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National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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

1. Name

historic Mount Airy Historic District

and or common

2. Location

street & number Main Street, Brown Street, Market Street, Franklin Street, West Pine Street,
Rockford Street, Worth Street, Cherry Street, Gilmer Street, Moore Avenue, Hines Avenue — not for publication
city, town Mount Airy — vicinity of

state North Carolina code 037 county Surry code 171

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Owners

street & number

city, town — vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Surry County Courthouse

street & number Courthouse Square

city, town Dobson state North Carolina

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Laura A. W. Phillips "Inventory"
"Preliminary Report: Surry County" has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1982 federal state county local

depository for survey records Survey and Planning Branch, Division of Archives and History

city, town Raleigh state North Carolina

7. Description

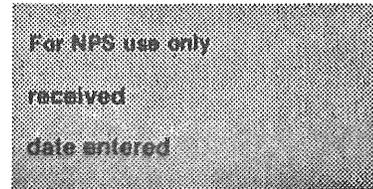
Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Mount Airy, located in north central Surry County, is the largest town (population, 6,800) and the commercial and residential center of the predominantly rural county. The roughly cross-shaped Mount Airy Historic District encompasses 248 commercial, institutional and residential structures dating from the town's major growth period, 1880 to 1930. These buildings are located in the central business district and the four contiguous residential neighborhoods which bracket the business district. Thirteen blocks of Main Street, between Brown Street at the north and Worth Street at the south, form the principal north-south axis of the district. Residences line Main Street to the north and the south of the business district which primarily occupies the five central blocks of Main Street and extends a block to the east along Moore Avenue and a block to the west along Franklin, Market and Pine streets. The east arm of the cross is formed by the two residential blocks of Cherry Street; to the west is a residential area composed of two to three block long portions of West Pine, Franklin, Granite and Rockford streets. The boundaries of the district have been drawn to focus on the architecturally and historically significant commercial and residential core of the town and to exclude later development lying outside the boundaries. The rolling topography of Surry County is reflected in the street layout of Mount Airy. Main Street lies along an elevated ridge. From the central business district Main Street climbs gradually toward Lebanon Hill standing a short distance north of the historic district's northern boundary, and it falls gently as it extends south toward the Ararat River. Moore and Hines avenues, short streets lying perpendicular to the east side of Main Street, extend downhill toward Renfro Street, a major thoroughfare which parallels the district's eastern boundary. West Pine Street runs east-west along another elevated ridge which extends southward to include Rockford Street between South Main and Granite streets. Both the E. H. Kochtitzky House (#181) and the Binder House (#184), have commanding sites at the crest of a high knoll on the south side of 300 block of West Pine Street. Farther east along Pine Street, a high spot near the intersection of Graves Street affords a good view of a portion of the business district lying below to the northeast. One block south and running roughly parallel to West Pine Street, is Rockford Street which is also sited along a substantial ridge which affords dramatic vistas of the Blue Ridge and Sauratown Mountains lying about twenty miles to the southwest. This ridge extends eastward gradually dropping along Cherry Street toward the Ararat River at the east.

The predominant historic fabric of the district dates primarily from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. A wide and sophisticated variety of architectural styles is represented in the district, reflecting the town's prosperity during its major growth period. The most distinguishing feature of the architecture is the widespread use of the handsome light-colored granite taken from an enormous open-face quarry located just east of town. The ready availability of the granite insured that the stone would become the hallmark building

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material in Mount Airy, not only for commercial and institutional buildings, but also in residential construction. Another striking feature of the district as a whole is the remarkably unaltered and intact condition of the residences. There is a virtual absence of replacement vinyl, aluminum or asbestos shingle siding or replacement windows. Only nine houses (#s 1, 65, 121, 155, 175, 178, 184, 188 and 234) have partial or complete replacement siding.

The residential areas are marked by well-maintained, spacious lots with mature landscaping and large trees. The lots, particularly on North Main, Pine and Cherry streets, are often quite deep; especially notable flower gardens are located in the rear yards of the Jefferson Davis Smith House (#74) at 708 North Main Street, the John Sobotta House (#180) at 347 West Pine Street, and the Edward Ashby House (#220) at 302 Cherry Street. It takes about forty-five minutes to walk the perimeter of the historic district on the wide, shaded sidewalks found throughout the district.

Although documentary photographs reveal that both wooden and iron fences were once common in the district, only one decorative wrought iron fence remains at the Robert Hines House (#182) at 329 West Pine Street. However, coursed granite retaining walls which delineate the lots are common throughout the district and several good examples are found on Hines Avenue, North Main, Cherry and Granite streets. Granite is also commonly used for porch steps throughout the district.

There are no parks in the district. The largest city-maintained greenspace is the approximately five acres of lawn (interspersed with well-landscaped parking areas) which surrounds the Municipal Building/Library complex at Main and Rockford streets. Another large open space located across the street at Rockford and Graves streets is currently being filled by the construction of a multi-story granite sheathed office building. A sizeable municipal parking lot, which serves the adjacent business district, is located in the block bounded by West Pine, Dixie, Franklin and North Main streets. Other parking areas for the densely developed central business district are located at the rear of the businesses on the east side of Main Street extending to Renfro Street. Another large parking lot is located on the north side of Franklin Street near the intersection of McCargo Street. This lot, which is excluded from the district, serves a factory located at the corner of Franklin and South streets.

Early Mount Airy

The community which became Mount Airy was located between Lovills Creek and the Ararat River on the principal eighteenth and nineteenth century north-south road which led from Salem, North Carolina to Virginia and beyond. It became an overnight stopping place for travelers, at the same time serving as a trade center for the surrounding agricultural region. Documentary photographs suggest that by

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the third quarter of the nineteenth century, Mount Airy had a fairly substantial collection of commercial and residential buildings including the two-story brick Blue Ridge Inn, a favorite stopping place along the old stagecoach road. Typically, residences and small mercantile establishments were interspersed along Main Street. Sanborn Maps indicate that this pattern continued well into the nineteenth century, and even today one isolated late nineteenth century residence (#15) located at 523 North Main Street, remains in what otherwise is now a solidly commercial block.

