

- Rw 219 80. Lanier-Rufty Rental House
213 S. Lee St.
Ca. 1900, 1945
Contributing

Almost identical in appearance to its immediate neighbor to the north at 209 E. Bank St., this one-story weatherboarded frame dwelling was also built as a rental house about 1900 by Robert Lanier. By 1910, however, it was owned by D. A. Holbrooks, a construction foreman. Holbrooks occupied it for several years and then used it as a rental house during the 1920s. At some point Holbrook sold it to an S. Taro, but regained the house in 1934 when Taro defaulted on his mortgage. In 1943 Holbrooks sold it to Fred C. Rufty who used it as a rental house until 1980. Rufty was a member of the prosperous Rufty family and was engaged in such family businesses as the Rufty General Store, Rufty's Garden Shop, and Rufty's Plumbing Co. Rufty sold the house to the present owner Jimmie Glover in 1980. Hidden from the street by large trees and shrubs, it has the same asymmetrical ell-shaped composition that characterizes its neighbor at 209 S. Lee St. Typical of turn-of-the-century cottages in Salisbury, it features steep front and side gables with cornice returns, and six over six windows with embossed pedimented caps. Unlike its neighbor, it still retains its original porch with square posts and turned balustrade and its facade has been slightly altered by the addition of a second door. It also features rear additions. The large frame ell is shown by Sanburn maps to be an original or early addition, but a cinderblock addition probably dates from the 1940s. A large frame and cinderblock apartment building sitting on the rear of the lot was added by Fred Rufty in 1945.

81. Vacant Lot
219 S. Lee St.

A dwelling occupied by a variety of railroad employees and other working class renters occupied this now vacant lot until about 1970 when it was torn down.

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- Rw 220 82. Litton-Green-Miller Rental House
202 E. Bank St.
Ca. 1915
Contributing

Set above E. Bank St. on a terraced lot defined by a cinderblock retaining wall, this novelty sided frame structure was built about 1915 on the site of an older dwelling. Surrounded, as many of the district's early twentieth century houses are, by a variety of landscaping, it features one of the few steep front gable roofs in the district. Its symmetrical three-bay facade with one over one windows is defined by a bungalow inspired porch with tall tapered piers. It also possesses other bungalow features such as extended rafter ends and a projecting shed roofed dormer at the side. Its early history is obscured by the lack of information about its ownership. Its first known occupant was J.M. Litton who occupied it, according to city directories in 1920. By 1922 it was occupied by Calvin Green and continued to be occupied by his widow Mrs. M. L. Green into the 1930s. Since the 1930s it has been used as a rental house and is now owned by John H. W. Miller.

- Rw 221 83. Mahaley Family House
206 E. Bank Street
1924
Contributing

This one-story weatherboarded frame bungalow was built in 1924 by Southern Railroad employee L. F. Mahaley. Mahaley occupied the dwelling until his death in the late 1920s and it was occupied by his widow Jeannie into the 1940s. Since the 1940s it has been occupied by various Mahaley family members and is now owned by Mrs. Nell Mahaley. It features a low hipped roof forming an engaged porch with tapered piers set on brick bases with stone trim. It also features the popular multi-paned entry with narrow side lights found on many Salisbury bungalows. When compared with its gabled roofed neighbor across the street at 207 E. Bank, it demonstrates the variety of building plans available to bungalow builders of the 1920s. Like many of the early twentieth century dwellings in the district, it is also placed above the sheet level on a small terraced lot framed by a cinderblock retaining wall and surrounded by attractive landscaping.

- Rw 222 84. Sossamon-Kesler-Beaver House
210 E. Bank St.
Ca. 1875
Contributing

Also set on a slightly raised lot and surrounded by small shrubs, this two story weatherboarded frame dwelling. It was built about 1875 by J. T. Sossamon after his wife purchased the lot upon which it sits from J. L. Hedrick.

