

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Ellis Street Graded School Historic District

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 214-428 N. Ellis St., 317-416 N. Fulton St., 428-630 W. Council St., N/A ☐ not for publication
521-627 W. Liberty St., 404-428 W. Kerr St.

city or town Salisbury

N/A ☐ vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Rowan code 159 zip code 28144

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination
☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of
Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property
☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional
comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register

☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register

☐ removed from the National
Register

☐ other (explain):

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Ellis Street Graded School Historic District
Name of Property

Rowan County, North Carolina
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed properties in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
76	7	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
77	7	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register

-0-

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC: single dwelling
EDUCATION: school
TRANSPORTATION: rail-related
DOMESTIC: secondary structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC: single dwelling
EDUCATION: education related
TRANSPORTATION: rail-related
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC: secondary structure
VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Bungalow/Craftsman
Italianate
Tudor Revival
Colonial Revival

foundation

walls

roof

other

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

BRICK
CONCRETE
WOOD/shingle
BRICK
WOOD/weatherboard
ASPHALT
SYNTHETICS/fiberglass
WOOD

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheets.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND
DEVELOPMENT
EDUCATION

Period of Significance

1867-1948

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Significant Dates

1867, 1881

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Rankin, Frank A.
Atwell, David
Moyle, James
Vanderford, T.H.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) been requested.
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Ellis Street Graded School Historic District
Name of Property

Rowan County, North Carolina
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 24 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1. 17	547440	3947620	3. 17	548100	3947580
2. 17	548780	3947920	4. 17	547780	3947300

☐ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.) See attached map.

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.) See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title David Bergstone, Historic Preservation Consultant

Organization

Date February 28, 1998

Street & number 120 E. Miller St.

Telephone (704) 637-8052

City or Town Salisbury

State North Carolina

Zip code 28144

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)
name

street & number

telephone

city or town

state

zip code

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section number 7 Page 1

Ellis Street Graded School Historic District
Rowan County, North Carolina

Narrative Description

Salisbury, the seat of Rowan County, is located on Interstate 85 and US Highway 52 in the central Piedmont region of North Carolina. The town is approximately equidistant from the large cities of Charlotte, Winston-Salem; and Greensboro. The region has many small streams running through low wooded hills. The area was settled largely by immigration coming down the Pennsylvania Great Wagon Road to the Yadkin River, just north of Salisbury. The colonial-era town was established in 1753 and laid out on a grid oriented on the commercial center at the intersection of Main Street and Innes Street. The residential area forming the Ellis Street Graded School Historic District is one block north of W. Innes Street and four blocks west of N. Main Street.

The Ellis Street Graded School Historic District is a residential area which has been surrounded by recent development. Before the late-twentieth-century commercial development on W. Innes Street, this area was part of the ring of residential neighborhoods surrounding the downtown. The neighborhood originally crossed W. Innes Street to link with the Salisbury Historic District (N.R. 1975; 1988; 1989), connecting directly on S. Fulton and S. Ellis streets. Most of the areas to the north of W. Innes Street, such as the Ellis Street Graded School Historic District and the Shaver Rental Houses Historic District (N.R. 1988), located two blocks east on W. Council Street, today survive as small, separate residential areas. In the case of the Ellis Street Graded School Historic District, it is now separated from other historic areas by large complexes of churches and a YMCA to the east. On the north, closed railroad grade crossings have separated the historic district from other residential development. On the south, W. Innes Street commercial development in the last twenty years has divided the area from the residential area farther south.

The Ellis Street Graded School Historic District features mature trees lining many of the streets. On the south end of the district there is a high ridge that slopes down to a small seasonal stream in the area between W. Liberty and W. Council streets. The ground rises up again to W. Kerr Street, but there is a deep ravine formed by the railroad to the north of W. Kerr Street, although N. Fulton Street crosses at grade. The land to the east of the district descends steeply downhill, and the land to the north descends gradually.

There are seventy-seven contributing resources and seven noncontributing resources. One contributing resource is a bridge, three are school buildings, sixty are houses, and thirteen are secondary structures (garages). The noncontributing primary structures consist of two 1979 low-rise condominium buildings (No. 27), and a ranch-style house (No. 52); the other four noncontributing resources are modern garages and small metal outbuildings.

The district follows the town's original street-grid pattern, which is set about forty-five degrees off the cardinal directions, but the streets are labeled with a clear north-south/east-west

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Ellis Street Graded School Historic District
Rowan County, North Carolina

orientation (which will be used in all descriptions for consistency). The two major north-south connector streets are N. Fulton and N. Ellis streets, with smaller east-west residential streets of W. Council, W. Liberty, and W. Kerr streets.

At the center of the district, where W. Kerr Street dead-ends at N. Ellis Street, is the 1881 Ellis Street Graded School building (No. 45), which served as a core of the neighborhood until the complex was converted to school system administrative offices. In a park-like setting, this cruciform, low-scale building has evolved through a series of additions and demolitions during the period of significance; so that it today closely resembles its original configuration.

The residential development surrounding the school buildings includes a concentration of late-nineteenth-century buildings on W. Kerr Street and across the railroad bridge just north of the school buildings (Nos. 48, 49, and 51). Later development is represented by large twentieth-century houses on N. Fulton Street and smaller, modest dwellings on W. Liberty, W. Council, and N. Ellis streets. The large homes on N. Fulton Street exhibit several popular revival styles with academic styling.

The district's smaller twentieth-century houses appear in concentrations of similar styles. These include, on W. Council Street, Salisbury's largest grouping of Craftsman bungalows noteworthy for their wood-shingle siding (Nos. 3, 6, 16, 17, 18, and 19). Houses on W. Liberty and N. Ellis streets are plainer, more typical examples of local bungalows. Four almost identical Tudor Revival style houses (Nos. 66-69) are found at the corner of W. Liberty and N. Ellis streets.

The Ellis Street Graded School Historic District contains a remarkably intact collection of historic resources from the late nineteenth century, when the area was rural with only a few homes and a school, to the mid-twentieth century when it was fully developed to accommodate the growing population and urbanization of the city. The street patterns and traditional land use have continued largely unchanged to the present, preserving the historic character of the district. Most of the resources convey the period of significance; there are relatively few modern intrusions.

Inventory List

The following entries are ordered sequentially in a generally clockwise direction starting at the southwest corner of W. Council and N. Ellis streets. The sequence snakes back and forth on W. Council and W. Liberty streets; runs up the west side of N. Ellis Street; runs east on the north side of W. Kerr Street; snakes up and down N. Fulton; and concludes along the south side of W. Kerr and the east side of N. Ellis. Each entry has a key number which corresponds to that shown on the attached map. Unless otherwise noted, all houses are single-family, all information on individuals and dates are based on city directories and property deeds, and all buildings and businesses cited are in Salisbury.

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Ellis Street Graded School Historic District
Rowan County, North Carolina

1. 501 W. Council Street (1919) (Contributing)

This is a two-story, hip-roofed, four-square-style duplex, with two entries on the full-width, single-story, front porch supported by three asymmetrically-placed tapered, square wooden columns. The columns are set on flat, square, stone caps on brick plinths. The plinths form part of the solid, painted brick balustrade, that also has a stone top. The building is clad in vinyl siding and has a side chimney on the east. There is also a single-story, square side bay on the east side with a horizontal Queen Anne sash and two vertical sashes on each side. The back windows are generally nine-over-one on the upper floor and twelve-over-one on the first floor. There is a rear one-story brick addition with nine-over-nine windows. There is a short random ashlar retaining wall at the sidewalk.

J.J. West, acting as executor of Alice West's estate, sold the lot and house, with the empty lot at 505 W. Council Street, to Grace West Ennis in 1920. This house was immediately sold to Miss Genevra Bradley, formerly living at 616 W. Council Street. Miss Bradley had a beauty and milliner shop on S. Main Street. The property was foreclosed in 1935 and sold in 1943. During the interim it was rented to Edward (a mechanic for Southern Railway) and Bernice Daniel, who had several children living with them.

2. 505 W. Council Street (1922) (Contributing)

This one-story Craftsman bungalow features an irregular cross-gable roof. The square plan has a short front gable on the west side with a side gable for the porch running to the east. The top of the larger front gable extends above the cross gable. The gables have exposed ridge beams and angled knee braces. The brick building is laid in a Flemish bond with darker header bricks. There is a glass front door with matching sidelights. The porch has been screened-in above the solid, clapboard balustrade. The porch posts are battered wood columns set on brick plinths with stone caps. The main front window in the front gable is tri-partite with false shutters.

This lot (see 501 W. Council) was sold to C.G. Rainey and his wife in 1922. They had a store named "The U Save It." In 1930 the property was sold to Herman and Elsie Heilig and then sold the following year to J.L. and Bess Viola Mahaley, who lived in the house until 1946.

2.a. 505 W. Council Street-outbuilding (Non-contributing)

There is a small, metal storage building in the rear.

3. 511 W. Council Street (c. 1925) (Contributing)

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Ellis Street Graded School Historic District
Rowan County, North Carolina

This single-story, Craftsman bungalow painted brown with yellow trim is covered in wood shingles and has a cross-gable roof and a full-width porch. The gable roof is slightly flared at the eaves, with extended fascia boards and exposed rafter tails. The front gable has a casement window with smaller, rectangular louvered vents on each side; the side gable has only a single rectangular louvered vent. There are also angled knee braces along the eaves and supporting the side and secondary gables. The central front steps have metal railings but also stepped brick side. The porch balustrades are solid and covered in wood shingles. The porch has four sets of symmetrically placed, paired pergola posts set on top of the balustrade. The right, west side, of the front porch has been screened. On the east side, under the porch is a bay window. The windows are generally six-over-one sash. On the west side is a bay with a secondary gable.

Sold in 1913 by Frank Rankin to W.F. and Maggie Cooper, the lot changed hands several times in 1917 and 1918 until W. Marvin and Mildred Snider obtained the mortgage in 1918. He was the president of Snider and Company, a wholesale grocery at Church and W. Fisher streets, and also president of the City Candy Company on the opposite corner. The Sniders replaced an earlier house with the current one shortly after 1922. They sold the property in 1935 to S.O. and Valerie Nicholson, who sold it in 1947.

4. 515 W. Council Street (1913) (Contributing)

This one-story Craftsman-style residence has a hip roof. The house has yellow vinyl siding with white trim. The porch has a front gable over the steps on the right, west side. There are wide, brick piers with battered square posts supporting the roof of the recessed porch, which features a gable-front entrance bay. There are square wooden balusters between the brick piers. There is a central chimney, angled knee braces and exposed rafter tails with a fascia board. The windows are generally six-over-one sash. There is a projecting gable on the east side and a small bay on the west side.

The house and lot were sold by F.A. Rankin in 1915 to Paul Lentz. The property was sold again in 1917 to J.F. (a fireman) and Stella Davis. They sold the property in 1920 to William F. and Lura Ellis. He was a traveling salesman. They had two sons, Robert and Joseph. In 1923 the property was sold to Dr. Frank A. and Marion Ellis. He was a physician in the Wright Building. They had a son Joseph, who was an attorney with an office in the Wachovia Bank building. In 1936 the property was sold to W.R. and Evelyn Shuford, who lived in the house until 1951, when it was sold to the current resident, Stamey Carter, Jr. (who grew up at 530 W. Council Street).

4.a. 515 W. Council Street-garage (Non-contributing)

This single-story, small garage in the rear is a later non-historic building. It has a front door and garage door with a side gable roof.

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Ellis Street Graded School Historic District
Rowan County, North Carolina

5. 519 W. Council Street (1913) (Contributing)

This pink and cream one-story residence is Craftsman style and has a cross gable roof with a square plan. There are three triangular knee braces, one at the peak and one at each side. The gables are wood shingled, as is the lower part of the walls. The wall areas, starting just above to just below the windows, are clapboard. The house has large battered brick piers, which start at ground level, supporting paired square posts at each end of the full-width porch. There are similar piers on each side of the central steps but no posts. The front railings are square wooden balusters, with shingled areas below the floor level that match the solid shingled balustrades on the ends of the porch. There is a frieze formed of square posts evenly spaced across the span of the porch. The front windows are ten-over-one sash and are grouped in threes. There is a band of clapboard at the level of the windows, but below and above are wooden shingles. There is a gable roofed bay on the east side and central chimneys.

The house was purchased by W.H. and Dora Wiggs in 1914. He was a foreman at Southern Railway. They had a daughter who was a clerk at TM Kesler (see 518 W. Council for other employees of the same company), a son who was a machinist with Southern Railway, and a younger son. From 1935 to 1941 the property was occupied by W.V. Eller. The house was sold to Lillian Wright, a school teacher, in 1941.

5.a. 519 W. Council Street-garage (c. 1980) (Non-contributing)

This large, front-gable garage has a single-drive entrance and a front metal and glass door. The concrete block garage is a substantial building with an angled knee brace at the peak but does not otherwise relate to the house.

6. 525 W. Council Street (1913) (Contributing)

This residence is covered in green wood shingles. The Craftsman-style house has a side gable roof with a front shed dormer that has two, horizontal, small-light casement windows. There are paired columns at each end of the porch and a large diagonal brace toward the center that spans from close to the bottom of the columns. The porch has a solid balustrade covered in shingles and there are brick steps up to the porch. The end posts are supported on tapered, shingled bases. The roof has five angled knee braces on the sides and a protruding roof plate on the sides of the porch. The front shed dormer is shingled and has exposed rafter tails with angled knee braces projecting on each side. There are first-floor, square oriels on both sides supported by small wood braces, but in the one on the west window has been replaced with glass block. The oriel has exposed rafter tails. The windows are generally twelve-or ten-over-one fixed sash with the upper sash consisting of rows of horizontally-oriented narrow lights. There is a central chimney and a small glass, Craftsman-styled light-fixture on the porch.