Perhaps the earliest residential structure remaining in the historic district is the c. 1875 William A. Estes House (#67) at 724 South Main Street. Though somewhat altered in the twentieth century, its early construction date is suggested by its one-story form topped by a low gable roof with wide overhanging eaves, the classically-inspired front portico with flush-sheathed siding, the double-leaf front door with sidelights and transom, the wide center hall interior plan and simple Greek Revival style mantels. The Galloway-Linville House (#2) at 739 North Main Street is also thought to date from the early 1870s, although the two-story frame house with shallow hip roof was extensively remodelled in the 1930s.

The arrival of the railroad in 1888 and the consequent industrial and commercial growth changed the architectural face of Mount Airy. The 1891 and 1896 Sanborn maps indicate that large tobacco warehouses were once a dominant element of the historic district. Only one former tobacco warehouse (#70) remains in the district to represent an industry which reached its heyday in the 1880s and early 1890s. The two-and-one-half story brick with stepped parapet (former) Globe Tobacco Warehouse on South Main Street has been in use as a textile mill for a number of years.

Churches

Four notable churches are located on Main Street in the district. Each is constructed of granite and represents variations on the Gothic Revival style, with one heavily influenced by the Romanesque Revival style. They range in size from the diminutive Trinity Episcopal (#83) at 472 North Main Street to the monumental First Baptist Church (#73) at 714 North Main Street. Trinity Episcopal is a small Gothic Revival church constructed in 1896, probably the earliest building in town to make full use of granite as a building material. In 1904 the Mount Airy Friends built a granite Gothic Revival church on the southwest corner of South Main and Wilson streets (#63) with a crenellated bell tower, large lancet-arched windows, and decorative wood shingle gables. Between 1906 and 1912, the Baptists built an imposing granite Gothic Revival church with Romanesque Revival influences evident in the round arched doors and windows. This grand church is set on a

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slight elevation on North Main Street and physically and architecturally dwarfs the adjacent contemporary church constructed in 1968. The Presbyterian Church on South Main at Church street (#57) was constructed between 1907 and 1914 in the Gothic Revival style, also rendered in the native granite. It features a steep pyramidal roof, corner crenellated tower, pointed arch doors and windows and fine stained glass windows.

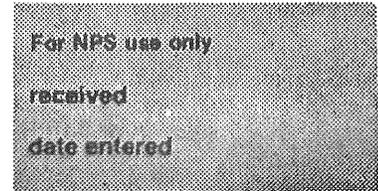
Commercial and Institutional Buildings

The commercial buildings in the district range in size from one to three stories, with the majority two stories, and in extent from individual buildings with a single tenant, to double storefront buildings with individual entrances, to the large two-story building at the corner of North Main and Virginia streets (#29) which houses several tenants. Their styles reflect the various nationally popular commercial styles and include Classical Revival, Renaissance Revival, Romanesque Revival, Art Deco, and early twentieth century brick commercial buildings with relatively simple ornamental details. The latter are typical of those built during the first quarter of the twentieth century in many North Carolina towns of similar size. The integrity of the buildings ranges from the nearly intact c. 1910 three-story Midkiff Hardware Store (#91) at the southeast corner of North Main and Oak streets and the c. 1890 Welch Block (#125) at the southeast corner of South Main and Hamburg streets, to the more typical c. 1895 (former) West Drug Store (#32) at 247 North Main Street where street level alterations have occurred but upper stories remain intact, to buildings such as the c. 1890 Belk's Building (#89) at 308 North Main Street and the c. 1910 (former) Grand Theatre (#48) at 141 North Main Street where the original facades were altered during the early twentieth century, to a very few like the Children's Closet (#36) at 225 North Main Street where the condition of the original fabric beneath plastic or metal replacement facades is unknown.

There are several notable buildings in the commercial district which utilized granite as either the original construction material or for replacement sheathing. The sense of permanence conveyed by granite made it an ideal material for bank construction. Good examples of these include the 1893 First National Bank on the northeast corner of North Main Street and Moore Avenue (#100) constructed of brick originally, but remodelled and sheathed with a monumental granite outer shell featuring two-story pilasters and a heavy cornice. The (former) Workman's Federal Savings and Loan (#97) at 218 North Main Street was also originally brick, but was remodelled in the 1930s with a streamlined Art Deco-influenced granite main elevation. In 1923 the classically-inspired Bank of Mount Airy (#39) at 201 North Main Street was constructed of granite with an entrance distinguished by oversized Doric columns. The use of granite in bank construction has continued to the

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present. Two handsome, contemporary granite-faced bank buildings, compatible in scale and materials with the district's commercial buildings, were constructed in the 500 block of North Main Street; Workman's Federal (#14) built in 1963 is faced with polished, corrugated granite panels, and Planter's Bank (#17) is faced with small, rough cut granite blocks and is reminiscent of the International style.

Other commercial buildings which display a granite facade are the Hale Dry Goods Store (#95) at 226 North Main Street and the building at 236 North Main Street (#93), both displaying strong Romanesque Revival flavor in their large and small round arches. Other less felicitous examples of granite structures are the ponderous one-story commercial buildings at 165 North Main Street (#45) and 130-134 Franklin Street (#147). Some commercial buildings used granite for trim only. Among these are the c. 1905 (former) Bank of Mount Airy at 185 North Main Street (#41) which has an unusually broad granite entrance arch; the Leonard Block at 113-117 Franklin Street (#158) with its broad keystone granite arches above the second story paired windows; the 1906 Banner Building at 153-155 North Main Street (#47) with granite first story pilasters; and the c. 1905 Merritt Building at 301-307 North Main Street (#30), an impressive three-story Classical Revival structure with granite window sills and lintels.

Other public buildings made good use of granite, also. Martin Memorial Hospital (#211) at the corner of Cherry and Gilmer streets and its companion Nursing School on Gilmer Street are rectangular two-story buildings constructed in 1914 and 1918. The hospital burned in 1953 but its granite shell remained; recently the building was adaptively reused as apartments, and it blends in well with the residences on Cherry Street.

Other notable structures in the business district include the Art Deco style Masonic Temple (#145) at 212 Franklin Street. Only two-and-one-half stories high, its vertical design is emphasized by a stepped back facade and slender tall windows, giving it the appearance of a taller building, almost a skyscraper in miniature. The movie theatre at 142 North Main Street (#104) is also constructed in the Art Deco style. Its vertical feeling is emphasized by multi-colored stepped stucco panels with reeded end panels.

The southern end of the business district is anchored by a particularly striking cluster of institutional buildings rendered in granite, including the classically-inspired, Art Deco-influenced 1932 Post Office (#110) and the contemporary Municipal Building (#56) and Public Library (#203) constructed in 1978 and 1983, respectively.