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Miller's 1902 map of Salisbury and early city directories show that J. T. Sossamon occupied the house as a widower as late as 1902. By 1910 it had been purchased by J. W. Kessler, a railroad employee at Spencer shops, who occupied it into the 1920s, when it was purchased by C. B. Beavers, operator of a local plumbing company who built a house in the district at 324 E. Bank St. in 1927. The house has remained in the Beaver family and has been occupied by various renters and family members. It is now owned by Clarence B. Beaver, Sr. Similar in form to its neighbor to the east at 214 E. Bank St. It features a steep gable end roof, tall exterior end chimneys and a symmetrical facade composed of large single paned first floor windows with divided upper sash, and six over six second floor windows. The presence of the divided upper sash windows, often found on early twentieth century houses in Salisbury, and a Colonial Revival inspired portico, may indicate an early twentieth century remodeling. The large two-story rear shed had been added by 1902.

- Rw 223 85. Hedrick-Eagle-Miller House
214 E. Bank St.
Ca. 1880, 1915
Contributing

The early history of this two-story weatherboarded frame dwelling is cloudy and the identity of its original builder is not known. It appears to be a late Greek Revival dwelling modified by a later bungalow motif. It may have been built by J. L. or J. A. Hedrick, both of whom sold the lot to William Eagle, a grocer and shoemaker, in 1880. The Hedrick's were prosperous Rowan County farmers, and J. L. Hedrick, whose estate exceeded \$100,000 in value 1885, was one of the county's largest land holders. Although a dwelling is not mentioned in the 1880 deed that transferred the property from the Hedrick's to Eagle, the appearance of the house indicates that it could have been built prior to 1880. It does, however, appear on Gray's 1882 map as the home of William Eagle. Eagle's heirs inherited the house after his death about the turn-of-the century and used it as a rental house before selling it to Nettie Miller in 1913. Miller and her husband, W. L. Miller, a railroad car inspector, occupied the house into the 1920s, and then used it as a rental house prior to deeding it to their son, R. L. Miller in 1943. Miller rented the house and occupied it himself for a time in the mid-1950s before selling it to the present owner Clifford Lockyear in 1981. It features the symmetrical facade with plastered corner posts characteristic of modest Greek Revival domestic architecture. It also features a broad gable end roof, tall exterior end chimneys, and original six over six windows on the second floor. The first floor has been modified by a bungalow motif which added large single paned windows with divided upper sash and an attached porch supported by tapered wooden piers set on brick bases.

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- Rw 224 86. Beaver-Alderson-Pert Rental House
216 E. Bank St.
Ca. 1895
Contributing

Although its original weatherboard siding has now been covered with asbestos, this typical one-story late nineteenth century dwelling with a rear ell retains its original turned post porch. It also features the asymmetrical composition and steep gable roof so typical of late Victorian dwellings. Although its early history is obscure, it appears to have been built about 1895 by Henry Beavers on the site of an earlier dwelling. It was rented by a variety of workmen until the late 1930s when it was purchased by W. H. Alderson. It has been used as a rental house since the late 1940s and is now owned by Susan M. Peart.

87. Cauble-Harris House
220 E. Bank Street
Ca. 1915
Fill

This typical one-story weatherboard frame dwelling now covered in asbestos siding was built about 1915 on the site of an earlier dwelling. It was built by L. A. Cauble and purchased by G. L. Miller during the mid 1920s. In 1930 it was purchased by plumber, Roscoe Harris. Harris' widow, Innes, continued to occupy the house following his death in the 1940s and sold it to Melene Safrit in 1980. It is now owned by Safrit's heirs. Its significance has been reduced by the addition of asbestos siding, alteration of its porch, and alteration of its facade. The cinderblock structure behind the house was built during the 1930s as Roscoe Harris' plumbing shop.