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Ellis Street Graded School Historic District
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The house was sold by F.A. Rankin in 1913 to Meta W. Carlton, wife of Dr. J. DeLaney Carlton, a dentist in the Wallace Building. Mrs. Carlton taught piano and was known for her parrot that was kept outside in the summer (Snider, n.d.). In 1925 they purchased half of the adjacent Lot 8 from Rankin. They lived in the house until its sale in 1938 to Roy and Virginia Donnahoe, an insurance agent.

6.a. 525 W. Council Street-Garage (1913) (Contributing)

There is a matching, clapboard garage in the rear of the house, accessed to the side off Caldwell Street. The single-bay, front-gable garage has the same rafter details and siding as the house.

7. 601 W. Council Street (c. 1921) (Contributing)

Brick first-story walls, weatherboarded multiple front and cross gables, and a small weatherboarded second story which may be an original 'airplane bungalow' feature or later addition characterize this Craftsman bungalow. The porch has brick plinths, with stone caps that each support triple, tapered posts. The porch railing is of brick with small spaces between each 'post.' The soffit, posts, and weatherboard have been clad in aluminum. The windows are generally tripartite on the main elevation. There are several interior chimneys. There is a recent rear addition and carport, which face the side street.

Part of James Moyle's plat, the lot was sold to Brown Insurance and Realty in 1919. It was sold two months later to Walter F. and Ada Rattz. They also purchased the adjoining lot in 1921. Walter Rattz was an assistant postmaster. The property stayed in the Rattz family through the 1940s.

8. 605 W. Council Street (c. 1940) (Contributing)

This one-story vernacular Tudor Revival residence has a polychrome brick exterior in running bond. The roof is cross-gabled with an end, exterior chimney to the east. The front cross-gable is on the right (west) and there is another, smaller gable over the doorway. Above the windows and door are soldier courses, and the front door is also topped by a slightly recessed semi-circular panel in a round arch. There is a small course of alternating vertical and horizontal bricks across the gable at the soffit level. A brick balustrade delineates a front terrace. The windows are steel casements.

The property was purchased by Lester and Alice Parks in 1938 from L.N. and Margaret Smith, who had bought it in 1920 from Brown Insurance and Realty. Sanborn maps do not show a house on the lot before the sale in 1938. The Parks family owned the house until 1990, when it was sold to the present owners.

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Ellis Street Graded School Historic District
Rowan County, North Carolina

9. 609 W. Council Street (c. 1920) (Contributing)

The Craftsman-style residence is one story with a side-gable roof and almost full-facade gable-front porch. The building has been re-sided in vinyl that covers the angled knee braces in all sides. The porch has four symmetrically placed, brick plinths supporting large, slightly tapering square posts and a pair of square casement windows in the gable. The wooden railings have a crossing diagonal pattern. There is a side, partially exposed, chimney on the west as well as a single-story, square bay. The windows on the front are paired, ten-over-one sash.

The lot was sold with a house in 1920 by Kerr and Ella Mowery, apparently representing Brown Insurance, to D.R. Faggart, a Southern Railway employee. In 1937 the property was sold to Fred and Nelle Flynn, who sold it in 1945 to Clyde and Mildred Harris.

10. 615 W. Council Street (1921) (Contributing)

This single-story residence is Craftsman style with a side gable roof and recessed full-width front porch with battered posts on brick plinths. There is a single-story side bay and a front gable dormer with paired windows, exposed rafter tails, angled knee braces. The off-center wooden and glass front door has matching side lights. The building has been recently resided. The lot has a low stone retaining wall at the sidewalk.

The lot was sold to P.O. and Margaret Tatum in 1921 by Brown Insurance and Realty Company. P. Owen Tatum was a bookkeeper at White Parking House. There were two daughters: Jessie who worked as a clerk with Starnes and Parker (see 600 W. Council Street) and Ruth who was a clerk with the U.S. Prohibition Director. The property was sold in 1937 to Ernest and Arabell Milligan.

11. 619 W. Council Street (1923) (Contributing)

This Craftsman-style residence features multiple cross-gable roof. Extremely short pergola posts on very tall, battered brick piers with stone caps, supporting the roof of the recessed wraparound porch. On the front corners the posts are set so the cross pieces form a cross, while the other posts have pairs set side by side so that the tops are parallel. The "Chinese" railing between the piers has a middle rail, with the posts above and below set in an alternating pattern. The most distinctive features of the house is the termination of the porch floor at a short back pier at the top of the steps rather than extending the full facade to the north corner pier, which rises uninterrupted from the ground. The front door has a transom and matching side lights. The windows are generally twelve-over-one, while in the front gable is a six-light window. There is a side (west) projecting gable.

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Ellis Street Graded School Historic District
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There is a small random stone wall across the front sidewalk and up the driveway on the west side of the house.

Acquired by James Moyle in 1900, the property was sold to Nora Misenheimer in 1923 as an empty lot. Homer Misenheimer was the superintendent of Gate City Life Insurance Company, in the Wallace Building. They built the house and lived there until they sold it in 1944 to Herbert and Elizabeth Earnhardt.

12. 630 W. Council Street (c. 1915) (Contributing)

This one-story Craftsman bungalow has a low hip roof and hip dormer on the front, and central chimney. It features a large recessed corner porch and tripartite windows on the main facade. The exterior has been covered in vinyl.

The house was sold to Jonathan and Annie Conroy in 1915 by F.A. Rankin. J. Conroy, who was a machinist; heir two sons are listed as soldiers. A daughter who was a stenographer at Salisbury Realty and Insurance also lived in the house. In 1922 Septimus, a salesman for Motor Sales and Service on Innes Street, and Evelyn Sloan were living in the house. In 1924 another couple, Albert (a sales manager) and Emma Bell were living there. By 1928 the property was occupied by P. Dermot and Margaret Roseman. Dermot Roseman was an operator for Western Union, which was located in the Wallace Building. In 1944 the house was sold to Dan and Murtis Nicholas, who lived in the house until 1956.

13. 624 W. Council Street (c. 1910-1919) (Contributing)

This single story Craftsman bungalow has a front gable roof and full-width recessed porch. A vertical-light window with louvers on each side is in the front gable sheathed in wooden shingles; weatherboards cover the rest of the building. Recessed panels characterize the porch, appearing in the massive wooden corner piers, the solid balustrades at the end of the porch, and the tall frieze. Modern metal posts and railing have been installed across the front of the porch. The windows are grouped in threes on the front. There is a central chimney, and a low shed dormer on the side, which has exposed rafter tails. There are angled knee braces at various points, five across the front. There is a small cantilevered square oriel on the side facade.

This house and adjacent lot (622 W. Council Street) were purchased by E.W. and Mabel Rice in 1924. The property was apparently rented to W. Worth and Hazel Murphy in 1928. He was a manager of a CPA firm in the Wallace Building downtown. Homer (a bookkeeper and office manager for Swift and Company) and Marquerite Friday lived there in 1935. This property was sold in 1941 to two couples, K.E. and M.J. Clendenin and T.M. and E. Simpson, who sold it a few months later to Charles and Mary Parker of 600

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Ellis Street Graded School Historic District
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W. Council Street. By 1942 Theo and Sara Weaver were renting the house. He was an engineer for Duke Power Company. The Parkers sold it in 1959.

14. 622 W. Council Street (1925) (Contributing)

This single-story Craftsman bungalow features a front gable and secondary cross-gable roofs over a wrap-around porch on the southeast corner. The building has an asphalt shingle roof. The gables are covered with shingles and walls below have clapboards. The porch posts are square with flutes above the railing with square balusters. There are several window sizes, generally with either six-over-one or nine-over-one sash. Several windows are grouped in threes. The front door has a louvered screen door.

This empty lot and the adjacent property (624 W. Council Street) were sold to E.W. and Mabel Rice in 1924. He was a machinist for Southern Railway and she was a nurse. They built the house by the next year. The property was mortgaged and foreclosed in 1933, and went through several mortgage corporations. In 1935, Patrick and Flora Ross were living in the house. He was a district manager of Life and Casualty Insurance of Tennessee. The property was sold to William and Sadie Flemming, a projectionist at the Capitol Theater, in 1936. He sold the property in 1982.

15. 616 W. Council Street (c. 1912) (Contributing)

This story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow has a side gable roof and recessed full-facade front porch. On the front is a shingled, shed dormer with two square four-light windows, exposed rafter tails, and angled knee braces like those on the main roof. The four porch supports are shingled piers. Solid, shingled balustrades appear at the ends of the porch and extend a short distance from the piers on the front to support diagonally braced railings, which also mark the central wooden steps. A brick corbeled end chimney on each side of the house has about one brick thickness exposed on the exterior wall. The building is clapboard on the sides and shingled in the gable. There is a continuous string molding running from the top of the porch cornice all the way around the building; most of the windows are situated just below this molding. The front door has a glass upper panel and solid lower panel. A wooden picket fence from the rear corner to a side fence closes off the rear yard.

Frank Rankin sold Lot 1 to Lundy Rouche, a widow, in 1914. She had Miss Cecil Bradley and Miss Genevra Bradley (who purchased 501 W. Council in 1920) living with her. In 1920 an additional 15 feet of Lot 2 was purchased and then the enlarged property was sold to M.W. and Pauline McDonnell. He was the president of the Paul Tire Rubber Company, established the same year and employing 98 workers by 1923 (Woodson, 1923). In 1924, the property was sold to T.W. and Mattie Grimes, Sr. He was the

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manager of the Yadkin Drug Company, which was in the Yadkin Hotel Building. (Their son purchased 602 W. Council Street the following year.) The family continued to own the house until after Mattie's death in 1969.

16. 602 W. Council Street (c. 1919) (Contributing)

This single-story Craftsman bungalow with a low pitched hip roof is totally sided in wood shingles. There is a small, southeast corner, projecting front porch with posts that are formed by two flat posts joined at a right angle. The solid porch balustrade is also shingled. On the front facade to the left of the porch, a projecting rectangular bay contains a pair of windows. There is an exterior side chimney which penetrates the roof overhang before tapering. Most windows are six-over-one, double-hung sash, but a side oriel has casement windows.

T.B. and Jessie Marsh purchased Lot 3 from F.A. Rankin in 1919. Thomas Marsh, Jr., was the vice president of Marsh Cotton Mills, a mid-sized mill with 68 employees (Woodson, 1923). In 1923 they sold the house to T.W. Grimes, Jr. Forty-five feet of Lot 2 was purchased in 1925 by T.W. Grimes, Jr., from F.A. Rankin. Grimes was a traveling salesman for the Yadkin Drug Company, headquartered in the Yadkin Hotel Building located eight blocks east on E. Council Street. (His father was the manager of the company and lived at 616 W. Council Street next door.)

17. 600 W. Council Street (1916) (Contributing)

This one-story, Craftsman bungalow with a cross gable roof has a secondary set of cross gables over the front porch and a side bay. The offset porch has square posts and a solid balustrade covered in wood shingles like the rest of the house. The roof has triangular knee braces in the gable and exposed rafter tails. The windows on the front are twelve-over-twelve. There is a side, exterior chimney that tapers above the roof overhang. The sharp grade drop-off in the rear allows a basement entry on the side. There are several small rear shed additions and a deck that are raised up to the main floor level.

This lot and house were sold in 1919 to Mary H. Robertson by F.A. Rankin. Her husband, Joseph Robertson, was the manager of the N.C. Public Service Company, which had offices at S. Main and Fisher streets. The company operated the street railway, as well as gas and electric services. In 1923 the bungalow was sold to Charles and Mary H. Parker. He was a partner in Starnes and Parker a jewelry, watchmaking and optometry firm at 115 S. Main Street. (One of his employees lived at 428 W. Council Street.) After his death, Mary Parker lived in the house until she sold it in 1968.

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18. 530 W. Council Street (c. 1911) (Contributing)

This one-story Craftsman bungalow has a ridged hip roof on the body of the house and a projecting porch on the front southeast corner under a secondary hip roof. The porch has round and segmental arched openings and the balustrade is solid. The building is entirely covered in wooden shingles which are painted dark brown. There are exposed rafter tails on all the eaves. The house has two chimneys; the western chimney is partially exposed on the exterior. There is also a square side oriel.

This lot was part of a property purchased in 1911 that was split into two lots in F.A. Rankin's plat. The 1913 Sanborn shows this house, which appears to have been the residence of Randolph McCall, a laborer, and his wife. In 1919 F.A. Rankin sold the house and lot to Stamey and Gussie Carter. Stamey Carter was a pharmacist at the Main Pharmacy; he purchased a partial interest in the business in 1923 (Salisbury Evening Post, 1923, p. 2R). Mrs. Carter was an avid antiques collector who sold pieces from her house (Snider, n.d.). The house was sold by the family's estate in 1968.

19. 522 W. Council Street (1915) (Contributing)

The story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow is covered in wooden shingles and has a side gable roof with a small kick eave over the engaged full-facade porch. There is a gabled dormer on the front with a grouping of four windows, each with three-over-six sash, and small louvered lunette above. Knee braces appear in all gables. The porch opening is slightly arched across the full-width, and segmentally arched on each end. Pairs of square tapered columns on shingled plinths flank the central entrance to the porch and large, L-shaped shingled supports mark the corners; the low, solid balustrade is shingled. There is an interior chimney. A single-story square bay marks the west side facade. Several of the windows, including the large windows flanking the front door, have large single-pane sashes below very short multi-paned upper sashes.