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Residences

The residential fabric of the Mount Airy Historic District is notable for the wide variety of nationally popular styles represented, for the use of granite in interpreting the styles, and for the remarkably unaltered and well-preserved state of the dwellings. The growth of industry and commerce in Mount Airy supported a surge in the building of substantial and style-conscious houses during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. From that point on, Mount Airy's houses fell into the mainstream of architectural styles popular throughout the state and the rest of the country. Many of the houses made imaginative use of the locally available granite, thereby adding a special flavor to Mount Airy's building fabric not found in most towns. Stylistically, the district's houses range from Late Victorian to a variety of fine examples of period revival styles popular in the 1920s and 1930s.

During the 1880s the Italianate style was popular, and several good examples are located in the district which share many similarities. Characteristically these are two-story rectangular frame houses with bracketed eaves, a cornice frieze imitative of classical triglyphs and metopes, bay windows, robust paneled corner posts, paneled window trim with bulls-eye corner blocks, and unusual sawn awning-like wooden hood molds. Good examples of the Italianate style are scattered throughout the district and include the Hodge House at 629 South Main Street (#123), the J. M. Fulton House at 926 South Main Street (#71), the W. W. Burke House at 314 West Pine Street (#166), the Robert Hines House at 329 West Pine Street (#182), and the W. B. Partridge House at 254 Rockford Street (#191).

The Queen Anne style was popular at the turn of the century, and outstanding examples of the nationally popular style are located throughout the district. The finest of these is the James A. Hadley House at 400 West Pine Street (#160). Hadley was a tobacco industrialist, real estate developer and mayor of Mount Airy. His magnificent house reflected his prominent position in the community. A large two-story structure, the house displays a wealth of Queen Anne characteristics. It is composed of a rich variety of materials, details and forms. The foundation, first story, and window sills and lintels are of granite, the second story and three-story bell-cast roof central tower are brick, the gables are sheathed in decorative wood shingles, and fancy wood brackets support the eaves. Many of the windows boast colorful stained glass, while the main entrance features elaborate etched glass designs. Multiple projecting bays are outlined by an elaborate wrap-around porch. The interior of the house is equally well-detailed with fine woodwork, elaborate plaster ceiling medallions, and original lighting fixtures. Other notable Queen Anne style houses exhibiting similar stylistic features, including granite-trimmed brick elevations, include the William Edward Merritt House at 618 North Main Street (#77) and the T. Benton Ashby House at 500 South Main Street (#61). Other significant late Victorian houses include the Abram Haywood Merritt House at 610 North Main Street (#78) whose irregular plan is

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accentuated by a decorative wrap-around porch with turned posts and sawnwork, the Shingle Style Thomas Fawcett House at 723 North Main Street (#4) which is dominated by a broad arcaded porch and sweeping rooflines, and the Rothrock House at 334 West Pine Street (#163), a two-story frame house with central turret and shingled entrance bay encircled by a wrap-around porch with unusual stick frieze and balusters. Several smaller, but equally well-detailed Queen Anne style residences are found in the district. Perhaps the best example of these is the well-preserved one-story frame cottage at 219 Hines Avenue (#128) which features a multi-gable roof, with gable ends decorated with fish-scale shingles and wooden finials, projecting bays and a wrap-around porch.

The Colonial Revival style is well represented in the district by several houses constructed during the first decade of the twentieth century. The 600 and 700 blocks of North Main Street contain several excellent examples including the R. R. Galloway House (#3) and the Dr. Reece House (#6). These houses are quite similar except that the Galloway House is frame and the Reece House, brick. Both are two stories with hipped roof, gabled dormers (the central one lit by a Palladian window), interior chimneys, slightly projecting right front bay, main entrance with sidelights and transom and a wrap-around porch with Doric columns set on granite plinths. Other notable Colonial Revival style houses include the two-story brick T. N. Brock House at 631 North Main Street (#8) with wrap-around porch carried by fluted posts, the Galloway-Lovill House at 625 North Main Street (#9) which has a well-defined Colonial Revival style interior, the Jefferson Davis Smith House at 708 North Main Street (#74) with an eclectic mix of late Victorian and Colonial Revival influence and a fine Colonial Revival interior. The neighboring Garnett Fawcett House at 607 North Main Street (#12) and the George Fawcett House at 603 North Main Street (#13) are imposing two-story Colonial Revival style houses both rendered in granite. The John Folger House at 203 Rockford Street (#202) is a large two-story Colonial Revival style house with granite trim, low hip roof, several hip-roof dormers and a hip-roofed wrap-around porch which extends to form a porte-cochere.

During the 1930s more academic versions of the Colonial Revival style were constructed reflecting Colonial Georgian and Federal periods. The district's most outstanding example of this style is probably the Edward C. Ashby House at 302 Cherry Street (#220). Designed by the Winston-Salem architectural firm of Northrup and O'Brien, the c. 1930 two-story brick house is five bays wide, has a steep slate-clad gable roof with paired interior end chimneys, round-arched dormers, a denticulated cornice, segmental-arched first story windows, and a handsome Classical entrance with dentiled pediment, Doric columns, and a round-arched transom. The interior has a graceful curved, Federal style staircase and both Georgian and Federal styles are represented in the trim and mantelpieces.

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The Neo-Classical style is represented in the district by the imposing W. F. Carter House at 418 South Main Street (#60; National Register, 1983) and the less grand, but still impressive Campbell A. Baird House at 311 Cherry Street (#209). Both are characterized by a monumental two-story classical portico which dominates the main elevation, with a one-story front or wrap-around Doric porch underneath. Both have elaborate main entrances with sidelights and transoms, with the entrances repeated on the balcony entrance above.

Various period revival style residences were constructed in the district during the 1930s. These include the Tudor Revival style with its characteristic multi-gable roofs and half-timbered wall surfaces. Perhaps the best example of this picturesque style is the John Sobotta House constructed in 1930 at 347 West Pine Street (#180). Sobotta was Vice-President of the National Furniture Company and the interior is of solid walnut and features a Tudor arch with spindle frieze in the hallway. Other more restrained examples of this style were constructed through the 1950s and among these are the c. 1940 Howard R. Key House at 120 Cherry Street (#215), the c. 1935 Bruce Yokely House at 306 Cherry Street (#221), and the c. 1924 Randall Sparger House at 330 Cherry Street (#225).