- Rw 225 88. Woodson-Overcash House
224 E. Bank St.
Ca. 1840
Pivotal

This two story weatherboard over square notched log house is the oldest structure in the district and passed through a number of owners following its construction during the second quarter of the nineteenth century. It is believed to have been built by Obadiah Woodson about 1840 when he married Maria Fraley. Woodson sold it to Horace H. Beard in 1848 and Beard occupied it until 1858 when he sold it to prosperous free black barber, William Valentine. Valentine occupied the house for only a few years before leaving Salisbury at the beginning of the Civil War. According to local tradition the house was converted by confederate forces for use as a guard house for the confederate military prison which was established along both sides of E. Bank St. just across the railroad tracks which run beside the house. Although no specific information concerning

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the use of the house during the Civil War has been found, it does appear to be pictured in a "Bird's Eye View" of the prison drawn by C. A. Kraus and published in 1886. It is considered to be the last surviving structure identified as part of the Confederate prison complex. Valentine returned to Salisbury following the Civil War and sold the house to J. W. Bostian in 1886. It was later purchaed by Pinkney Cauble, a prosperous grocer in 1888, by Jennie Shuman in 1901, by J. Q. Foreman in 1906, and John Davis in 1910. It was purchased at public auction in 1930 by prosperous merchant O. O. Rufty who deeded it to his daughter Helen Rufty Holsclaw in 1943. Mrs. Holsclaw's heirs received it following her death in 1960 and after remaining vacant for several years was sold to the Historic Salisbury Foundation, which in turn sold it to the present owner Clyde Overcash in 1979.

Sitting behind a high bank that carries Bank St. over the nearby railroad tracks, the house features a steep gable roof with cornice returns, tall exterior end chimneys with decorative caps which probably date from the late nineteenth century, six over six windows with mitered surrounds and a ca. 1890s rear ell with turned posts and sawn brackets. Its original square notched log construction has been exposed around the main entry. Overcash, the present owner, has torn away a substantial, deteriorated, and insignificant rear sections and relocated a late Victorian well house and other small outbuildings from other Salisbury dwellings to the rear of the house.

The interior of the house now follows a center/stair hall plan with rooms to either side. The main parlor to the right (east) is sheathed in flush vertical boards and retains its original mantel with a molded architrave around the fire opening with a molded frieze and projecting mantel shelf above. The hall and second story rooms reflect changes to the house during the course of its shifting ownership. Overcash, art and antique dealer and artist, has made some modest changes to the interior. He uses the first story as a sales area and the second story both for sales and as his studio.

8. Significance

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/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics-government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1840–1930 **Builder/Architect** Various unknown builders and architects

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Brooklyn-South Square Historic District, consisting of the large, elaborate houses of prosperous businessmen and merchants, as well as the smaller, more modest dwellings of railroad workers, salesmen, and clerks, is an important element in the development of residential neighborhoods around the edge of Salisbury's downtown commercial district during the mid and late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Although its earliest dwellings were built during the two decades before the Civil War, most of the district's structures were built during the last quarter of the nineteenth and the first quarter of the twentieth century as Salisbury developed into an important regional manufacturing and commercial center. Much of the district was developed on the site of Salisbury's Civil War Confederate prison. It contains a rich variety of late Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, and late Victorian domestic architecture, as well as modest turn-of-the century dwellings, and bungalows of the early twentieth century. It therefore provides an example of the physical evolution of residential neighborhoods around downtown Salisbury from the mid-nineteenth century to the end of the third decade of the twentieth century.

Criteria Assessment:

- A. Associated with the development of Salisbury into an important regional manufacturing and commercial center during the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the first quarter of the twentieth century.
- B. Associated with the lives of prosperous and influential late nineteenth century Salisbury businessmen such as Rueben J. Holmes, George Mowery, Benjamin Fraley, and William Huff.
- C. Embodies the form and characteristics of late Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, late Victorian, Colonial Revival, and Bungalow domestic architecture.