Part of a lot purchased in 1911 by F.A. Rankin, the platted lot and house were sold in 1916 to Harold H. Newman, a physician and surgeon with offices in the Wallace Building. He purportedly owned one of the first cars on the street (Snider, n.d.). Dr. Newman was also the Rowan County coroner in the 1920s, when he moved his offices to the Wright Building. 522 W. Council was foreclosed in 1935 and not sold again until 1941, by which time it had been divided into a multiple-unit residence.

19.a. 522 W. Council Street-Garage (1915) (Contributing)

There is a small wooden clapboard garage at the rear of the house.

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20. 518 W. Council Street—Morton House (c. 1895; c. 1910 alterations) (Contributing)

The tall two-story, one room-deep form of the Morton House reflects its status as the oldest building on W. Council Street. Now vinyl-sided, the symmetrical three-bay building has a gable-end roof and central attic gable. The east gable end has an exterior chimney and the west has a single story addition. Another addition appears on the rear. The windows on the upper story are two-over-two sash, while the lower story has five (vertical)-over-one sash. The front door is six-paneled with sidelights. The small, single-story front entrance porch has square posts and elliptical arched opening with small lunette cutouts. There are false shutters on the front.

The house was sold as the "Morton premises" with the house already standing in 1897 by Sarah Johnson to Lula McCubbins, a widow. In 1919 her children were living with her: Benjamin, an attorney; Julia, a clerk; and Roberta, a cashier at T.M. Kesler on S. Main Street. The McCubbins family lived in the house until a foreclosure in 1936, but Benjamin and Sarah McCubbins immediately repurchased the property, which was not sold out of the family until 1956.

21. 514 W. Council Street (c. 1925) (Contributing)

This story-and-a-half Craftsman bungalow is brick with a cross-gable roof with angled knee braces. The recessed full-facade porch with square brick piers, plinths and balustrade (all stone-capped) extends as a *porte-cochere* on the west end. The porch gable and a dormer have Palladian windows and the gable also has faux half-timbering. There are two doorways on the front porch, the original door aligning with the front walk has beveled glass and side lights, and a second doorway which replaced a window on the left side of the porch. The windows are generally nine-over-nine. There are two interior chimneys.

This property was sold by Nancy Wyatt in 1912 with a "5 room cottage" to Charles Marmora for \$1,200. This previous house was probably similar to the houses at 500 and 506 W. Council Street. Marmora sold the property in 1916 to Charles Cook. Cook sold it in 1922 to T.W. and Luna Grimes, Jr., who sold it the next year to Lewis and Elizabeth Miller. Lewis Miller was a solicitor for Southern Public Utilities Company, located in the 100 block of S. Main Street. Mr. Miller, however, does not appear to reside in the property until 1926, four years later. The present house was probably constructed between 1922 and 1926 for the Millers. The widowed Mrs. Miller sold the property in 1944.

21.a. 514 W. Council Street-Garage (c. 1925) (Contributing)

This two-bay garage is brick, matching the house, and has multi-paneled doors.

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22. 506 W. Council Street (c. 1905) (Contributing)

This single-story, gable-roofed L-plan frame house with rear addition features a wraparound porch has turned porch posts, closely-spaced balusters, and jig-sawn brackets. The windows are generally two-over-two double hung sash, with undersized 'false' shutters apparently added when the house was vinyl-sided. There is an interior chimney at the intersection of the gables. The front door is paneled with dentil molding.

This property was purchased for \$250 by Thornton and Ida Powlas from Nancy C. Wyatt in 1903, who built the house soon after. Mr. Powlas was a millwright who died in 1921, but his wife lived in the house until her death in 1938. By 1940 the property was rented to Alert L. Monroe. The house was sold by the family in 1970.

23. 500 W. Council Street—T.J. Anderson House (1912) (Contributing)

Through the Historic Salisbury Foundation's revolving fund, the one-story T.J. Anderson House has a tall hip roof; the lower gables over shallow wings were recently restored and sold. The building is sheathed in clapboards and the windows are generally one-over-one sash; lunettes appear in the attic gables. There are operable, louvered shutters on the windows. The fluted Tuscan columned porch with matchstick balusters runs across the front and then wraps on the east side to end against the side wing. The roof is covered in pressed metal shingles and there are two interior chimneys. The front yard has been recently fenced with a short picket fence.

This was part of a larger property purchased by Nancy C. Wyatt in 1875. The property was sold in 1912 with a five-room cottage to Eugene McAlister by the Wyatt estate for \$1,500. Mr. McAlister was apparently renting the property to Thomas J. and Nola Anderson, since their names appear in the city directories, but they did not purchase the property until 1948. Mr. Anderson was a ticket agent for Southern Railway.

24. 428 W. Council Street (c. 1910) (Contributing)

This single-story residence has a gable and wing roof and a small engaged corner porch in the recess created by the front wing. The porch posts are turned with jig-sawn brackets. There are imbricated green-painted wooden shingles in the gables and around the upper part of the wall on the west, but the walls below are covered in asbestos shingles. The soffits have shaped eave brackets. The windows are generally two-over-two, double-hung sash. The screen doors have Queen Anne decorative spindles and brackets. There are two entries off the porch, one facing the street and the other on the side of the wing. There is a central chimney.

This lot was sold by N.C. Wyatt to John M. Fries in 1888. The Wyatt property, as shown on the 1880 Gray's Map, originally encompassed the entire block, although

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Caldwell Street did not yet extend north of W. Council Street. The lot sold for \$225, which suggests that there was no structure at that time. The lot was sold again in 1895 for \$400 to P.O. Meroney. In 1907 the property was sold for \$800 dollars to Albert and Florence Monroe. The house was likely in place since by 1910 as they are listed as residing at this address then. Albert Monroe was a coppersmith with Southern Railway. In 1911 the property was sold to Noah and Annie Little. The Littles owned the property until it was sold by heirs in 1977. Noah Little was an optometrist/optician at Starnes and Parker at 115 S. Main Street. (In 1923, Charles Parker of Starnes and Parker, purchased a house at 600 W. Council.)

24.a. 428 W. Council Street-Garage (c. 1925) (Contributing)

To the rear of the house, with a driveway off N. Ellis Street, is a combined garage and carport. The garage has exposed rafter tails and is covered in clapboard. The gabled carport roof is constructed the same way and is supported by round metal posts.

25. 214 N. Ellis Street (c. 1926) (Contributing)

This single-story, Bungalow style house has a side gable roof with angled knee braces and exposed rafter tails. There is a small front shed attic dormer that has wood shingle siding, rafter tails, and paired three light-windows. The square plan includes an inset, full-width porch with high brick plinths carrying square battered posts, but no railings since the porch is only two steps from the sidewalk. A set of wooden steps and landing on the south gable end lead to a side door. The windows have been replaced with six-over-six vinyl sash.

This property first appears in city directories in 1926 as belonging to Everette and Arlena Harrison. He was an engineer for Southern Railway. In 1938 Julian McKenzie, a mechanic for Duke Power, and his wife Lorene lived at this address.

26. 218 N. Ellis Street (c. 1924) (Contributing)

This two-story four-square style house features a pyramidal hip roof and a gabled entrance porch with decorative replacement metal posts and railings and concrete steps and deck. Paired one-over-one windows mark the front 3-bay facade; the front multi-light door has matching side lights. The house rests on a random ashlar foundation; asbestos shingles sheathe the exterior.

This house was first occupied by Emanuel and Lillian Lux in 1924. Lillian Lux, a telephone operator for Southern Railway, lived in the house until 1961.

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27. 228 N. Ellis Street (1979) (2 Non-Contributing)

There are condominiums at this address contained in two buildings. These contemporary units have a split-level entry in the middle of the two-story structures. The lower level is constructed of brick, with short paired windows, while the upper level has shingles and taller single windows.

28. 521 W. Liberty Street (c. 1927) (Contributing)

This simple story-and-a-half bungalow with a side gabled roof features a full-width engaged porch and gabled front dormer. The symmetrical main facade has two large windows flanking a central entrance. Vertical-paned sidelights above flat panels frame a solid door with horizontal panels. Squat tapered square columns on brick plinths with stone caps support each end of the porch, while round metal posts on brick plinths flanking the front steps provide additional support. The porch frieze curves down to meet the tops of the corner posts. The porch roof has exposed rafter tails and square balusters in the railings. The windows are generally five vertical lights in the upper sash with a single-light lower sash. Due to the ground sloping to the rear, there is an exposed basement on the rear and a west side entrance off a set of wooden steps and landing. There are side and interior chimneys. A large conifer shades the front of the house.

Charles Mamora purchased the property in 1927, but it was occupied by A.B. Pearce in 1928. A.G. and Virginia Marsh occupied the house in 1935. Mrs. Marsh continued to live in the house after her husband's death until 1939, after which time the occupants appear to have changed frequently. The property was settled in an estate and sold in 1947 to Pemberton and Maggie Slade.

29. 525 W. Liberty Street (c. 1940) (Contributing)

Steeply pitched multiple gable roofs, a front chimney and arched front doorway characterize this one-and-a-half story Tudoresque brick-veneered period house. The gables all have flush eaves and a tall narrow, round-topped window or louvered vent just below the peak. An offset projecting front gable shelters a porch framed by elliptical and segmental-arched openings outlined in double, row-lock courses, which also outline the main entrance. The running bond brickwork changes to a basket-weave lintel above the window openings. The two first-floor windows are tripled, six-over-six in the middle flanked by four-over-four. The upper and side windows are paired.

By 1928 a house at this address was occupied by J.B. Queensbury, but the Fisher family owned and rented the property until 1982. The current house was a replacement of an earlier building shown on Sanborn maps.

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30. 527 W. Liberty Street (c. 1917) (Contributing)

A hip roof, interior chimneys, and hip-roofed attic dormer with diagonal muntins in its windows highlight this single-story weatherboarded house. The porch wraps across the front and around the left (east) side with a hip roof and battered posts on brick plinths. The railing has matchstick balusters.

H.C. Grubb's estate sold the lot in 1914 to Charles and Anna Marmora, who lived next door. They sold the house to H. Garland and Eula Fisher in 1917. Mr. Fisher was a machinist who lived in the house until F.H. and Leona McRae purchased it in 1939. The McRaes owned the house until the 1970s.

31. 529 W. Liberty Street (c. 1914) (Contributing)

This single-story residence has clapboard siding and a hip roof with secondary gables with rectangular and lunette vents. The almost full-width attached front porch has a hip roof and Tuscan columns. The aluminum porch awnings are a later addition. There is a single interior chimney. The front doorway is centered with one set of paired windows closely placed on the left (east), and another pair symmetrically placed on the right (west). The windows are generally one-over-one.

This property was purchased by Charles and Annie Mamora in 1914. They occupied the house until 1928 when R.F. Goodwin purchased it. Mr. Goodwin lived here until 1939 when the house was sold to John C. Kesler, whose family owned the property until the 1980s.

32. 603 W. Liberty Street-Empty Lot

The property was purchased by T.H. Vanderford in 1897. In 1922 it was sold to L.L. Keith, who is shown occupying this house, also listed as 601 W. Liberty Street, in 1928. He and his wife lived in the house until 1936, when he sold the property to A.F. and Emma Jacobs. The Jacobs family owned the property into the 1970s. The circa 1928 house burnt and was demolished in 1996.

33. 605 W. Liberty Street (1923) (Contributing)

This one story bungalow has a side-gable roof with a full-facade cross gable sheltering the front porch. A small slightly gable-roofed *porte-cochere* attached to the west end of the porch might be an early addition. Brick piers with stone caps support replacement aluminum columns at the porch and *porte-cochere*. Each gable features wood shingles, a window or vent, and knee braces. A small shed-roofed oriel is on the east side of the house. The rear has a step-out basement, and the brick foundation has been painted a dark red. The windows are seven-over-one fixed sash with the upper vertical lights about

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one third of the overall height. There are sidelights at the multiple-light front door. Vinyl siding now covers the weatherboards, soffits, and knee braces.

Harry Lawrence purchased the house in 1923 from the Caubles and lived here until the 1930s.

34. 609 W. Liberty Street (c. 1910) (Contributing)

A stuccoed exterior and steeply pitched gable roof distinguish this house from its neighbors. The L-plan residence has diamond-shaped vents in both front and side gables, two interior chimneys, two-over-one sash windows reaching to the floor on the main facade, and a full-width low hip-roofed porch supported by tapered square wooden posts on brick plinths. The stucco and front porch supports appear to be the results of a Craftsman-style remodeling in the 1920s.

Also listed as 607 in early city directories, this house was occupied by James and Margaret Page in 1910. By 1919 Mary and Graham Goodman, a machinist, were residing in the house. In 1922, when this was still the only house shown on this side of the block on the Sanborn maps, Grover (a conductor with Southern Railway) and Phoebe Lineback were residents. In 1924, William and Laura Wasson are listed as residents. He was a manager for the New System Bakery Company. In 1927 the property was purchased by neighbor H. Lowrance and apparently rented the next year to J.B. Bass, Jr., and J.R. Ervin. Mr. Ervin lived in the house into the 1930s.