Both residential and commercial structures designed in the Spanish Mission and Spanish/Mediterranean Colonial Revival styles are striking features in the district. Two typical c. 1930 Spanish Mission style gas stations with robust stuccoed pilasters and red tile roofs bracket the northern and southern boundaries of the district. The one at 806 North Main Street (#72) is now adaptively used as an office, while the second is still in use as a service station at 631 South Main Street (#124). A strong Mediterranean influence is seen in the exotic James F. Yokely House at 350 West Pine Street (#161). Unique in Mount Airy, this c. 1925 two-story house features an asymmetrical facade, stuccoed walls, tile roof, casement windows and arcaded porch with twisted columns. A good example of the Spanish Mission style is represented in the Dr. H. R. Hege House at 249 South Main Street (#112). Constructed c. 1925, the house is located on a prominent corner at Cherry and South Main streets and has served for a number of years as a small hotel. The large two-story former residence features stuccoed walls, a curvilinear parapet, red tile roof, large expanses of French doors and a one-story brick arcaded portico (originally stucco) sheltering an elaborate leaded glass main entrance.

A quaint English Cottage style house is located at 319 Granite Street (#189). The picturesque one-and-one-half story house has stuccoed walls, a steeply pitched front facing gable and a shed-roof dormer with casement windows above the sweeping engaged porch. The round arched entryway to the porch is repeated in a "garden gate" entrance at the extreme right where the front gable extends almost to the ground. A fanciful garden gazebo is located in the rear yard.

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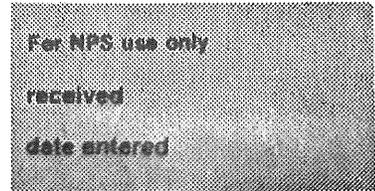
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A remarkably large number of unaltered, classic Bungalow style houses survive throughout the district. They are typically frame or brick residences, one-and-one-half stories with broad gable roofs and gracious, engaged front porches. The c. 1920 John Banner House at 400 South Main Street (#58) is a typical brick bungalow with granite trim, wide overhanging bracketed eaves, large center gabled dormer and a spacious front porch supported by robust battered brick piers. Another notable large brick bungalow is the c. 1928 Benbow House at 738 South Main Street (#68) which exhibits Tudor Revival influences in its stuccoed gable ends with applied wooden trim imitative of half-timbering. Good examples of frame bungalows include the c. 1912 one-story house at 421 South Main Street (#118) which is highlighted by a full-facade gable-front porch with weatherboard apron and a tall river rock interior chimney, and the Dixon-Sparger House at 315 Cherry Street (#210). The Dixon-Sparger House, built about 1915, is a large one-and-one-half story frame bungalow with shingled dormer and gable ends, engaged porch supported by tapered box posts resting on a weatherboarded apron, exposed rafter ends, nine-over-one windows and a handsome multi-pane main entrance with sidelights and transom. Certainly one of the most architecturally significant and unusual residences in Mount Airy is the extraordinary granite bungalow constructed in 1919 for John D. Sargent at 619 North Main Street (#10). The one-and-one-half story house exhibits Tudor Revival style influences on the exterior and a Craftsman style interior. The richly ornamented design includes half-timbering in the gable ends of the steeply pitched roof, overhanging eaves with sawn exposed rafter ends and a full-facade hip-roofed porch with battered granite piers, granite consoles and balusters. The interior is ornamented with high paneled wainscot, coffered ceilings, parquetry and an unusual granite mantel with bronze relief sculpture overmantel.

Intrusions in the district are few and include service stations (#s 69 and 122), recent or drastically remodelled commercial structures (#s 13, 19, 36, 52, 65, 66, 79, 80, 82, 94, 102, 113, 144, 168 and 239) and contemporary or ranch houses (#s 116, 193, 212, 214). Non-contributing elements include post World War II residences (#s 215, 216, 230, 232) or remodelled commercial buildings (#s 20, 24, 25, 26, 84, 89 and 105) where the original brick facade has been replaced. The intrusions and non-contributing structures do not severely detract from the overall impression of the district. The Mount Airy Historic District survives as a clear and consistent statement of the role of Mount Airy as a county commercial and residential center.

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INVENTORY LIST - MOUNT AIRY HISTORIC DISTRICT

The following inventory list includes all properties located within the Mount Airy Historic District, keyed by number to the inventory map.

Dating: Dates are based on information available from Sanborn Insurance Maps for Mount Airy: 1891, 1896, 1900, 1905, 1910, 1916, 1922, and 1929; from documentary photographs in the Mount Airy Public Library collection and the private collection of local historian, Ruth Minnick; photographs in Surry County Heritage; from news stories in the various Mount Airy newspapers, 1800-1982; and from the recollections of several long-time Mount Airy citizens.

Assessment: All properties are coded by letter as to their relative significance within the district, and these assessments are, in turn, coded on the inventory map. The following is an assessment key:

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| P - Pivotal | Those properties which, because of their historical, architectural and/or cultural characteristics, play a primary, central or "pivotal" role in establishing the qualities for which the district is significant. |
| C - Contributing | Those properties which, while not pivotal, are supportive of, and contribute to the historical, architectural and/or cultural characteristics for which the district is significant. |
| F - Fill | Those properties which have neither an especially positive nor an especially negative impact on the general characteristics of the district. They may be similar in form, height, and materials to contributing buildings in the district, but cannot be considered contributing because of the date of construction or radical alterations (in the case of buildings which meet the 50 year age criterion.) |
| I - Intrusive | Those properties which have a definite negative impact on the historical, architectural and/or cultural characteristics for which the district is significant. |

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Information Sources: In parentheses following each entry is an abbreviated notation citing the principal sources of information used in the inventory list. The notations are as follows:

SM - Sanborn Maps

AH - Archives and History files. These files are on deposit at the Survey and Planning Branch of the Division of Archives and History, Raleigh and are available to the public. These files were compiled by principal investigators, Laura A. W. Phillips who conducted the Surry County survey and inventory in 1982, and Patricia S. Dickinson who completed the historic district portion of the survey in 1984-85.

O - Information supplied by the property owner or tenant.

DP - Documentary photographs.

LH - Local historians including Ruth Minnick, Susan Ashby, Elizabeth Merritt, and others cited in the AH files.