Spurred first by nearby industrial development in the mid-nineteenth century and later by Salisbury's development into an important manufacturing and commercial center during the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the development of the Southern Railway's facilities during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the Brooklyn-South Square Historic District developed during the period 1840–1930. Its development occurred as Salisbury expanded from a small town of under 1,000 people in 1840¹, into a city with a population of more than 20,000 people in 1930.² The Brooklyn-South Square neighborhood, therefore, provides an example of the physical and social evolution of residential areas that developed around the edge of downtown Salisbury from the mid-nineteenth century until the end of the third decade of the twentieth century.

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The history of the Brooklyn-South Square neighborhood can be divided into several distinct periods. The initial phase spans the period from 1840 until the beginning of the Civil War. This initial period was residential as well as industrial in nature. In 1839 a steam-powered cotton factory was established on the southeastern edge of the district in the area now bounded by E. Bank, S. Long, and Horah streets.³ Plans for a cotton factory in Salisbury had been discussed as early as 1828, and when finally completed in December, 1839, the factory consisted of a four-story brick main building surrounded by several brick cottages.⁴ Not long after construction of the cotton factory the district's first dwelling was erected on what is now the northwest side of E. Bank Street where the street crosses the railroad tracks. This two-story dwelling is believed to have been built about 1840 by Obadiah Woodson.⁵ The district's next dwelling was not erected until the late 1850s when Luke Blackmer, a prominent lawyer, built a large two-story house at the corner of S. Lee and E. Fisher Streets.⁶ During this period, the cotton factory continued to operate but had difficulty in competing with more efficient water-powered mills in New England. It eventually closed in 1857.⁷

The next phase in the history of the Brooklyn-South Square district took place during the period 1861-1865 when the nation was embroiled in the Civil War. The vacant factory building was purchased by the Confederate Government in 1861 and converted into a military prison for captured Union troops. To adapt the area for use as a prison, the Confederate Government enclosed it with a high wooden stockade, and appropriated the nearby Woodson House, which was then owned by William Valentine, a free black, for use as a guard house. According to historical drawings and maps published in Louis A. Brown's The Salisbury Prison, the prison included about sixteen acres of land in the southern half of the district presently bounded by the railroad tracks, E. Fisher, E. Horah and S. Shaver streets.⁸ This area continued to be used as the Confederate prison until 1865 when all prisoners were released and the prison compound was burned by Union troops under General George Stoneman.⁹

The next period of development covered the period 1866-1882. During this sixteen year period, the northern edge of the district developed slowly as a residential area, but the southern half remained sparsely developed. In 1866 the ten acres of land comprising the prison complex was purchased from the Federal Government by Reuben and Moses Holmes.¹⁰ The Holmes brothers were prosperous merchants who had just located in Salisbury. They were born in Davidson County and established themselves in the mercantile and mining business in Gold Hill. After coming to Salisbury both brothers became prosperous and respected businessmen. Reuben Holmes (-1889) built several houses and downtown store buildings,¹¹ amassed large real estate holdings and invested in railroads, banks, and cotton factories.¹² Moses Holmes eventually served as Salisbury's mayor from 1881-1883.¹³

Gray's Map of Salisbury provides an interesting picture of the physical development of the district between 1866, when the prison area was purchased by the Holmes brothers, and 1882, the date of the map. The map shows that in 1882 the area now comprising the district was bounded by residential development along E. Innes Street

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on the north, by the Salisbury Fair Grounds on the east, by a black settlement along Concord Road on the south, and by the edge of the downtown commercial development on the west. The map also reveals that the district's present street pattern and the railroad bridges on E. Bank and E. Fisher Streets had been developed by 1882.

An examination of Gray's Map also shows that an interesting pattern of development had taken place during the period. Twenty-one houses were built in the area, bringing the total number of dwellings in the area to twenty-three by 1882. Only seven of those structures still survive in 1984. All but two of these twenty-one dwellings built during the period 1866-1882 were built on the northern and western edges of the district, while only two dwellings, those of prosperous businessmen Reuben Holmes and George Mowery, had been built in the remaining area of the district, the former site of the Confederate prison. This very distinct pattern of development is probably a result of the reluctance of Reuben Holmes to sell his land in the area of the former prison site, and not the result of any stigma associated with living in the area of the former prison.