35. 615 W. Liberty Street (c. 1928) (Contributing)

This recently vinyl-sided, single-story bungalow displays the rather unusual form of a hip-roofed rear section and a narrower gable-front portion with an engaged projecting gable sheltering a slightly recessed offset front porch. The windows are seven-over-one with the top vertical lights one third of the overall height on the front, but the side windows have equal-sized upper and lower sash. The front gable and porch have slightly flared fascia at the bottom of the gables. There are three square brick plinths with stone caps across the porch. The centered plinth serves only as a side to the steps to the porch on the left side, while the end plinths have wooden, square, tapered posts. There are simple square balusters between the plinths. The front door is a multi-light door. The roof has slate-colored shingles and eave vents. There is a single side chimney on the east. The sloping lot accommodates a tall brick basement on the east and rear, where a raised deck extends from the main level.

H.C. Grubb purchased the property in 1908 from T.H. Vanderford, but a judgment against the Grubb estate turned the property over to Edwin Overman. D.W. Marsh appears as the first occupant in 1928. In 1935 the house appears vacant, but a James

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Sandifier appears in 1938, joined by Frank P. Cress in 1939, then only Cress in 1940. Frank and Jamie Cress did not buy the house until 1945.

36. 619 W. Liberty Street (c. 1928) (Contributing)

This single-story Bungalow is the same in its form and details as its neighbor at 615 W. Liberty (No. 35), except that the plan has been reversed.

H.C. Grubb purchased this and some other lots from T.H. Vanderford in 1908. The properties were sold in 1914 to Edwin Overman, who in turn sold Lots 13 (this lot) and 12 to Thomas and Alphonse Robinson. This house was apparently rented since L.N. Sipe appears at this address in 1928 and A.H. Cobb is shown living here by 1935. C. Spurgeon and Daisy Sapp were living in the house by 1938 and purchased it in 1944.

37. 623 W. Liberty Street (c. 1938) (Contributing)

This single-story stretcher-bond brick bungalow has a side gable roof and gable-front porch. The porch and side gables have angled knee braces and rectangular vents. At the floor-level string course, the bricks are arranged in a basket weave, an alternating band of three horizontal bricks and three vertical ones. The windows are generally six-over-one sash and paired. The front facade is symmetrical except for the offset placement of the front porch which has brick square columns and a later concrete floor. There is a side engaged chimney and an interior chimney. The rear has a porch and deck. Due to the slope of the lot, the basement level is full-height at the rear and there are several normal-sized windows.

This empty lot was sold by the Vanderfords in 1922 to an interim owner, the Morgans, who also purchased and lived next door at 625. August and Lena Cobb purchased the lot in 1935, built the house and moved into it by 1938.

37.a. 623 W. Liberty Street-Garage (c. 1938) (Contributing)

There is a stylistically matching rear single-story garage with a five V-crimp roof and wood clapboards.

38. 625 W. Liberty Street (c. 1922) (Contributing)

This single-story side-gabled bungalow has an offset gable-front porch. The house is weatherboarded except for the gables, porch posts, and solid balustrade which are shingled. The area above the balustrade and on each side of the porch has been enclosed with screening. The porch, entered from the left, east side, has been screened. The windows are generally four-over-one sash and paired. The upper-story sash have vertical lights. There are also sidelights at the front door. The chimney is interior.

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William and Minnie Morgan purchased this and the neighboring lot in 1922 from T.H. Vanderford. Mr. Morgan was a machinist for Southern Railway. They lived in the house into the 1940s.

39. 627 W. Liberty Street (c. 1938) (Contributing)

This modest single-story bungalow features an offset gable-front porch on a symmetrical three-bay front facade. There are two brick piers, one at each side, supporting the porch, which is entered off the left (east) side and does not have any railing. There is a small interior flue and one side chimney on the west side. The rafter tails are exposed and have notched ends. The windows are all paired, six-over-one sash. Their shutters are undersize and false. The front door has upper multiple lights.

This lot was sold by the Dixie Land Co. to T.H. Vanderford in 1900. He sold it and nine other lots to John and Elizabeth Henders. Mrs. Nell Barker purchased this lot in 1936, but the house is not listed in city directories until 1938. In 1940 the house is listed as vacant. It was sold again in 1946.

40. 620 W. Liberty Street (c. 1919) (Contributing)

Random-coursed ashlar piers and balustrade at the large gable-front porch distinguishes this single story duplex with a hip roof. The front porch gable has partial returns and vertical siding. The windows are generally two-over-two sash. There is an interior chimney in each side. There is also a rear addition. The house has been altered with the application of Masonite siding.

This lot was sold in 1916 to A.L. and Ida Peeler. G.M. Teague is listed as the resident in 1919. The property sold in a trustee's sale to F.M. and Maude Teague in 1920. In 1922, Orin and Lula Cruse, along with their son Gradon, purchased and lived in the house. Orin Cruse was a painter for the Salisbury WP&P Company. In 1924, Charles and Roxie Goodman (along with Louis, a student) lived here. Goodman was a car inspector for Southern Railway, and they lived here into the 1940s.

41. 612 W. Liberty Street (c. 1948) (Contributing)

This single-story cottage has a symmetrical three-bay facade with a small front gable portico over the central doorway. The large front windows are multi-paned fixed sash, while on the sides the paired windows are six-over-six.

The first residents of this house appear in the 1949 city directory.

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42. 610 W. Liberty Street (c. 1910) (Contributing)

This two-story, one-room deep house has a three-bay facade and side gable roof. The house has been altered with the application of Masonite siding and a replacement gable roofed entrance porch with metal posts and railings. There is a large louvered gable vent in the peak of each gable. The windows are two-over-two and the central upper front window is taller than the ones on either side. There is a rear single-story ell with a shed-roof addition on the end of it.

This property was sold as "Lot 19" by T.H. Vanderford to Mary Price in 1907. She sold it in 1909 to J.S. and Lily Balentine, who sold it only days later to Salisbury Realty and Insurance. Arthur and Viola Kestler appear as the first residents in 1910. James and Sarah McEnery purchased this lot and the adjoining lot 20 in 1918. He worked for Southern Railway and they lived in the house until 1944. Clarence Lewis purchased "Lots 19 and 20" in 1944.

43. 606 W. Liberty Street (c. 1905) (Contributing)

This one-and-a-half story German-sided house features a tall, steeply-pitched hip roof with a side gable to the east and prominent hip-roofed front dormer. The almost full-facade engaged shed-roofed porch appears to be a replacement, with decorative metal posts and railings. The front has a symmetrical three-bay facade with central entrance and slightly projecting west window bay. The windows are two-over-two sash with black plastic, undersized false shutters on the front. There is a rear ell addition with a low roof and metal stove pipe. The lot is above the street level with a concrete block retaining wall.

The house was newly built but still vacant in 1910. Mrs. Margaret Page, a widow, and Richard Page, a driver for Salisbury Limousine, are shown as residents in 1919. The same year, George and Sarah Archie purchased the house. He was a machinist, and she continued to live in the house into the 1950s after George's death.

44. 602 W. Liberty Street (c. 1905) (Contributing)

This one-story L-shaped frame house features molded cornices with frieze boards and returns, and a distinctive gable openings containing louvered panels flanking a thin vertical, two light window. The wraparound porch with a low hip roof, square columns and turned balusters follows the contour of the main facade. The house has one-over-one replacement windows. There are two interior chimneys, with a third chimney on the rear L addition. The front door has a six-panel configuration with four lights across the top and the two panels below also of glass. The house has been vinyl sided.

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The empty lot was purchased from T.H. Vanderford by Albert Foster in 1903. In 1917 he sold the house to J. Walter and Elizabeth Hall. Mr. Hall was a machinist. They lived in the house into the 1950s.

45. 314 N. Ellis Street—Ellis Street Graded School\Frank B. John School (1881) (Contributing)
The main school building was built of brick in a cruciform plan with Italianate features, such as segmental-arched window hoods and pilasters. The windows are nine-over-nine sash. The front facing blind gable has returns and a four-pilaster facade with a lunette window in the gable; this facade is repeated in all the other gables. The pilasters run all the way around the building with a small corbeled 'capital' below the continuous frieze band. The windows have corbeled bands on the arched hoods. The main entrance is on the south side set at an angle to enter in the central, southeast junction of the wings. There is small shed roof over the entry, which is a quarter circle in plan. There is a rear doorway on the rear central wing which is also used as an entry from the parking lot. A small monitor sits at the center roof directly on the ridge. Photographs in 1906 show a raised central crossing with the current monitor at the peak. In 1902 a second rear western wing was added, attached to the north wing. In 1904 an addition for the high school was constructed connecting to the south wing of the main building. In 1922 another section of classrooms was built on the southern end of the high school but later the 1904 addition was demolished, rendering this later addition a free-standing building (see No. 45b). The interior was remodeled in the 1970s when the school administrative offices were moved into the building; little original fabric remains visible. Many windows on the rear and sides have been filled in. There is also a covered area on the southwest corner on the rear with round metal posts that is another later alteration. The ends of the rear wings have closed double doorways without any steps to reach ground level. The metal, standing seam roof was replaced after 1983.

The former high school site is now the entry drive, with large grassy areas on each side, to the parking lots in the rear of the main building and south wing. At the rear of the property are several large metal storage buildings, which were excluded from the district.

There was a house on the north side of the property and a small store just next to the railroad tracks, both of which dated from the late nineteenth century. They were torn down by 1935 and the lots incorporated into the school property.

The school was built to replace a destroyed building on another site as the city's public school building. It was constructed to house multiple classes separated by school grade. It was originally called the "Ellis Street Graded School." When the high school building was attached in 1904, this original portion was called the "Ellis Street Elementary School." When a new high school was built elsewhere and that function

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moved out in the 1920s, the whole complex was commonly called the Ellis Street Elementary School or the "Ellis Street School."

45.a. 314 N. Ellis Street—Ellis Street Graded School Bathrooms (1901) (Contributing)

The brick bathroom building, situated to the west, behind the main building, is square and hip-roofed. The building supposedly replaced earlier wooden structures in 1901. After restrooms were installed in the main school building in the 1950s, this building was turned into storage and most of the openings were bricked-up (Post, 1967).

45.b. 314 N. Ellis Street—Ellis Street Graded School South Wing (1922) (Contributing)

The South Wing is a symmetrical, side-gable brick building. It was added as a southern expansion to the 1904 high school building. It has a more common double-loaded hall plan found in all the other school buildings. It has a T-plan, with the top of the T parallel to W. Liberty Street and the stroke of the T running to the north, towards the main building. The "front," facing W. Liberty Street, has segmentally arched window openings with nine-over-nine sash. The central entry has a round-topped, second-floor window and quoins forming the pilasters on each side of the door and window. The lower level is shorter with the window sills on the east at grade. There are five closely spaced bays formed by the windows, on each side of the doorway. The northern part is only a single story, with a deck-gable roof. It has the same closely spaced windows on the east towards N. Ellis Street, but the north end has only a single doorway, with small portico and ramp. The corners have brick pilasters and a corbeled frieze band. The western side of the north wing has small windows on each end of the facade. It matches many of the characteristics of the original building and visually relates to it despite the loss of the physical connection.

In 1922 this southern brick wing was added to the high school's 1904 wing, which subsequently was demolished. Previously, a frame house had stood at the site and had been used as the superintendent's house and then as classrooms (Post, 1967). This brick building is still used by the school system.

46. Shober (Ellis Street) Bridge (c. 1940) (Contributing)

This camel-back bridge is constructed of large round wooden posts and a plank deck in three sections. There are two angled approaches and a flat span across the tracks. The bridge is constructed with wooden girders that rest on top of the trestles from the two approaches and I-beams supporting the flat span. The supports for the trestles and the abutments are concrete. The sidewalks have wooden railings on both sides.

The Shober bridge was named for the adjoining property owner, Col. Francis Shober, a North Carolina Congressman in the post-Civil War era ("Shober Bridge," 1975). When the Western North Carolina road was built in 1857, the line was put through

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a large ravine created north of the later site of the Ellis Street Graded School. The 1882 Gray's map show one track running under a bridge (which probably pre-dates the current bridge over two tracks) that connected N. Ellis Street to Mocksville Road, which led northwest to the Mocksville community. The 1903 C.M. Miller map shows two tracks before passing under the bridge from the west, but the 1931 Sanborn map shows a single track under the bridge and two tracks only on the east side of the bridge. About this time, according to local tradition, the bridge was "split" by moving the two halves of the bridge apart to widen it during the 1930s (personal communication, P. Hoffman). One newspaper account, however, indicates the raising of the bridge deck when the road was paved before August 1932 ("Two men killed," 1932). The Bicentennial Edition of the *Salisbury Evening Post* (1975) shows a contemporary picture of the bridge and states that the deck was raised a few feet between 1932 and 1944; this may be the 'widening' reported. No other changes to the bridge were noted in the paper, which suggests that portions of the bridge may predate 1932. Based on construction and materials, the current bridge configuration appears to date from the 1932-1944 period.

The bridge was notorious in the early nineteenth century, when train-jumping "hoboes" became common. Because the bridge was so low, at least six people were killed, and an additional five seriously injured, who were riding on the top of a railcar and struck by the underside of the bridge. At one point, in addition to trying to raise the bridge, a cable with ropes hanging from it was placed over the tracks some distance before the bridge to act as a warning ("Shober Bridge," 1975).

This was the only overpass built over Western North Carolina Railroad (WNCRR) tracks in Salisbury. Historically it served as an important connector, as it does today, for the northern part of Salisbury. Since the tunnel a few blocks east was closed, only this bridge allows traffic to avoid being blocked by the daily trains.