N - Newspaper articles or various published or unpublished local histories.

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1. Smith-Jones House
 109 Brown Street
 c. 1900
 C

Quaint, diminutive one-and-one-half story L-shaped Queen Anne frame cottage now sheathed with vinyl siding. Polygonal-roofed porch with turned posts and balusters shelters two front doors located at juncture of cross-gable roof. House retains multi-pane windows in the gable ends. The J. T. Smith family were early owners; C. B. and Sadie Ann Jones lived here for over forty years (c. 1938-1982). The house first appears on the 1916 Sanborn Map (earlier maps did not cover this area). (SM, O, LH)

2. Galloway-Linville House
 739 North Main Street
 c. 1870
 C

Two story rectangular frame house with low hipped roof and pair of interior corbelled chimneys. Believed to have been built in the 1870s by R. R. Galloway, large property owner and donor of the land for the Baptist Church located across the street. House remodelled c. 1930 by Ed Linville; he may have added the rear ell and the classically inspired full-facade hip-roofed porch carried by paired tapered box posts with molded caps. Leaded glass sidelights flank main entrance; two-over-two sash windows. (LH, AH)

3. R. R. Galloway House
 731 North Main Street
 c. 1900-1905
 C

Large, two -story frame Colonial Revival style house with hipped roof, gabled dormers, decorative corbelled interior chimneys, wrap-around Doric porch, one-over-one sash windows with leaded glass transoms, leaded glass sidelights with paneled aprons flanking main entrance. Wide, elegant side stair hall and paneled wainscot on the interior. Granite used for porch skirt and entrance steps. According to documentary photographs, this house may have utilized some elements of a Gothic Revival house which formerly stood on this site. The diamond-patterned balustrade formerly located on the side porch of the Gothic Revival house now appears to be used as the balustrade on present second story southwest porch. This house was owned originally by R. R. Galloway, who had previously owned the house next door (#2). In addition to his large property holdings, Galloway operated the Opera House downtown. Later owners have included banker W. J. Byerly and Dr. and Mrs. Borden Hooks. (DP, SM, AH)

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4. Thomas Fawcett House
 723 North Main Street
 c. 1895
 P

Unusual, two-story frame Shingle Style house built c. 1895 by Thomas Fawcett, organizer and first president of the First National Bank in Mount Airy and long-time county commissioner. The first story is sheathed with German siding, with fish-scale shingles on the second story. The asymmetrical house features bow, bay, one-over-one sash, and round windows, a broad arcaded porch, and sweeping roof lines. Rock-faced coursed granite is utilized in the entrance steps and porch apron. According to a documentary photograph, the house remains unaltered. A decorative wrought iron fence which formerly surrounded the yard is no longer there.
(O, DP, LH)

5. Woodruff House
 715 North Main Street
 c. 1890
 C

Fanciful, large two-story frame Victorian house with Italianate influence. Decorative features include large wrap-around porch with turned posts and sawn brackets, recessed panel corner boards, wooden hood molds, and polygonal, shingled tower topped by copper finial centered above main entrance. Queen Anne style multi-pane main entrance with brass hardware. The house was built c. 1890 by Thomas Woodruff, developer of the granite quarry. A large downstairs room was planned as a music room and was used often for private musical events for the family and their friends. The Woodruff family moved to West Virginia about 1920 and the house was later owned by Joe Gwyn. About twenty years ago the house was converted to apartments and continues in that use today. The exterior remains virtually unaltered. (AH, SM)

6. Reece House
 707 North Main Street
 c. 1910
 C

Two-and-one-half story brick veneer Colonial Revival style house, very similar to the R. R. Galloway House (#3). Two tall corbelled chimneys and hipped and gabled dormers pierce the moderately high hip roof; the central dormer is lighted by a Palladian style window. A sweeping wrap-around porch

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is carried by Doric columns set on granite plinths; granite is also used in the lintels and sills of the one-over-one sash windows. The handsome entryway is composed of an oval bevelled glass door, topped with a leaded glass transom, and flanked by twelve-light beveled glass sidelights. The house was constructed by 1910 for Dr. R. W. Reece, a local dentist. (SM, AH, LH)

7. J. L. Harrison House
637 North Main Street
c. 1900-1910
C

Two-story frame, asymmetrical late Victorian house with pyramidal and gabled roof, front and side projecting bays and wrap-around porch with slender Doric columns and turned balusters. Fish-scale shingles ornament the pedimented gable ends and the porch frieze. The intact house retains the original front door with oval bevelled glass and molded horizontal panels. The house appears on the first Sanborn Map covering this area, 1910, and is believed to have been built by Jim Harrison, who owned a local dry goods store. (SM, AH)

8. T. N. Brock House
631 North Main Street
c. 1905-1910
C

L-shaped two-story painted red brick veneer Colonial Revival style house constructed by 1910. Pyramidal roof with projecting front and side bays ornamented by shingled pedimented gables lighted by round arch windows with keystones. Fluted posts carry the hip-roofed wrap-around porch which shelters the handsome entry with oval bevelled glass. A small, balustraded porch is set off-center on the second story. Granite is used for the entry steps and lintels and sills of the one-over-one sash windows. The Brock family lived here during the 1920s. (AH)

9. Galloway-Lovill House
625 North Main Street
c. 1903
C

Substantial two-and-one-half story frame Colonial Revival style house with high hipped roof, hipped dormers, wrap-around porch and wide molded frieze carried by tapered box posts, molded corner boards, one-over-one windows, and a well-defined Colonial Revival interior. The unaltered house is sheathed with German siding and the dormers are ornamented with sawn shingles. The elaborate entrance surround features Doric pilasters set on paneled wooden plinths, projecting corner blocks and a heavily molded lintel. The house was built by Harry Galloway during the first decade of the 20th century, but owned by the James Lovill family for more than half a century. (O, SM, AH)

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10. J. D. Sargent House
 619 North Main Street
 1919
 P