Most of the houses built in the district during the period 1866-1882 were constructed during the last half of the 1870s and the first two years of the 1880s by prosperous businessmen and other white citizens. Although exact dates for construction of those dwellings cannot be determined, a comparison of deeds, marriage records, local tradition and architectural evidence indicates that most were built during the last half of the 1870s and early 1880s as Salisbury began to recover from the economic effects of the Civil War. This theory is supported by local historical tradition which states that poor economic conditions restricted building activity in Salisbury from the end of the Civil War until about the mid 1870s.¹⁴ The resumption of large-scale building activities during the mid 1870s occurred all across the state of North Carolina with the advent of the Industrial Revolution. Building activity in Salisbury was stimulated by the establishment of the tobacco and distilling industries and by the effect of new markets for local products provided by the town's rail facilities. The dwellings that were built included the homes of such prosperous businessmen as Reuben Holmes, George Mowery, Benjamin F. Fraley, and William Lambeth, as well as citizens such as William Eagle, J. Boyden, and Henry Crowell, about whom little information has been found. The variety of family names of these newer residents indicates that this period of development can probably not be characterized as an influx of a certain ethnic or cultural population from other portions of Rowan County.

The district's most intense period of development began during the late 1880s and continued into the first few years of the twentieth century. Although only twenty-three dwellings had been built in the district by 1882, fifty-five were built between 1882 and 1902. If there had been a stigma about living in the area of the former Confederate prison prior to the early 1880s, it was forgotten during the late 1880s and 1890s as the former prison site was developed into an attractive white residential area known as "Brooklyn." The area comprising the district is known as South Square in 1984. This name was probably derived from the district's location in the original Great South Square of Salisbury. However, local deeds and wills reveal

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that during the 1880s and early 1890s the area was known as Brooklyn. In his will, drawn in 1889, Reuben Holmes bequeathed a house and lot, ". . . situated in that portion of Salisbury known as Brooklyn on Bank Street east of the railroad tracks."¹⁶ In 1892, William Huff purchased a lot, ". . . located at the corner of Bank and Long Streets in Brooklyn."¹⁷ By 1902 Miller's Map of Salisbury designates the area as Brooklyn.¹⁸ The origin of the name Brooklyn has not been discovered. It was probably copied from Brooklyn, New York, a fashionable area during the 1890s, and was adopted to provide a special sense of character to the developing neighborhood.

No evidence has been found to indicate that a specific land company was formed to market the Brooklyn area, as happened in other contemporary Salisbury neighborhoods. Instead, deeds indicate that the development of the neighborhood during the late 1880s and 1890s was heavily influenced by two prosperous residents, Reuben Holmes and George Mowery, who owned most of the area and sold individual lots or parcels to their children and other citizens. Holmes, whose now demolished house occupied the former prison site along the southwest side of E. Bank Street,¹⁹ sold the entire block bounded by Long, Fisher, Shaver, and Bank streets to Mowery's wife, Margaret, in 1880.²⁰ Rowan County deeds show that Holmes sold off other portions of the prison site to various individuals until his death in 1889.²¹ George Mowery (1831-1913) settled in Salisbury after the Civil War and established himself in the moving and transfer business. In the twenty years following the construction of his own house at the intersection of S. Long and E. Bank Streets, Mowery settled four of his children in houses on the block he occupied.²² Mowery also sold lots on the block to other citizens.²³