47. 416 N. Ellis Street—Empty Lot

Shown in the 1882 Gray's map as a part of the Lunn property, this was later split off and still has steps down from the sidewalk. In 1919 there was a house on the site. It changed occupants frequently through the 1930s. The house was removed by 1980.

48. 420 N. Ellis Street—Lunn-Feamster House (c. 1878) (Contributing)

The two-story weatherboarded, Italianate style Lunn-Feamster House with a "T" plan is oriented sideways toward the street. The frame building has a front-facing gable on the right (north) with the two-story bottom of the "T" running to the south. On the east side of the southern portion is the single-story front porch with early 20th century replacement square, fluted porch posts on brick plinths and a solid brick balustrade. The porch has a

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shallow hip roof. On the rear is a corresponding single-story addition with a shed-roofed screen porch attached and a small, second-story shed-roof addition. Windows are four-over-four segmental arched with peaked molded hoods; in the front gabled wing they are double with shaped hoods. On the porch the windows are floor to ceiling. The building had louvered shutters as late as 1983, but they have since been removed. The front door has a single upper light and a segmentally arched transom in a peaked hood and label molds and paneled reveal. There is a central interior square chimney at the roof crossing and a second interior one at the ridge in the southern wing. The front yard has several large trees.

Erected by L.L. Lunn in the late 1870s, it is identical to his business partner's house next door (No. 49; Greiner, 1993). From 1919 through at least 1940, Royden and Daisy Feamster occupied the house.

49. 428 N. Ellis Street—Payne-Rice House (c. 1878) (Contributing)

The Payne-Rice House is virtually identical to the neighboring Lunn-Feamster House (No. 48) with the only significant differences being the retention of the shutters and the chamfered posts with jig-sawn brackets on the porch.

It was erected by R.M. Payne, who had a tobacco business in partnership with L.L. Lunn, before moving to Winston-Salem (Hood, 1983). From 1910 to 1928, Dennis (a machinist for Southern Railway) and Loyce Hackett occupied the house. Abner and Linda Rice occupied the house from 1929 into the 1940s.

50. 428 W. Kerr Street—Empty Lot

This lot had a house from the turn of the century that became a duplex in the 1920s. The individual who resided the longest at this address was Demont Roseman who lived here from 1939 until it was demolished in the 1970s.

51. 416 W. Kerr Street—David A. Atwell House I (1867) (Contributing)

The Italianate two-story, one-room deep David A. Atwell House I was built in 1867 and is the oldest house in the district. Recently restored, it features corner posts, exterior chimneys in each gable end, paired brackets under a molded cornice, and an elaborate two-tiered gable-front porch that is a reconstruction based upon documentary photographs. The porch has chamfered posts topped by moldings and sawn brackets and a molded railing with turned balusters. The house has had several interior alterations and rear ell additions, one set probably dating from the late nineteenth century and another from the 1920s.

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David Alexander Atwell and his wife Margaret H. Woodson built the house. Atwell (1837-1922) returned from the Civil War and acquired a significant amount of land in the undeveloped northern quarter of Salisbury. He owned the northern side of W. Kerr Street from N. Ellis Street to the other side of N. Fulton Street. His father, Thomas, was married to Ann Elizabeth Woodson, whose family also owned the land on the south of W. Kerr Street. David Atwell owned and operated a large hardware store on N. Main Street (Scarborough, 1986). In 1916, Atwell family descendants Henry (a grocer) and Ruth Hoffman, moved into the house. They lived here with their family through the 1940s. The house is currently owned by Hoffman family descendants.

51.a. 416 W. Kerr Street—David A. Atwell House Garage (c. 1920) (Contributing)

The garage on the rear is a small frame building with metal siding. The original one-bay structure with a metal roof has been extended with a small hip roof on the front. A shallow-pitched shed roof addition to the north has been added to create a second bay.

52. 408 W. Kerr Street (c. 1955) (Non-Contributing)

The main house is a single-story brick-veneered duplex. It has a hip roof and metal-framed casement windows.

52.a. 408 W. Kerr Street-Garage (c. 1900) (Contributing)

The garage closest to the house is a two-story, two-bay frame gable-front garage. It has a relatively flat metal roof and wood siding. There is a hatch leading to the upper level in the center of the front facade and a shed along one side.

52.b. 408 W. Kerr Street-Garage (c. 1900) (Contributing)

The rear one-story frame building has an asymmetrical gable roof. The north side appears to be a closed-in extension of the original building.

53. 404 W. Kerr Street—David A. Atwell House II (c. 1891) (Contributing)

The Queen Anne style David A. Atwell House II has Eastlake details, such as the stickwork across the clipped gables. The wide T-shaped plan has the top of the T perpendicular to the street and a central chimney. A long wrap-around porch with turned posts, matchstick balusters, spindle frieze and molded brackets follows the house contour. The porch has two pedimented bays: one that projects at the main entrance and one on the diagonal at the front corner. On the left side, to the west, is a single-story bay with shaped brackets in the eaves and panels beneath the windows. Flush, cove-joint clapboard sheathe the recently restored building. The corner lot with large trees has a circular driveway off W. Kerr Street and a second drive to the rear garage off N. Fulton Street.

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The 1880 Gray's map of Salisbury shows this property with a house identified as H. Johnson's. The lot was purchased and the current house was built by David A. Atwell for his second wife, Elizabeth Bostian, around the time of their marriage in 1891 (Brawley, n.d.). Fourteen years earlier, D. Atwell had built a house on the same block for his first wife (No. 51). The 1903 C.M. Miller map shows D. Atwell named at the current house. At the time he was a wealthy hardware merchant (Greiner, 1993). The Atwells lived in the house until 1924. Joseph and Mildred Fountain are shown at this address in 1926. Fountain was a clerk for the First National Bank. In 1935 Frank and Martha Devereux lived here; he was an inspector for Southern Railway. Also at this address from 1935 on lived Edith Clark, a sixth grade teacher at the Frank B. John School in the 1930s, who was asked to establish the county library which bears her name on its well-known local history room.

53.a. 404 W. Kerr Street—Garage (c. 1910) (Contributing)

The single-story, wood-sided side-gable-roofed building has a doorway toward the house.

54. 416 N. Fulton Street (c. 1930) (Contributing)

Identifying Craftsman features of exposed rafter ends and simple knee brackets highlight this one-and-a-half story house with a front full-width shed dormer. The steeply-pitched gable roof that flares at the eaves and the small entrance porch that recall the Tudor Revival lend the house an eclectic air. It has a rear ell with a smaller shed dormer to the north. The brick-veneered building is sited on the top of a steep bank created by the lowered grade of the street in front and the railroad grade to the side. A concrete block retaining wall and steps rise from the sidewalk.

The first occupants to be listed at this address are J. Carl and Julia Surrat in 1935. He was a fireman for Southern Railway. Their children Julia and Josephine also are listed at this address. In 1940 Robert and Zalia Chandler lived here with their children Robert Junior, John, and Betty. Robert was an engineer for Southern Railway and Zalia was a nurse.

55. Number not assigned

56. Number not assigned

57. 321 N. Fulton Street (c. 1939) (Contributing)

This Tudor Revival style house is two stories tall with the second-story windows situated in hip-roofed, parapet dormers. The brick, asymmetrical building has a steep, slate-covered roof and irregular plan. On the north gable end is a one-story clipped-gable-

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roofed porch supported by square posts and large curved braces. The north gables of the porch and house are weatherboarded. The windows are generally eight-over-eight sash. There is a large stone label-mold hood over the recessed front-door opening. The windows have smaller stone lintels on the first floor. There are two large interior chimneys with corbeled tops. The house is situated on a corner lot so that the driveway curves from one street to the other. A brick retaining wall fronts the side of the property and a basement garage is accessed from the rear.

This house sits on a lot that was split from the adjoining Woodson property in 1939. The first owners were Elizabeth Gable and J.B. Wall, who owned the house until 1950. Ralph and Jane Norvell Wagner purchased the house in that year.

58. 317 N. Fulton Street—Blackmer/Woodson House (c. 1880; c. 1910 alterations)
(Contributing)

The Colonial Revival two-story Blackmer/Woodson House has a brick veneer in stretcher-bond and a side gable roof. The two-story, one-room-deep form with two-story rear ell and the three attic gables across the five-bay main facade suggest an original, c. 1880 construction date. The attic gables are faced in applied half timbering with beaded board in-fill. The house was thoroughly remodeled with the brick veneer and Colonial Revival elements early in this century. The central entrance bay has an elliptical fan light and side lights at the door, a flat-roofed portico with Tuscan columns, and a Palladian door and window arrangement at the second story. The windows are six-over-six double-hung sash and have operable wooden louvered shutters. The slate-covered side roof has partial returns on the ends. There is a single-story, glassed-in porch on the right (north) side and an open porch with Tuscan columns matching the front entry on the left (south) end. There are rear two-story additions. A circular drive and large trees mark the front of the lot.

The 1882 Gray map showing a house at this site supports local tradition and architectural evidence that this house was built c. 1880 and subsequently remodeled. In almost 120 years, the house has been owned by only one family. The Blackmer family owned the entire block by 1881. In 1885 the lot was sold to Horatio and Margaret *Blackmer* Woodson. He was the president of the First National Bank. The 1903 C.M. Miller map shows this house with several outbuildings on the lot encompassing the northern three-quarters of the block with several outbuildings with the name H.N. Woodson. In 1928, Charles and Brent Woodson, who had previously lived at 415 W. Kerr Street (No. 61), were also listed as the residents. Charles was a son of Horatio and Margaret, and he continued to live in the house after his parents died. After graduating from the Salisbury Graded School, he attended UNC-CH and obtained his MD at

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Columbia University (*Salisbury Evening Post*, 1950). He was a physician and treasurer of Rowan Hospital, as well as a director of the First National Bank; at the time of his death, Charles Woodson was the longest-practicing physician in Salisbury. Their children Charles Junior and Margaret also lived in the house. The Woodson family still owns the house today.

59. 318 N. Fulton Street (c. 1926) (Contributing)

This Tudor Revival style house with a symmetrically arranged design with a projecting central pavilion, brick-veneered first floor, and applied half-timbered second story, is a more fully realized Tudor Revival-style composition than those found on N. Ellis Street and has been pictured in architectural-style guides. (Greiner, 1983; pictured in McAlester & McAlester, 1984, p. 365). The house has a steep, side gable roof, two small front gable dormers, and a gable over the projecting pavilion. The dark red brick is laid in running bond with soldier courses over the windows. A small, cantilevered flat roof is over the brick steps leading up to the paneled front door. The six-over-one windows are paired and tripled. A circular drive leads up to the front of the house.

This was Lot 1 in the Woodson-Stokes plat of 1915, but there are no city directory listings for this house until 1926, when James and Rebecca Davis are shown at this address. They are listed at this address through 1940. He was Chairman of the Board for Atlantic Bank and Trust. Rebecca Davis, as a widow, sold the house in 1970.

59.a. 318 N. Fulton Street-Garage (c.1926) (Contributing)

This story-and-a-half, gambrel-roofed garage mimics the house's Tudor Revival style with vertical applied half-timbering and six-over-one sash.

60. 324 N. Fulton Street (c. 1922) (Contributing)

A large Ionic-columned entrance porch, dentil cornice, and pedimented dormer characterize this two-and-a-half story Colonial Revival-style frame house. There is an off-center interior end chimney on the north end. A pair of narrow French doors lead to the entrance porch's flat roof ringed by a delicate metal balustrade. There is a one-story southern room and a north side porch that has been glassed-in but retains the same columns as the entry portico. The square window openings have eight-over-one sash and louvered shutters.

James and Rebecca Stokes lived in this house from 1922 through 1940. He was a physician and was named on the 1915 plat that created this lot (see No. 61).

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60.a. 324 N. Fulton Street-Garage (c. 1922) (Contributing)

This single-story, hip-roofed frame garage is contemporary to the house. It has a wood, paneled door with upper light, and garage entrance toward W. Kerr Street on the north. The windows are six-over-one.

61. 415 W. Kerr Street—Empty Lot

This empty lot still has steps leading up from the street to a house demolished c. 1970, but now serves as entry to a parking lot for an apartment building on N. Fulton Street. The first house on the original half-block lot faced N. Fulton Street. It was replaced with a house occupied in 1915 by Dr. Charles Woodson and his wife Brent. He subdivided the northern part of the block into seven lots that same year with this house shown on the plat. The plat established two lots on N. Fulton Street, this lot and four lots on N. Ellis Street, all shown on the 1915 Woodson-Stokes map (Rowan County Deeds, Map 4A). After 1926 he moved out of the house to his parent's house at 317 N. Fulton Street (No. 58). By 1928 the building was subdivided into four units. It survived through the 1960s.

62. 329 N. Ellis Street (c. 1921) (Contributing)

This one-story Craftsman bungalow has a tall roof hipped at the rear and gabled at the front above a recessed full-facade porch with tapered square columns on brick plinths at each end. Slightly lower plinths frame the central walkway up to the front door, and there is a matchstick balustrade between the plinths. A window in the porch gable has a decorative muntin pattern. The one-over-one sash symmetrically placed on each side of the front door have false shutters. The front gable has wood shingles, but the rest of the house has horizontal vinyl siding. There are exposed roof beams, which have been shaped. There is a central interior chimney.