Extraordinary one-and-one half story granite bungalow with Tudor Revival exterior influence and Craftsman style interior. Built in 1919 by John D. Sargent, and still occupied by a family member, the house remains unaltered and is perhaps the best example of residential granite construction in Mount Airy. Sargent worked in the granite industry all his life, first in Vermont before moving to Mount Airy in 1910 to become superintendent of the N. C. Granite Corporation. In 1918 he purchased the company from Thomas Woodruff. Sargent was a financial and management mastermind and built the company into a national concern. His house, built the year after he became president of the corporation, utilizes both smooth and rock-faced coursed granite in the highly ornamented design. Applied half-timbering is found in the center gabled dormer and in the steeply pitched gable roof ends. Robust granite battered porch piers with scrolled consoles and "x"-shaped balusters, support the hip-roofed full-facade porch roofed with standing seam copper. Corbelled granite exterior end chimneys pierce the overhanging eaves. These eaves and the one under the porch are further ornamented by sawn exposed rafter ends. The richly detailed interior features high paneled wainscot, coffered ceilings, parquetry, built-in cupboards with leaded glass doors, and granite mantel with bronze relief sculpture overmantel. (SM, AH, O, N)

11. Rufus Haymore House
 615 North Main Street
 c. 1905-1910
 C

Two-and-one-half story frame Colonial Revival style house with projecting front and side bays. Tall corbelled chimneys extend above a high hip roof with gabled dormers; dormers accented by fanlighted windows and sawn shingles. Originally the house had a wrap-around one-story porch with sawn brackets; a portion remains as the south, side porch, where it was moved from the main elevation and replaced by an elaborate Federal style door surrounded by transom, sidelights and oversized dentils and metopes. Early in the 20th century, this was the home of R. L. Haymore, one of the founders of the National Furniture Company, and his sister Martha. (LH, SM, AH)

12. Garnett Fawcett House
 607 North Main Street
 c. 1906
 C

Two-story, L-shaped granite house of late Victorian/Colonial Revival style. High hip roof with shingled pedimented dormers. Hip-roofed attached wrap-around porch carried by paired Doric columns; an offset projecting

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pedimented gable marks the main entrance bay. The imposing house was built c. 1906 by Garnett Fawcett, a banker associated with First National Bank. (SM, LH, AH)

13. George Fawcett House
 603 North Main Street
 c. 1907
 C

Rectangular, two-story granite house with Colonial Revival style detailing built c. 1907 by banker George Fawcett whose brother built the granite house next door. Both brothers were associated with the first National Bank, founded by their father, Tom Fawcett. Tall corbelled granite chimneys extend above a low hip roof with wide overhanging eaves. The most prominent feature of the house is the one-story wrap-around porch which encompasses a diamond-shaped pergola at the south end. A projecting pediment with returns marks the entry bay. The main entrance is distinguished by bevelled and leaded glass sidelights and transom; this entrance is repeated above on the second story, but the original balcony or balustrade has been lost, apparently the only exterior alteration. (SM, LH, AH)

14. Workman's Federal Savings and Loan
 541 North Main Street
 1963
 F

Handsome, two-story rectangular contemporary bank building with flat roof and exterior sheathing of polished corrugated granite panels. (0)

15. House
 523 North Main Street
 c. 1900
 C

Rambling, two-story L-shaped, unaltered, frame house of late Victorian/ Colonial Revival design. Front and side projecting pedimented bays extend from the center hip-roofed core. The gable ends are decorated with imbricated shingles and lattice-work ventilators. The one-story wrap-around porch is supported by square posts with molded caps. House retains tall, two-over-two sash windows. The house is the only remaining residence in the 500 block of North Main Street. (SM)

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16. Outbuilding (former) garage
 West side, 500 block North Main Street between Independence Blvd. and Rawley Avenue
 c. 1920
 C

Located at the rear of the neighboring bank's parking lot, this small gable-front tile-roofed granite garage, was built between 1916 and 1922 according to the Sanborn Maps. The accompanying granite house was razed at an undetermined date. The former garage, now used for storage, sports a finial at the gable peak and exposed rafter ends. (SM)

17. Planter's Bank
 501 North Main Street
 1974
 F

Striking, contemporary one-story bank building faced with small, rough cut granite blocks. Rounded corner windows and wrapped corners on the broad smooth frieze are reminiscent of the International Style. (O)

18. Commercial Building
 Robby's Army Surplus
 457 North Main Street
 c. 1950
 I

One-story rectangular commercial building with large expanse of plate glass display windows sheltered by asphalt-shingled pent roof. The building now houses an Army/Navy Surplus Store; an eye-catching feature of the front parking lot is an aircraft drop tank propped up against the store. Residences extended about this far south on North Main as late as 1929. (SM)

19. Commercial Building
 Chesterfield Insurers
 443 North Main Street
 c. 1950 ?
 I

Much altered, small one-story brick veneer commercial building. A shallow metal canopy marks the division of a large expanse of plate glass below, and a blue and white ribbed aluminum panel above which extends to the cornice.

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20. Commercial Building
 Haymore's Jewelry and Niblock Typewriter Co.
 437-439 North Main Street
 1940s
 F

Plain, one-story brick veneer double storefront commercial building. Simple, soldier course outlines panel stretching above store fronts.

21. Commercial Building
 Credit Thrift of America
 433 North Main Street
 c. 1930
 C

One-story brick commercial building with concrete-coped, stepped parapet and decorative brick pilasters. According to the Sanborn Maps, this building is located on the former site of a small produce store (1910-16). Between 1922-29 the lot is vacant. The present building was probably constructed in the early 1930s. (SM)

22. Commercial Building
 H & R Block and Professional Hairstyling
 425-429 North Main Street
 c. 1905
 C

Two-story double storefront commercial building with reworked brick-veneered first story and replacement, metal-trimmed casement windows lighting the second story. Decorative corbelled brick eave. The building first appears on the 1910 Sanborn Maps as the site of grocery and produce stores with a photography studio on the second story. It continued in use as a grocery/produce/feed store until c. 1929 when a plumbing store operated in the southern storefront. (SM)

23. Commercial Building
 Kentucky Finance Loans
 423 N. Main Street
 c. 1905
 C

One-story brick commercial building with recessed storefront outlined in ribbed aluminum. From 1910-c. 1929 this was the site of a wholesale grocery store. (SM)

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24. Commercial Building
 Webb's Shoe Store
 419 N. Main Street
 c. 1905
 F

Much altered one-story commercial building with replacement brick veneer main elevation. The only decorative elements are the soldier course outlining the recessed storefront and modest corbelling at the eave. A grocery store operated on this site for many years. (SM)

25. Commercial Building
 M & W Outlet
 415 North Main Street
 c. 1905
 F

Altered one-story commercial building with reworked brick veneer main elevation. Storefront outlined with ribbed aluminum. Originally the site of a grocery store. (SM)