A comparison of the Miller and Gray maps of Salisbury reveals that between 1882 and 1902, the southern and central portions of the district, formerly the site of the Confederate prison, had been developed by an interesting mix of large and elaborate owner occupied houses as well as smaller and more modest rental homes. Some of the residents who built their homes in the district during this period included D. R. Jullian, Sheriff of Rowan County from 1900 to 1906; prosperous shoemaker, J. W. Glover; Charles and James Mowery, sons of George Mowery; Milton Rufty, a prosperous merchant; and William Huff, a prosperous grocer. These and other middle income white citizens not only built their own houses in the district during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, but they also built smaller, less elaborate dwellings near their principal residences which they rented to a variety of skilled workmen, store clerks and railroad employees.²⁴ Although no blacks had settled in the district, Miller's Map shows that the area just to the south of the district, along Horah Street and Concord Road, had developed into the black settlement of Dixonville by 1902.²⁵ With its blending of prosperous merchants, artisans, and railroad employees, along with owner occupied and rental homes, Brooklyn was typical of other wealthy neighborhoods that developed in Salisbury and in Charlotte during the late nineteenth century.

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The heavy development of the Brooklyn-South Square neighborhood during the late 1880s and 1890s was encouraged by two major factors. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Salisbury, because of its excellent rail facilities, central location, and a good supply of cheap labor from the surrounding local area, developed into an important manufacturing and commercial center. Beginning in the late 1880s, the expansion of Salisbury's industrial base continued until by 1896 the city contained seventeen manufacturing firms.²⁶ These firms included three cotton mills, a knitting mill, three sash and blind factories, a marble works, and a rope factory. Complimenting these industrial firms, Salisbury also had two banks, a building and loan association, a gas company, thirty general stores, fifteen grocers, four druggists, and seven hotels.²⁷

The expansion of Southern Railway's facilities in Salisbury and nearby Spencer during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries also encouraged the development of the Brooklyn-South Square area. The company established its repair and maintenance facility at Spencer in 1896 and expanded their operations several times, eventually making it the largest repair and maintenance facility in the Southern system. These expansions provided jobs for a large number of workers, many of whom lived in the Brooklyn-South Square neighborhood, infused large amounts of capital into the local economy, and provided Salisbury with a major stimulus for growth. According to local tradition, neighborhood railroad workers could ride a daily train to Spencer for work there, and after 1904 could ride electric streetcars down E. Innes and N. Main Streets to work.

As a result of these stimuli, Salisbury's population increased at a rapid pace during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, when much of the Brooklyn-South Square area was developing. Between 1880 and 1900, the city's population increased from 2,773 to 6,277.²⁸ According to a 1902 report published by the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce, the city's population doubled during the brief period of 1897-1902. The same report stated that between 1900 and 1902 homes were built in Salisbury at the rate of one a week.²⁹

Although no new dwellings were built during the next twelve years, some construction work did take place in the Brooklyn-South Square area between 1902 and 1914. The comparison of Sanborn Insurance Company maps with neighborhood tradition confirms that several of the district's dwellings were expanded or remodeled during this period. As a result, several one-story dwellings were given a second story and many earlier dwellings were given a more contemporary architectural motif.³⁰

The expansion and modernization of older dwellings in the Brooklyn-South Square neighborhood was stimulated by the continued expansion of Salisbury's manufacturing and commercial economy. The 1913 Annual Report of the Salisbury Industrial Club stated that twelve new businesses, with a combined capital stock of \$213,000 and a combined annual payroll of more than \$80,000, had located in the city in 1911. Because of this prosperity, civic boosters began promoting the city with the slogan,

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"Salisbury's The Place To Be."³¹ Between 1915 and 1919, however, only eight dwellings were built in the area. Unlike most of the new houses that were built in the area during the late 1880s and 1890s, most of these houses were typical, inexpensive bungalows of middle class store owners and skilled railroad workers. By 1919, seventy-three of the eighty-two structures comprising the district (in 1984) had been built.