In 1921 Samuel and Dorothy Brown are listed in city directories at this address. He was a partner in the Brown Segal Company, a dry goods store. From 1924 to 1935, Charles (a machinist with Southern Railway) and Agnes Gardner lived at this address. Robert and Sarah Harris occupied the house from 1935 until 1938. He was the manager of A&P Tea Company, while she was a loan clerk at Wachovia Bank. In 1940 William and Alice Harris, an attorney, are listed at this address.

62.a. 329 N. Ellis Street-Garage (c. 1921) (Contributing)

The narrow single bay, gable-roof garage has a metal roof and horizontal siding. It is entered off an alley from W. Kerr Street.

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63. 325 N. Ellis Street (c. 1920) (Contributing)

This single-story bungalow is almost identical to its neighbor (No. 62), except that the front gable has a horizontal vent. There is a small side, exterior chimney on the north by the front.

This house was occupied by Orlando and Nettie Gwynne, along with their son Robert, from 1922 to 1924. Mr. Gwynne worked at the pool room and soft-drink store on S. Main Street. In 1924 Louis and Mary Fahrion lived at the house; he was the secretary and treasurer of Southern Motor Service on E. Liberty Street. Paul and Stella Lentz lived here in 1926; they had previously lived at 515 W. Council (No. 4). He was a grocer at Rufty and Lentz. In 1928 the house was listed as vacant. In 1935 Byron, a real estate agent, and Annie Clark are listed at the address. In 1938 the occupants were Benjamin and Nell Foreman; he was with Foreman Sign Service at 114 N. Main. John Foreman of Foreman Machine and Parts also lived there. In 1940, Eugene and Mae Junker lived at the house; he was an agent with Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company at the Wallace Building.

63.a. 325 N. Ellis Street-Garage (c. 1970) (Non-contributing)

This two-story, one-car garage with a hip roof is cinder block on the first story and sheathed in vertical siding on the second.

64. 321 N. Ellis Street (c. 1922) (Contributing)

The shed- and gable-roofed porch and *porte-cochere* with paired posts on tall brick plinths and the deep roof overhangs with knee braces in all gables lend this two-story gable front house a distinctly Craftsman identity. The two-bay main facade features large double and triple windows and wide sidelights at the main entrance. There is a northern, two-story square bay with a gable roof next to the driveway leading to the rear garage. A small brick retaining wall at the sidewalk ties into the stepped brick sides of the steps to the front walk.

The earliest known owners are Aaron and Annie Nurick, who operated a clothier and men's furnishings store on Main Street. They lived here from 1922 into the 1940s with their children Max, William and Fannie.

64.a. 321 N. Ellis Street-Garage (c. 1922) (Contributing)

The matching, one-story frame garage with a single car opening on the front and two on the rear (although no longer accessible from the back) has a low gable roof with the same types of knee braces as the house.

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65. 317 N. Ellis Street (c. 1924) (Contributing)

This story-and-a-half bungalow has a side gable roof that splays to engage a full-width front porch. The building has a gable-roofed front dormer with paired windows, a random-coursed stone foundation and porch plinths supporting square tapered posts. The three-bay facade has a central paneled door. The windows are one-over-one replacement vinyl windows. The siding is also vinyl.

This house was first owned by P.H. and Edna Meroney, who previously lived at 313 N. Ellis Street (No. 66). Although they owned the house until 1938, in 1926 Henry and Marguerite Fairley lived in the house for two years. Mr. Fairley was a cotton broker at the firm of Fairley and Dungan. In 1928 the property was listed as vacant in the city directory. The Meroneys show up again in 1935 and appear through 1940, but James and Theresa Thomas also are listed as residents those same years and purchased the house in 1938. He was an employee of Duke Power Company.

66. 313 N. Ellis Street (c. 1910) (Contributing)

This building is one of the four (with Nos. 67-69) distinctive early Tudor Revival-style houses occupying most of this block that are virtually identical except for the alternating orientations of their plans. Most of the house is one-and-a-half stories under a tall gable roof with a recessed corner front porch supported by a large brick pier at the corner. A cross gable extending on each side elevation as a shallow two-story pavilion flanked on one or both sides punctuates the main roofline by a wall dormer. Other common features are the central corbeled chimney; a shallow rectangular window bay on the lower main facade; weatherboards on the first story; applied half-timbering on the upper half-story and the larger gables; and, originally, shingles in the second story of the side wings and the wall dormers. The front, first-story windows are twelve-over-one, with nine-over-one sash at the upper facade, sides, and rear; most of the upper floor surrounds are slightly gabled. Varying treatments of the upper half-story facades and degrees of alterations differentiate the houses. On this particular house, all of the half-timbering is applied at right angles and the lower facades and most of the side wings are covered in replacement siding.

Augustus and Helen Price were the first owners, and they owned five houses on a single property (Nos. 66, 67, 68, 69, 70). The four houses on N. Ellis Street were all rental property. The Prices lived at 418 W. Liberty Street (No. 70; see the history for more detailed information). The first residents of 313 N. Ellis Street were Phillip and Edna Meroney. He was a real estate agent. In 1922 the Meroneys moved to a new house at 317 N. Ellis Street, and Henry and Ruby Wallace moved in. Wallace was an agent of Provident Live and Accident Insurance Company. Two years later the house again

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changed occupants, with Benjamin and Katharine McKenzie living here. He was a physician with an office at the Wallace Building. The residents in 1928 were William and Lucy Evans. He was the pharmacist at Toms Drug Store; the owner of the drugstore was living at 418 W. Liberty Street (No. 70) around the corner. In 1935, E.B. and Florence Arey, with son E.B. Junior, lived in the house. E.B. Sr. was a partner in Hobson and Arey, a fertilizer distributor. From 1938 to 1940, Lonnie and Margaret Lewis lived in the house before they moved to 301 N. Ellis Street. In 1940 there are two families shown living at this address: Francis and Mary Cuddihy are shown as residing here; she was a car inspector for Southern Railway. At the same time John and Emily Fish are shown as living here; he was a manager for the State Employment Service.

67. 309 N. Ellis Street (c. 1910) (Contributing)

One of four very similar Tudor Revival-style houses (see detailed description in No. 66), this one has replacement artificial siding on the lower level, and second story of the side wing, diagonal pieces of applied half-timbering flanking the triple window of the front gable, and ornamental bracing at the gable peak.

The first identified occupants of this rental house were Archibald and Clara Allen who moved into this unit in 1919. Attorney Jonathan Busby and his wife Florence occupied the house in 1924. By 1926 Edward and Lillie Burt moved into the house. He was a traveling salesman. They lived there until Max and Irene Barker replaced them in 1938. Max Barker was an advertising salesman for the Morning Herald and Irene was a stenographer for the State Employment Service.

68. 305 N. Ellis Street (c. 1910) (Contributing)

Virtually identical to 313 N. Ellis Street (see No. 66 for detailed description). This house is differentiated by its false undersized shutters on the windows.

The house was first occupied by J.F. and Jeanette Hurley. He was president of the Post Publishing Company and managing editor of the Salisbury Post newspaper. In 1922 the house was lived in by William and Eva Nicolson, with their sons James and Robert. Frank and Hope Fuller moved into the house in 1926. He was a partner in Hobson and Fuller Co., a real estate and insurance firm at 121 W. Innes Street. In 1935 the residents were J.S. and Elizabeth Strickler, and in 1938 the house was occupied by a widow, Mrs. Annie Branch.

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69. 301 N. Ellis Street (c. 1910) (Contributing)

This corner house is the most intact and richly detailed of the row of four similar houses (see No. 66 for full description). The projecting front window bay retains its projecting beams at the base, shingles remain on the upper story of the side wings, the half-timbering on the front gable is mostly on the diagonal, and the peak of the front gable projects slightly from the rest of the facade above a series of shaped projecting beams. The windows all have undersize false shutters and the first story is sheathed in vinyl siding. On the right (south) side is a projecting two-story bay.

This rental house was first occupied by William and Charlotte Urbansky, owners of the Salisbury Pawnshop. In 1935 R. Lamont and Nan Coggin lived here. He was a partner in Foil Motor Company. In 1938 the new tenants were Nell and William Orr, a mechanic at McCanless Motor Company. By 1940 the property was occupied by Lonnie and Margaret Lewis. He was a salesman at McCanless Motor Company.

70. 418 W. Liberty Street (c. 1910) (Contributing)

Except for the full two-story height throughout, the Tuscan-columned wraparound porch, and the absence of applied half-timbering in the gables, this weatherboarded house is identical to the form, detailing and history of 301 to 313 N. Ellis Street (Nos. 66-69; see No. 66 for full description), even retaining the recessed corner bay with brick pier at the porch. The roof may have been raised and the porches changed but there is no firm evidence and the current configuration is shown on the 1922 Sanborn map. The upper-floor windows have diagonal lights in the upper sash. A one-story wing has been added to the northeast side elevation and false shutters have been added to the windows. A small stone wall runs across the front of the lot.

The builders were attorney Augustus and Helen Price. In 1905 Price inherited the property, which was the entire southern half of the block, from his father Charles Price, a notable local attorney who was the legal counselor for the WNCRR and division counselor for the Southern Railway, among others. Charles Price had purchased the property from Francis Shober and built a large house on N. Fulton Street (outside the district) in 1892. Augustus and Helen Price built this house and the four on N. Ellis Street while his mother continued to live in the house on N. Fulton Street, on the other half of the lot. They lived in this house until 1922 when Dr. Frederick and Olme Spencer occupied it. By this time the Prices had moved into the N. Fulton Street family house (razed for the current apartments in 1976). 418 W. Liberty Street changed hands in 1924 when it was sold to Bate Toms, who rented the house to Jonathon and Bessie Ramsey. Ramsey was the secretary/treasurer for the Central Construction Company, which was a granite contractor. In 1926 Lily and Bate Toms, owner of Toms Drug Store on S. Main

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Street, moved into their house and remained here through the 1960s, during which time they had three children.

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Statement of Significance

Summary

The Ellis Street Graded School Historic District exemplifies the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century development of Salisbury with expansion of residential areas around the downtown area. With the growth of local industries and the 1896 establishment of Southern Railway's nearby Spencer Shops service facility, Salisbury prospered and the demand for new housing increased. Two typical patterns of residential development are exhibited in the district: individuals building on large, outlying lots in the late nineteenth century and later subdividing them for speculative development, and developers acquiring large parcels of fields and woods for subdivision into grids of relatively small building lots. Queen Anne and Italianate style houses in the midst of early twentieth-century period revival houses in the east end of the district and several blocks of Craftsman bungalows in the west end exemplify these patterns, respectively. The town's growing population also created a need for schools. At the heart of this residential area is the district's namesake, Ellis Street Graded School, which is both Salisbury's oldest public educational facility and the town's first school, public or private, to utilize an institutional design, in this case a cruciform brick building in the Italianate style. The district is locally significant under Criterion A for community development due to the patterns it represents and education for the Ellis Street Graded School's long and distinguished history. The district also meets Criterion C for its numerous distinguished and representative examples of the Italianate, Queen Anne, and period revival styles and its concentration of Craftsman bungalows. The area's period of significance begins in 1867 when the oldest surviving building, the David A. Atwell House I, was constructed and extends through 1948. The termination date encompasses the vast majority of the district's development and complies with the guideline that properties must normally be fifty years old to be eligible for listing in the National Register. With only three noncontributing primary structures, the district retains a remarkably high degree of historic integrity.

Community Development

Much of the Ellis Street Graded School Historic District represents locally significant examples of organized twentieth-century residential development in the creation of uniform building lots and use of common architectural vocabularies. The development of Salisbury followed traditional patterns for a small town influenced by increased access to transportation.

Salisbury has existed as a cultural and economic center since its establishment in 1753 as the county seat and Church of England parish of St. Luke's. After the first railroad line (running from Charlotte to Danville) reached the town in January 1855, Salisbury was never far removed from larger national trends. Due in large part to its location on main railroads, Salisbury was the

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site of a major arsenal during the Civil War and a large prison for thousands of Union soldiers. Access to markets via the railroad spurred the development of large manufacturing companies in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, mainly tobacco, milling, and distilleries. Local interest in modern education was manifested in the construction of a large brick building, the Ellis Street Graded School, in 1881. The Western North Carolina Railroad (WNCRR), which ran through the northern part of the Ellis Street Graded School Historic District and built the Shoher Bridge (No. 46), was constructed in 1857. With the establishment nearby of the Spencer Shops as the service center for Southern Railway in 1896, there was booming growth in the county, doubling the population between 1900 and 1910 to 16,000 (Brawley, 1977). The population growth and increasing educational standards resulted in a new high school facility which attached to the original school in 1904. The city's growth was significantly affected when the first streetcars began operation in 1905. The streetcar connection to Spencer and the Southern Railway Shops caused the northward growth along N. Main Street during the next decade (North Main Street Historic District, N.R. 1985).

The Piedmont Railway Company (the third company to form in Salisbury) created a line in 1907 running from N. Main and W. Council streets to the southeast at the "Yadkin Valley Fair," now the Salisbury Veteran's Affairs Medical Center (Salisbury Evening Post, 1975a). Not surprisingly, the area on the west end of W. Council Street began to be developed during this growth spurt of the late 1910s and early 1920s. The subdivision map of the property of F.A. Rankin's (Exhibit 1), an early developer in the district, even shows the electric streetcar line coming north on N. Caldwell Street and then turning east on W. Council Street. The school and a few earlier nineteenth-century houses occupied by affluent merchants were soon surrounded by the new homes for various professionals, middle class workers and business owners. These new homes signaled the establishment of a prosperous middle-class neighborhood located within easy walking distance of the town center, near the city school, and located on a streetcar line.