26. Commercial Building
 Ruby's Lingerie
 411 North Main Street
 c. 1905
 F

Small, one-story, altered, brick commercial building. The main elevation was brick veneered and a plate glass display window installed at an undetermined date. As early as 1910 this was the site for a meat store and restaurant. (SM)

27. Commercial Building
 Main Street Grill
 407 N. Main Street
 c. 1900
 C

One-story brick commercial building which retains multi-pane transom stretching above a reworked metal-trimmed glass entrance and flanking windows. A general store operated here from c. 1900-1916, followed by a grocery store at the same location. (SM)

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28. Commercial Building
 Holland's Opticians
 401 N. Main Street
 c. 1900
 C

One-story with basement brick commercial building. Triangular shape conforms to its corner lot with main entrance on the diagonal. Main elevation probably reworked in the 1920s with brick veneer and herringbone brick work at the cornice. The building steps down on its Virginia Street elevation (south). This elevation retains the original red brick and paired one-over-one sash windows set in slightly rounded arches at both the street and basement levels. The Sanborn Maps indicate a grocery operated here c. 1900-1910, followed by a sewing machine shop and jewelry store. (SM)

29. Commercial Building
 SW Corner North Main and Virginia streets (315 North Main Street)
 c. 1905-1910
 C

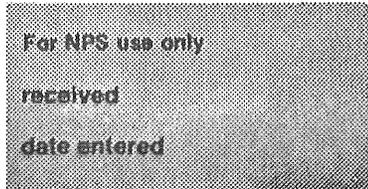
Well-preserved two-story brick commercial building with segmental-arched one-over-one sash windows, paneled parapet cornice with corbelling, brick pilasters, "hinged" brick corner, and along Virginia Street round-arched doors and shop windows on the basement level. Built between 1905 and 1910, the building was, and continues to be, used for a variety of commercial purposes. The 1910 Sanborn Map indicates a portion of the building was vacant while the rest was used for feed and bag stores, fertilizer wholesaler, and a restaurant. (SM)

30. Merritt Building
 NW corner North Main and West Oak streets (301-307 North Main)
 c. 1905-1910
 P

Impressive three-story brick Classical Revival commercial building built between 1905 and 1910 by William Edward Merritt for use as a hardware and furniture store. In plan the building conforms to its lot with a rounded corner, entrance set at an angle. Prominent features include a robust modillioned cornice, granite window sills and lintels, round arched door and stair windows with keystones, one-over-one sash windows with transoms. On the interior are beaded ceilings as well as pressed tin ceilings. The building was rehabilitated in 1983 for use as a furniture store and commercial bakery. (AH, SM, N)

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- 31. Commercial Building
First Financial Savings and Loan
259 North Main Street
1965
F

10/03

*Blasian not demolished with
Hotel. Family: Koser - property
updated in 1960. Still retains
enough style to be historic.*

Two-story brick commercial building with stuccoed main elevation. First story has large expanse of plate glass windows with applied wooden "muntins" shaded by a full-facade metal pent-roof canopy; second story features eight shuttered windows. A large parking lot adjoins to the north. The Blue Ridge Inn (later Hotel) formerly stood on this site. (SM, DP)

- 32. West Drug Store
247 North Main Street
c. 1895
C

Fine Renaissance Revival style two-story brick commercial building whose first known use was as the West Drug Store. The first story has been altered, but the second remains intact and features a heavy over-hanging denticulated cornice, brick quoining on pilasters topped with Ionic capitals, three shuttered windows (the center bay has a pedimented hood and the two flanking windows have round arched hoods), a blind oculus and two smaller square windows near the eave. (O, AH, SM)

- 33. Commercial Building
White Star Discount Drugs
243 North Main Street
c. 1890
C

This two-story brick commercial building first appears on the 1891 Sanborn Map as a clothing store. During the 1950s it was the site of Hollingsworth Drugstore. Above the altered first story storefront is a heavy modillioned metal cornice. Quoined pilasters mark the two bays which are lit by paired one-over-one sash windows with granite sills and lintels. Recessed panels and corbelled brick work highlight the frieze and eave. (SM)

- 34. Commercial Building
Cato's
235 North Main Street
c. 1895
C

Two-story brick commercial building with altered main elevation. Simple corbelled cornice and paired six-over-one sash windows seem to indicate

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the facade of this c. 1895 building was reworked at undetermined date. First floor retains original double-leaf stair door at the right (north) set in a round arch with keystone. During the 1940's this was the site of McClenan's Department Store. (SM, LH)

35. Commercial Building
Page's Book Store
229 North Main Street
c. 1895
F

This two-story brick commercial building first appears on the 1896 Sanborn Map as a furniture store, later serving for many years as a grocery store. The main elevation was reworked c. 1950 with common bond brick, metal trimmed casement windows on the second story, and a simple panel delineated by a soldier course. (SM)

36. Commercial Building
Children's Closet
225 North Main Street
I

One-story commercial building, possibly a replacement building, but difficult to determine since the main elevation is totally obscured by vinyl "clapboard." Neighboring merchants recall that this was once the site of a Piggly-Wiggly grocery store.

37. Leonard's Jewelry Store
221 North Main Street
c. 1895
C

This two-story brick commercial building originally was the site of a general store c. 1895, later Johnson's Cafe, and since 1943 has been the site of Leonard's Jewelers, which was established in 1893. The first story of this buff-colored brick building has been reworked, but the second story retains a molded metal cornice and four, one-over-one sash windows. (O, SM)

38. Commercial Building
215 North Main Street
c. 1920
C

This two-story, five-bay brick commercial building first appears on the 1922 Sanborn Map serving as the location of a drugstore, cobbler shop, dry goods store and telegraph office. The first story has been considerably altered

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with the application of various sidings including stone panels, aluminum, and formica. Second story replacement metal trimmed casement windows surrounded by decorative soldier course brick work and white stuccoed corner blocks. Above the molded metal cornice are small white stuccoed squares and stuccoed coping along the flat roof. (SM)