Although the area was already heavily developed, the economic effects of World War I were probably more responsible for the low amount of building activity in the Brooklyn-South Square neighborhood during the period of 1915-1919. No specific information about the effects of the war on construction activity in Salisbury has been found, but the involvement of the United States in the conflict had a negative effect on home building in other nearby North Carolina cities. A 1918 editorial in the Greensboro Daily News pointed out that the construction of new homes in that city had suffered because of the war. This editorial stated that labor and material, which otherwise would have been used for home building, were allocated to the war effort.³² In addition, the last half of the second decade of the twentieth century was characterized by a nationwide depression of the housing industry. In a 1920 article published in the Architectural Record, the Secretary of the National Housing Association claimed that the construction of new homes in all parts of the country had dropped dramatically over the previous five years. His article blamed a nationwide housing shortage of one to three million homes on rising material prices which made new homes ". . . beyond the purchasing power of those for whose occupancy they were intended."³³ The article further stated that only 20,000 new homes were constructed in the entire country during 1918 and only 70,000 in 1919.³⁴

The final phase in the development of the Brooklyn-South Square district took place during the period 1920-1930. During this period thirteen structures were built. These structures included not only a number of bungalow houses but the district's first commercial structures as well. As in the World War I years this twentieth century period of neighborhood development was characterized by the construction of several typical and inexpensive bungalow houses. Evidently the larger, more elaborate, and more expensive dwellings of prosperous Salisbury businessmen and merchants were being built in other neighborhoods during the first three decades of the twentieth century.

This period of development of the Brooklyn-South Square area was again stimulated by Salisbury's prosperous economy. By 1929 the fifty manufacturing firms in and around Salisbury were producing over one hundred different types of products valued at over \$16 million, and the city's population increased 40% between 1910 and 1929.³⁵ The tremendous amount of building activity that was taking place all over Salisbury during the 1920s is pointed out in the June 1926 issue of The Wachovia, a regional business report published by Wachovia Bank and Trust Co. The report, which stated that Salisbury's citizens received ". . . renewed inspiration from the great march of progress that has been underway in their city . . .", detailed the significant increase in the total amount of building permits issued in the city during the mid 1920s.³⁶ These permits totaled \$756,000 in 1923, \$990,095 in 1924, and increased to \$1,451,771 in 1925.³⁷

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The Brooklyn-South Square neighborhood remained relatively stable for three decades after 1930. Many late nineteenth and early twentieth century residents continued to reside in their houses. During the late 1950s, however, the economic, social and racial character of the neighborhood began to change. Many of the houses were purchased by absentee owners and converted into low-cost rental housing. As a result, some houses were allowed to deteriorate and some received unsympathetic renovations. The neighborhood was also affected by local transportation development in 1981. South Long Street, which had been a two lane street was widened into a four-lane thoroughfare. The widening resulted in the loss of seven dwellings along S. Long Street and the slight eastward relocation of four more dwellings near the intersection of S. Long and E. Bank Street.

Today, although much of the district's property is still owned by absentee landlords, new families have moved into the area, a neighborhood organization is forming, and the seeds of revitalization are being planted.

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¹Davyd Foard Hood, The Architecture of Rowan County: A Catalog and History of Surviving Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Early Twentieth Century Structures. (Raleigh: Glover Printing Co., 1983), p. 291, hereinafter cited as Hood, The Architecture of Rowan County. Salisbury's population was 1,086 in 1850, therefore, its population in 1840 was probably under 1,000.

²Salisbury-Spencer City Directory 1928-29. (Asheville: Commercial Service Co., 1929), p. 9.

³Louis A. Brown, The Salisbury Prison: A Case Study of Confederate Military Prisons 1861-1865. (Wendell, N.C.: Avera Press, 1980), p. 24, hereinafter cited as Brown, The Salisbury Prison.

⁴Ibid, p. 167.

⁵The exact date of the house is not known but Wood purchased the property in 1840 after his marriage to Maria Fraley.