The earliest remaining structures are in the northern part of the district: the school (No. 45, 1881), the two houses on the north end of N. Ellis Street north of the bridge (Nos. 48 & 49; both c. 1878) and the David Atwell House (No. 51, 1867). David Atwell controlled several blocks on W. Kerr Street and apparently developed the lots with houses. The C.M. Miller map (1903) shows him, along other family members, as owners of the several blocks on the north side of W. Kerr Street and the 400 block of N. Fulton Street. This area, adjacent but outside the district on N. Fulton and W. Kerr, appears to have been mainly lots sold to family members rather than a planned development.

Other residents in the area also were involved in providing new lots for houses included Dr. Charles Woodson, who owned the south side of the 400 block of W. Kerr Street, where his house stood (now an empty lot, No. 61). He took the portions of his property that faced N. Fulton and N. Ellis streets and subdivided them for sale in 1915. In keeping with the larger scale

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of housing already standing on N. Fulton Street, he formed only two lots facing that street, while creating four smaller lots facing N. Ellis Street.

A few groupings of lots around the intersection of N. Ellis and W. Council streets were sold as individual lots split from larger tracts. Most were sold in the late nineteenth century, with some sold as late as 1920. For example, 518 W. Council Street (No. 20) was sold in 1897 as the "Morton premises." Another property at the intersection of N. Ellis and W. Council streets, was sold in 1899 from N.C. Wyatt to John M. Fries (No. 24, 428 W. Council Street). The J.J. West estate sold the lot on the southwest corner of W. Council and N. Ellis streets to a family member, who split the lot into two lots, which were sold in 1920 and 1922 (Nos. 1 and 2).

In contrast, the western part of W. Council Street was developed as two small subdivisions. The first, on the south side of the 600 block, was accumulated in two property acquisitions by James Moyle in 1906 and 1909. (The rear of a few lots was also split from a parcel acquired by Moyle in 1900.) In 1919 Moyle sold off a parcel of four lots (at the southwest corner of N. Caldwell and W. Council streets) to Brown Insurance and Realty Company which sold the lots individually over the next few years. Moyle sold 619 W. Council Street (No. 11) directly to the individual who built and occupied the first house on the lot in 1923.

Frank A. Rankin, of neighboring Cabarrus County, subdivided the remainder of W. Council Street after compiling a two-block area in three years. He acquired the middle of the south side of the 500 block in 1910 from the estate of J.J. West. He purchased the northeast and southeast corners of W. Council and N. Caldwell streets in 1911 from S.E. Swink and part of the north side of the 600 block from L. Ridenhouse the same year. He purchased rest of the northern side of the 600 block from J.S. Henderson in 1913. Although the plat for Rankin's subdivision is dated 1912, it was not recorded until the following year (Exhibit 1). The plat shows eleven lots, which Rankin developed himself and sold starting in 1913. (A few of the eleven were subdivided prior to development and sold to purchasers of adjacent developed lots, which accounts for the differences between the original plat and the current tax maps.)

The Dixie Land Company platted and sold most of the lots on W. Liberty Street to T.H. Vanderford in 1900. Vanderford formed the Piedmont Railway Company in 1907, which ran down W. Council Street, one block to the south (Post, 1975a). The lots were sold off in subsequent years, many with houses already built. (The development plats cannot be found in the county records, but the deeds from T.H. Vanderford and J. Moyle specifically refer to their plats and numbered lots.) In contrast, Helen and Augustus Price developed a parcel at N. Ellis and W. Liberty Streets with five early Tudor Revival style houses, occupying 418 W. Liberty Street (No. 70) and renting the four on N. Ellis Street (Nos. 66-69). The Price family retained ownership of the N. Ellis Street houses until the 1960s.

The development of the district was typical of the early twentieth century where property owners would sell off portions of the larger parcels as small lots or speculators would accumulate

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several large parcels and subdivide them for resale. In addition to the expanding growth of neighborhoods around the urban center, such as that seen in this district and the Salisbury Historic District (N.R., 1975, 1988, 1989), the development was also typical of areas near the routes of street cars.

Street car lines played an important role in the development of many neighborhoods in Salisbury and North Carolina. The development of the portion of the Ellis Street Graded School Historic District along W. Liberty and W. Council streets in early twentieth century, where the street car line was located, is similar to other street car neighborhoods, such as the North Main Street Historic District in Salisbury (N.R., 1985), the Washington Park Historic District in Winston-Salem (N.R., 1992), and Elizabeth Historic District in Charlotte (N.R., 1989). The first street car suburbs in North Carolina were comprehensive developments centered on establishment of a street car line, starting with the Winston-Salem's West End Historic District (N.R., 1986) in 1890 and Charlotte's Dilworth Historic District (N.R. 1987) in 1891. Salisbury's own Fulton Heights Historic District (N.R., 1999) in 1902 was also ... created to support a street car line. Other districts, however, such as the Elizabeth Historic District, were formed from several different subdivisions which were simultaneously developed around a street car line. The nearby North Main Street Historic District in Salisbury grew along a street car route which was established primarily to connect Salisbury and the large employment center at the Southern Railway's Spencer Shops facility. This was similar to the street car line which ran through Washington Park Historic District in Winston-Salem to an outlying manufacturing center. Although there were a few planned areas along the N. Main street car route, such as Steelworth Park, most of the area developed from many sets of subdivided lots. The Ellis Street Graded School Historic District had several smaller scale efforts by developers Moyle, Rankin, and Vanderford. In these districts the development followed the establishment of the street car line and a variety of styles are seen resulting from less controlled growth.

Education

As the oldest surviving public school building in Salisbury, the Ellis Street Graded School has local significance as a reflection of one of the most progressive North Carolina school systems beginning in the late nineteenth century. Salisbury had private and public schools as early as the eighteenth century, and the continuation of that strong support of education in the community was carried into the current public school system established in 1880. Many of Salisbury's business, professional, and civic leaders attended Ellis Street Graded School, which served as a cohesive force in the surrounding neighborhood.

Salisbury's long history of educational facilities dates to the mid-eighteenth century. The city reportedly had a school house from the 1760s in the lot adjacent to the Old English Graveyard. The first building burned down in 1824 but was soon replaced on-site. References

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indicate that by the 1850s it was a boys school, with the girls attending school at the Blackmer House on S. Fulton Street. A new building was erected in 1858 to replace the dilapidated structure, but the school soon ended operation with the onset of the Civil War (Brawley, n.d., "Earliest School"). The oldest surviving buildings used for education are the private schools in the Salisbury Historic District, only a few blocks south. These include the Hall House, the Blackmer House, the J. Fulton House and the Salisbury Female Academy Building (Salisbury Historic District, N.R., 1975;1988,1989).

In 1866 the city opened a school at the site next to the Old English Graveyard, for which tuition was charged. (This area is currently a city parking lot.) For those who could not pay, the alternative was the Salisbury "Free School" at the Lutheran Church which operated into the late 1870s (Hood, 1995; Post, 1975a). In 1867, the Peabody Trust, a post-Civil-War fund established to help southern states, awarded one of its first grants to Salisbury, but the city school did not meet the conditions to receive the money (Hood, 1995; Knight, 1916). A wooden building that stood at N. Church and W. Council streets was used for a city school beginning in 1878 but after two years it burned down and another building was rented on Fisher Street.

The citizens of Salisbury then decided to construct a new building and establish a graded school system, making it one of the first municipalities in the state to establish such a system. The cornerstone was laid in 1880 (Hood, 1995). They chose the location just south of the WNCRR bridge on N. Ellis Street, which at that time was largely empty land with a few houses on W. Kerr and N. Ellis streets. "Last Friday cornerstone of the new Graded School laid. . . .The building to be an ornament of which Salisbury may be proud. It will be ventilated and heated by a furnace in the basement" (*Carolina Watchman*, 1880, October 23). A state act was passed on February 25, 1881, to allow public funding to aid in completing the school building. A house at the corner of W. Liberty and N. Ellis streets was used as the superintendent's house (Salisbury City Schools, 1971). The building of the new school was strongly supported by the city's mayor, John A. Ramsay. Some reports credit him with the cruciform plan, while other sources credit Rev. F.J. Murdoch (Post, 1968; Salisbury Graded School, n.d.). A guidebook printed by the WNCRR described the school next to their tracks as "a graded school conducted in a new and elaborate building constructed upon the latest and most approved plan" (The Western N.C. Railway, n.d., p. 5). Originally five different grades were taught here.

J.M. Weatherly, the first superintendent, had the northern classroom, toward the railroad tracks. The other original teachers were Miss Cappie Moose, Harry Overman, J.F. Moser and J.M. Hill. The next year, in 1881, the superintendent and principal was R.G. Kizer, who served until 1899. He left to become the county schools superintendent and served in that capacity until 1925 (Post, 1975b).

There were several expansions of the Ellis Street Graded School in the first decades of the twentieth century. In 1901 the wooden outhouse on the rear was replaced with the current

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brick building (No. 45a), which continued to be used into the 1950s when indoor restrooms were installed. In 1902, a wing of classrooms was added to the west side of the north wing, matching the original building closely in detailing and construction. Both this wing and the bathroom building remain in place.

Salisbury was the second system in the state, after Wilmington, to have eleven grades. In order to accommodate the additional grades, in 1904 Salisbury Public High School was built to the south of the 1881 building, to which it was attached, and the original building became known as the Ellis Street Elementary School. (Some accounts call the newer building the "Ellis Street High School," but the cornerstone, which was relocated to inside the Ellis Street Graded School vestibule after demolition of the high school, states "Salisbury Public High School.") The high school building had a large square portion on the street side with turreted towers on the corners. On the rear was essentially half of an octagon with projecting wings on each facet.

A T-shaped section was added to the south end of the high school in 1922, at the corner of W. Liberty and N. Ellis streets to replace the earlier wooden house that originally served as the superintendent's residence and later served as class rooms. The 1922 addition became a free-standing building (No. 45b) when the rest of the high school was razed in 1967.

The Ellis Street Graded School complex served as Salisbury's only public school for twenty five years, until 1915 when the Salisbury City Schools built their second school, originally the East Innes Street School. A third elementary school, Henderson School, was built in 1916. The subsequent construction of the Boyden High School in 1926 shifted the high school grades from the Ellis Street complex to the new building (Hood, 1995). The shift happened at Christmas of that year, but initially only the seventh grade was moved to the 'old' high school. To "allow time for remodeling and reseating the Ellis School to make it suited for fifth and sixth grade students," fifth and sixth grades were not transferred from the other schools until the next academic year (Salisbury City Schools Board minutes, 12/8/26).

In response to the sudden death of its principal, Frank B. John, in 1928, the Ellis Street Graded School was renamed to the Frank B. John School that same year. The school continued as an elementary school until 1965. After the 1904 high school building was demolished in 1967, the remaining buildings were retrofitted as the school system administrative offices (Hood, 1983).

Part of the success of education in Salisbury's schools probably related to the nearby sources for trained teachers. Zion Parnassus, a college established near Salisbury in 1785, had the first normal department in the state. (Normal schools provided teacher training.) Six of the institute's trainees were in the University of North Carolina's first graduating class, which had only seven students (Knight, n.d.). In 1880, the state-supported Salisbury Normal Institute was established in Salisbury, which trained teachers for the black schools.

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Ellis Street Graded School appears to have had a traditional educational program and to have experienced some of the same controversial issues as other communities, such as disagreement over the teaching of the Bible. In 1902 there was purportedly a local heresy 'trial' of the principal Charles L. Coon, who had told the students that some Biblical stories were only illustrative; it is unclear if there was really a trial, or if the events occurred during the 1899 school board meeting at which this issue was raised (Post. n.d.; Salisbury Graded School Committee, 11/3/1899). This public controversy foreshadowed the nationally recognized 1925 Scopes trial in Tennessee, which pitted biblical teachings against other, less literal views.

The staff of the Ellis Street Elementary School were recognized for leadership in pedagogy in the twentieth century. During the 1920s numerous educational experts and international visitors visited the school. For example, in 1928, Dr. M.R. Trabue, a 'national expert,' complimented the school, at the same time that a German contingency was visiting the school during a study of the American educational system (School City Schools Board, 5/29/28). By 1928 there were 619 students in the school. It dropped in the 1930s and 1940s to over 400 students a year.

Numerous individuals associated with the Ellis Street Graded School contributed to its educational significance. Among them was Nina DeBerry, principal of the school from 1929 to 1937 was Nena DeBerry. She began teaching at the school in 1914. She spoke at several conferences on the elementary education program at Salisbury, such as the practice school at N.C. State University in 1925 and the State Teachers meeting of Tennessee in 1926. She took a sabbatical in 1935 in order to go to University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill to study and teach. She finally resigned from the school to take a teaching position at the State Teacher's College in Fredericksburg, Virginia (Salisbury City Schools Board minutes; 11/10/25, 4/13/26, 9/29/36; 9/14/37).

Probably one of most influential people associated with the school was Edith Clark. She was asked to leave her teaching position in 1935 to go to work at the small city library (Salisbury City Schools Board, 12/17/35). At the time she was living in the historic district at 404 W. Kerr Street (No. 53). In 1936 she became the director of the Rowan Public Library, a position which she continued to hold until 1971. Born in 1910 Miss Clark was the first professional librarian of Rowan County. Graduating from the Women's College of UNC, now UNC-Greensboro, she had a degree in Library Science. The daughter of the First Presbyterian church minister Dr. Bryron Clark, she made an indelible impression on Salisbury and Rowan County's library system. (Post, 1994; Scott, 1976). Her interest in local history and genealogy made that a speciality of the Rowan County library. The present local history room, named for her, is recognized as one of the best in the region.