⁶Luke Blacker purchased the land upon which the house was built in 1856 (Rowan County Deeds, Book 40, p. 558) and sold the house to Plummer in 1866 (Deed Book 46, p. 375).

⁷Brown, The Salisbury Prison, p. 167.

⁸Ibid, p. 24.

⁹Ibid, p. 161.

¹⁰Brown, The Salisbury Prison, p. 161, and Rowan County Deeds, Book 61, p. 57.

¹¹James Brawly, The Rowan Story, 1753-1953. (Salisbury: The Rowan Printing Co., 1953), p. 247.

¹²Will of Reuben J. Holmes, Rowan County Wills, Book 3, 294-299.

¹³Moses Holmes' picture with the dates of his term of office hangs on a wall in the City Council room in the Salisbury Municipal Building.

¹⁴Hood, The Architecture of Rowan County, p. 293.

¹⁵Gray's New Map of Salisbury, 1882.

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- 16 Will of Reuben J. Holmes, Rowan County Wills, Book 3, 294-299.
- 17 H. M. Brown to W. H. Huff, Jr., February 14, 1892, Rowan County Deeds, Book 77, 160.
- 18 Miller's 1902 Map of Salisbury.
- 19 Gray's New Map of Salisbury, 1882.
- 20 Reuben J. Holmes to Margaret L. Mowery, February 12, 1880, Rowan County Deeds, Book 57, 29.
- 21 Rowan County Deeds, Book 63, 326; Book 64, 66, 469, 612, 710; and Book 72, 287.
- 22 Rowan County Deeds, Book 67, 734, 144,520; and book 82, 332. Miller's 1902 Map of Salisbury shows the location of these dwellings.
- 23 Rowan County Deeds, Book 82, 376.
- 24 The ownership and occupancy of dwellings can be determined by comparing Miller's 1902 Map of Salisbury with deeds and city directories.
- 25 Miller's 1902 Map of Salisbury.
- 26 Davyd Foard Hood, The Architecture of Rowan County, p. 294.
- 27 Ibid.
- 28 Ibid.
- 29 Salisbury, 1902, (Salisbury Chamber of Commerce, 1902). Located in the North Carolina Collection, Wilson Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, hereinafter cited as Salisbury, 1902.
- 30 Comparing the Sanborn Insurance Company Maps of Salisbury for 1902, 1907, 1913, reveals which dwellings were expanded.
- 31 "Salisbury's The Place", Sky Land Magazine, December, 1913, 337.
- 32 "As To Building Now", Greensboro Daily News, February 18, 1918, 4.
- 33 "The Housing Situation and The Way Out", The Architectural Record XCVII, No. 6 (Dec., 1920), 532.

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³⁴Ibid.

³⁵1928-29 Salisbury-Spencer City Directory (Asheville: Commercial Service Co., 1929), 9.

³⁶The Wachovia, XIX, No. 6 (June 1926), Wachovia Bank and Trust Co., 9.

³⁷1928-29 Salisbury Spencer City Directory (Asheville: Commercial Service Co., 1929), 9.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheets

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 15 acres

Quadrangle name Salisbury, 1962

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

1	7	5	4	8	0	0	0	3	9	4	6	8	6	0
Zone	Easting			Northing										

B

1	7	5	4	8	3	8	0	3	9	4	6	4	6	0
Zone	Easting			Northing										

C

1	7	5	4	8	1	6	0	3	9	4	6	2	6	0
Zone	Easting			Northing										

D

1	7	5	4	7	7	6	0	3	9	4	6	6	2	0
Zone	Easting			Northing										

E

Zone	Easting			Northing										

F

Zone	Easting			Northing										

G

Zone	Easting			Northing										

H

Zone	Easting			Northing										

Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county N/A code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ray Manieri

organization Urban Research Associates date September, 1984

street & number 5731-F Bramblegate Road telephone 852-1858

city or town Greensboro 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. P... [Signature]

title State Historic Preservation Officer date April 11, 1985

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

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
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