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Architecture

The variety of building types and styles in the Ellis Street Graded School Historic District contributes to Salisbury's reputation as a showcase of historic architecture. At the center of the neighborhood, the Ellis Street Graded School buildings are distinctive examples of institutional architecture, while the residential realm ranges from post-bellum Italianate houses to Craftsman bungalows gleaned from plan books.

The construction of the Ellis Street Graded School introduced a new type of school building in Salisbury. Previously, local schools were based on a standard residential plan or added to a church building. For instance, the Hall House and Blackmer House are both central hall plans, while the Salisbury Female Academy is a side hall plan (all are located in the Salisbury Historic District). With the advent of the graded school, the students were divided into different grades which required more rooms be constructed than could normally be handled in a traditional residential plan. The Ellis Street Graded School utilized the cruciform plan which allowed for the central monitoring of all rooms from a single point at the center of the building. Later Salisbury schools followed the nationally popular double-loaded hall layout (seen also in the South Wing No. 45b), typically in a rectangular plan. The importance of the Ellis Street Graded School also extends to its Italianate design, evident in the arched hoods, pilasters, and monitor.

The district's houses represent popular styles from each decade between 1860 and 1950, except for the 1880s. Comparison of the homes provides graphic examples of changes in building styles, personal affluence, and scale over time. The earliest house is the Italianate 1867 David A. Atwell House I (No. 51), a rare and richly ornamented example in Salisbury of an early post-Civil War house. Several houses were built in the 1870s in the Italianate style, including the Payne-Rice (No. 49) and Lunn-Feamster (No. 48) houses. The 1890s houses show a contrast and variety of styles, such as the Queen Anne David Atwell House II (No. 53), with rich textures and irregular massing, and the Morton House (No. 20) based on simpler vernacular sources. The large Queen Anne style of the Atwell House II shows awareness of the emerging national style, as well as showing an evolution from his 1867 house.

Examples of popular styles are also seen in each decade of the twentieth century. Similar to Salisbury's North Main Street Historic District (N.R., 1984), which is primarily early-twentieth-century housing, the Ellis Street Graded School Historic District contains a significant number of bungalows. The six Craftsman bungalows on W. Council Street are noteworthy as a grouping that retain their wood-shingle siding. One of the most distinctive of these is the 1913 house at 519 W. Council Street (No. 5) which, in addition to wood shingle siding, shows clear Craftsman bungalow details: low pitched roof, decorative support brackets under the gables, full width porch with square posts on piers starting at ground level. Simpler in detail, the houses

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found on N. Ellis and W. Liberty streets, such as 619 W. Liberty Street (No. 36), are important as another concentration of intact bungalows.

Nationally, the Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival are the two most popular early twentieth-century period revival styles and both are represented in the district by intact examples. The Tudor Revival house at 318 N. Fulton Street (No. 59) is pictured in *A Field Guide to American Houses* (McAlester & McAlester, 1984, p. 365) and is a notable example of that style. Smaller, but no less noteworthy, examples on N. Ellis Street (Nos. 66, 67, 68, and 69) help demonstrate the variety of sizes of homes which were built in this popular style. Later, less ornate brick examples, from the 1940s are found at 605 W. Council Street (No. 8) and 525 W. Liberty Street (No. 29). The district includes examples of the Colonial Revival style including 324 N. Fulton (No. 60), which has the large symmetrical facade, small porch, side gable roof, and the use of dentil moldings, and the Blackmer/Woodson House (No. 58) which was an older house 'updated' to this popular style with the addition of a small porch and elliptical fanlight over the door.

Also surviving in the district are several examples of intact early twentieth-century automobile garages, such as those at 514 W. Council Street (No. 21a) and 321 N. Ellis Street (No. 60a), which were built simultaneously with their associated houses. As demonstrated in these excellent examples, they often were built to closely resemble the style and materials of the house.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Ellis Street Graded School Historic District are shown on the enclosed Rowan County Tax Map No. 6, drawn at a scale of 1"=200.'

Boundary Justification

The boundaries are drawn to encompass the greatest concentration of relatively intact historic properties in the neighborhood surrounding the Ellis Street Graded School and to exclude altered and non-historic properties. The district is bounded on the east by modern buildings, specifically a private Catholic school, a large YMCA, a large apartment building, several churches with parking lots and several small commercial buildings. On the south a boundary is formed by a contemporary commercial area along W. Innes Street, a major thoroughfare from which the historical residential buildings have been largely removed. To the west, the area changes to mid-twentieth-century housing at the ends of the dead-end streets and an area of houses that have been moved to N. Craig Street. Most of the north side is bounded by a set of east-west railroad tracks, although the district does continue over the Shober Bridge to include two important houses. Farther to the north the historic density dissipates with predominantly contemporary buildings.

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Photographs taken in by David Bergstone. Negatives at NC Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, NC.

1. Looking east on 500 block of W. Council Street, south side, March 1997.
2. 519 W. Council Street (No. 5), March 1997.
3. Looking west on 600 block W. Council Street (south side), August 1998.
4. 522 W. Council Street (No. 19), March 1997.
5. Looking south on 300 block of N. Ellis Street (west side), March 1997.
6. Looking west on 500 block of W. Liberty Street (south side), August 1998.
7. Looking west on 600 block of W. Liberty Street (south side), August 1998.
8. Ellis Street Graded School (No. 45, from south), March 1997.
9. Shober Bridge (No. 46, from south), August 1998.
10. 420 N. Ellis Street (No. 48), March 1997.
11. Looking east on 400 block of W. Kerr Street (north side), March 1997.
12. 321 N. Fulton Street (No. 57), March 1997.
13. 317 N. Fulton Street (No. 58), March 1997.
14. 318 N. Fulton Street (No. 59), March 1997.
15. Looking north on N. Ellis Street from W. Liberty Street, bridge in distance on left and 300 block N. Ellis Street on right, March 1997.
16. Looking west on W. Liberty Street from N. Fulton Street, March 1997.

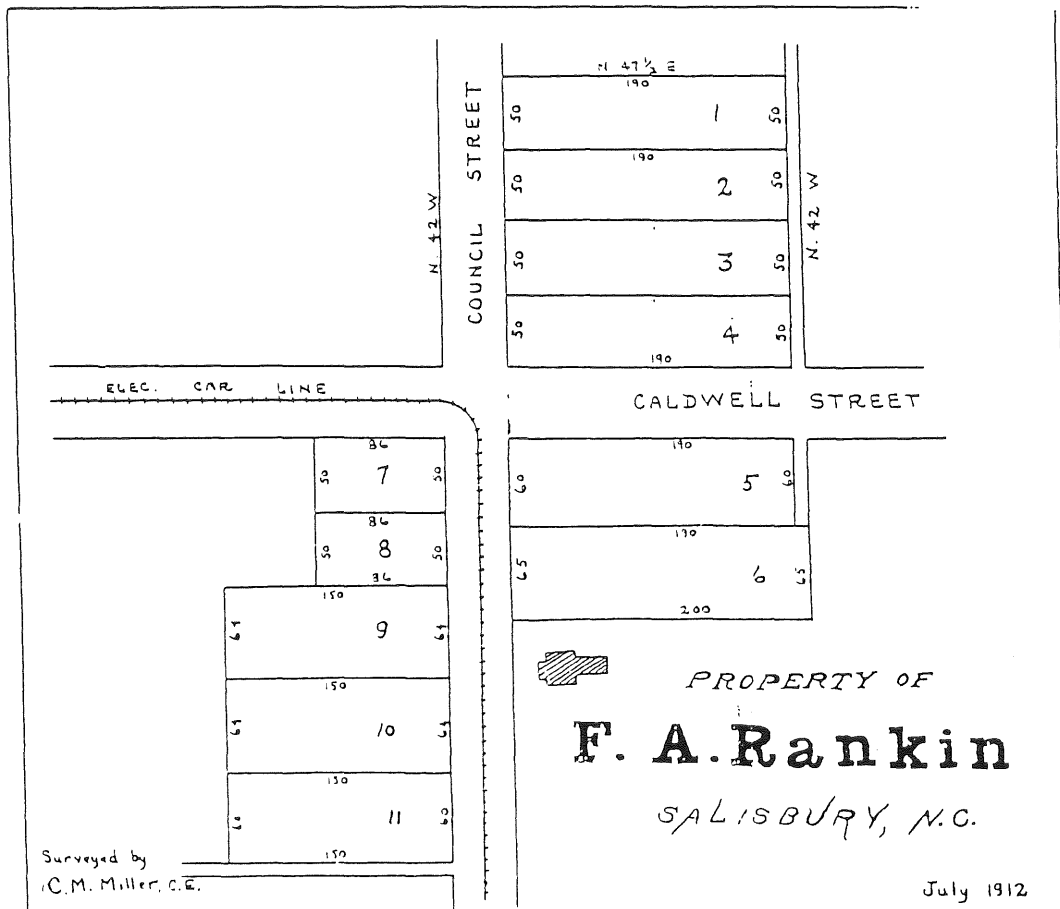
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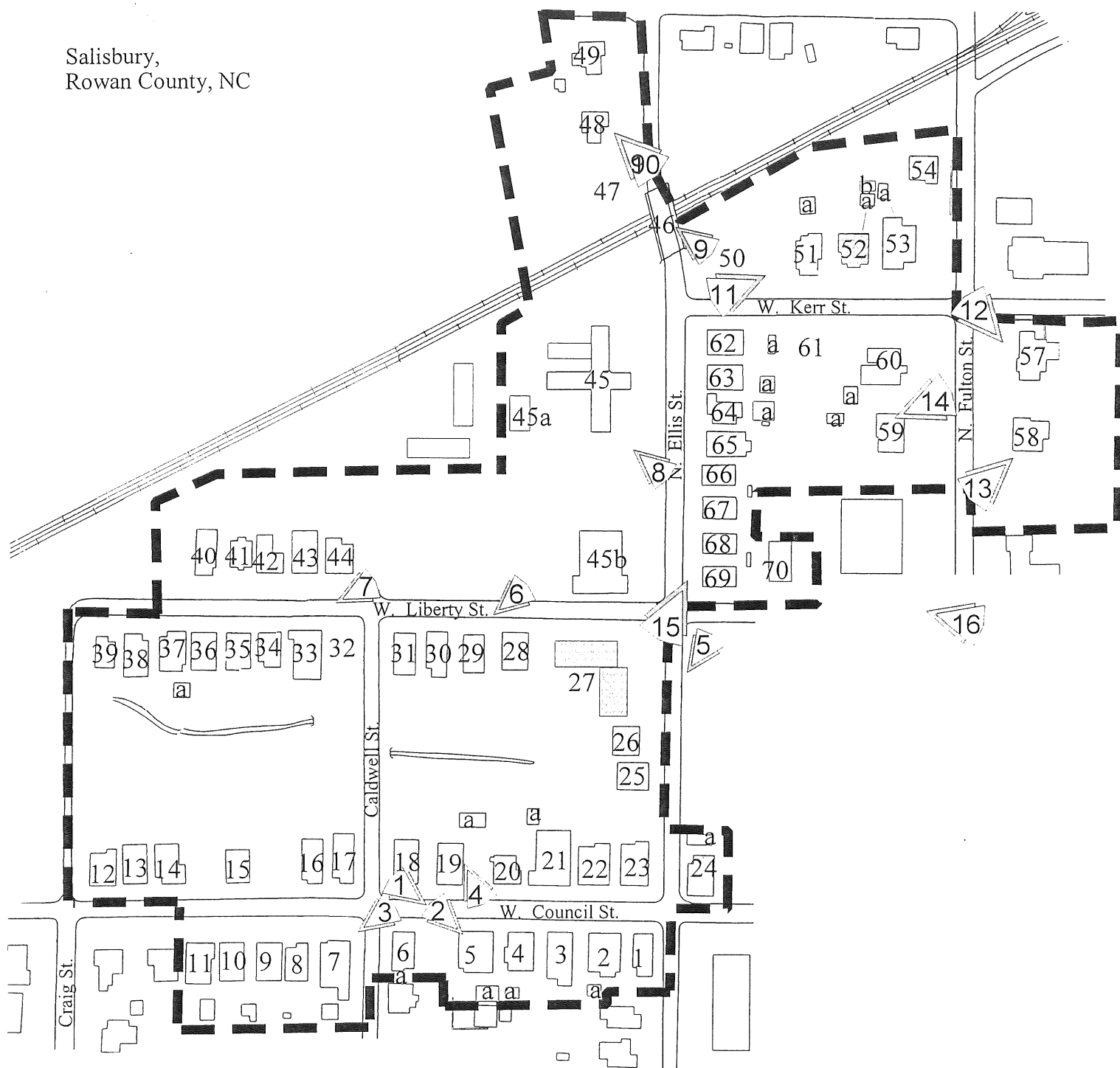
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Subdivision Plat for F.A. Rankin. Book of Maps, p. 65. Rowan County Deed Office.





Salisbury,
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Ellis Street Graded School Historic District

Salisbury, NC

Approximate boundaries and key to Inventory List and Photographs

Photograph direction and number



Contributing

Non-contributing