39. Bank of Mount Airy
201 North Main Street (NW corner North Main and Franklin streets)
1923
P

Two-story classically-inspired granite bank building, highlighted by monumental Doric columns and recessed entrance. The main elevation is faced with ashlar granite, with the side elevation (along Franklin Street) of rock-faced granite. Smooth granite pilasters support the first floor cornice on both the front and side elevations. Oversize, symmetrical windows light the side elevation, and paired one-over-one sash windows encircle the second story. The date of the building's construction, 1923, is incised above the main entrance. The Bank of Mount Airy was established in 1905 by W J. Byerly. This building served as the bank's headquarters until 1934 when it became the site of the Surry County Loan and Trust Company. In 1961 this company merged with the Northwestern Bank, the current owner. Prior to the bank's construction, this was the site of Mt. Airy Marble Works from c. 1900 to 1916. A small grocery store occupied the site in the late 1910s. (O, SM, AH)

40. Commercial Building
Guyan Shoes
SW corner North Main and Franklin streets
c. 1900
C

Three-story, three-bay brick commercial building constructed by 1900 and continuing in its original use as a jewelry store for many years. All of the windows are currently bricked over; decorative corbelled cornice remains. (SM, AH)

41. Bank of Mount Airy/Mount Airy Jewelry Company
185 North Main Street
c. 1905
C

Handsome two-story, seven-bay brick commercial building with heavy molded cornice, paneled corbelled frieze, one-over-one sash windows with transoms (second story), and broad granite keystone arch across what was originally the entrance to the Bank of Mount Airy. Built between 1900 and 1905 and originally used as a bank and jewelry store. The jewelry store site later served as a notions store, restaurant, and musical instrument store. (SM, AH)

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42. Commercial Building
 The Canteen
 179 North Main Street
 c. 1940?
 F

Plain, one-story, brick veneer restaurant with recessed entrance. As late as 1916 a residence was located on this site. The lot was vacant when the 1922 Sanborn Map was printed and a c. 1929 drug store near this site, does not appear to be this building. (SM)

43. Turnmeyer and Lamm Drugstore
 175 North Main Street
 c. 1890
 C

Well-preserved two-story brick commercial building. First story reworked; second story intact with two well-defined tripartite round-arched windows headed by a broad fanlighted segmental arch head. Blind panel frieze below modest corbelled cornice. A drug store and second story dentist office are clearly indicated on the 1896 Sanborn Map. A masonry building is also indicated on the 1891 map, but is not labeled. (SM, AH)

44. Commercial Building
 Merle Norman Cosmetics
 171 North Main Street
 c. 1940
 F

Diminutive, one-story infill commercial building constructed c. 1940 in what was originally an alleyway (Sanborn Map, 1929). Slate "gable-side" roof above wood shingle and glass storefront shaded by suspended metal canopy. The present business located here about fifteen years; prior to that, housed Davis Shoe Store. (SM, O)

45. Commercial Building
 165 North Main Street
 1920
 C

Imposing two-story granite commercial building constructed 1920 according to incised date stone, and used originally for automobile sales (Sanborn Map, 1922). Oversized rusticated granite blocks sheathe the fortress/castle-like building with two "turrets" and blind "balustrade" between. First story reworked but maintains stone sides; second story replacement windows. (SM, AH)

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46. (former) Wolfe Drugstore
 Salvation Army Store
 161 North Main Street
 c. 1890
 C

Late 19th century two-story brick commercial building with complex decorative corbelled stepped parapet. Replacement paired second story windows and reworked storefront. This first appears on the 1891 Sanborn Map. For many years the building served as the Wolfe Drugstore. (SM, AH)

47. Banner Building
 153-155 North Main Street
 1906
 P

Large, three-story, ten-bay brick commercial building constructed 1906 with granite first story pilasters, cast iron entrance columns, brick pilasters separating the upper story bays, arcaded frieze, decorative pressed metal cornice, and the ghost of a second story center pedimented porch. The building is located on the site of a former dwelling (Sanborn Maps, 1891-1900) later converted to a boarding house (1905). For some years the building housed the post-office, and on the second story was the prominent Commercial Club with a ballroom and card rooms. During the flu epidemic of 1918, it was used as an emergency hospital. (SM, AH, N)

48. (former) Grand Theatre
 Western Auto Store
 141 North Main Street
 c. 1910
 F

This two-story brick commercial building is noted on the 1910 Sanborn Map as a "novelty theatre." A large rear wing was added between 1922 and 1929 to house the Grand Movie Theatre, with the original building then serving as a long, narrow entrance foyer. The original brick, and the one-over-one sash windows with granite lintels and sills are exposed to view from the adjacent alleyway along the right (north) side elevation. The main entrance was reworked c. 1950 with brick veneer and awkwardly placed metal trimmed casement and projecting windows. (SM)

49. Commercial Building
 Bolton's Shoe Shop
 135 N. Main Street
 c. 1896
 F

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Much altered two-story brick commercial building with severe, brick veneer replacement facade and two undersized metal casement windows. The building has served a variety of commercial purposes since its construction in the late 19th century including use as a general store, grocery store and a Chinese Laundry. (SM)

50. City Barber Shop
129-133 North Main Street
c. 1900
C

One-story brick, double store front commercial building built about 1900, with main facade reworked c. 1920 with multi-pane transoms above storefronts and simple recessed panel below the concrete coped cornice. According to the Sanborn Maps the building served as a bookstore from c. 1900 to c. 1910 and as a stationery shop from c. 1916 to c. 1922. For the past 36 years it has been the site of the City Barber Shop. (SM, O)

51. Snappy Lunch
125 North Main Street
c. 1896
C

Little-altered one-story brick commercial building with chamfered wooden posts separating the three bays, a decorative heavily corbelled vertical paneled cornice, a recessed horizontal brick panel accommodating store sign, and (covered but intact) multi-pane transom. An early use of the building was as a grocery store. Since 1923 it has housed the "Snappy Lunch" restaurant. (SM, OH, AH)

52. Commercial Building
123 North Main Street
I

Heavily altered one-story commercial building. Main elevation obscured by formica panels set in narrow metal strips; brick veneer below plate glass storefront.

53. Marsh Building
Greene Finance
115-117 North Main Street
c. 1896
F

Altered late 19th century one-story brick commercial building with reworked main elevation (c. 1940s?) with incised name plate centered near tile coped

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flat roof. The remnant of a corbelled pilaster (similar to the Snappy Lunch's brickwork) remains at the right (north). The building has served as a post office, meat store, and grocery store. (SM)

54. Commercial Building
111 North Main Street
1891
C

Handsome little-altered two-and-one-half story four-bay brick commercial building with multi-pane transom, two-over-two segmental arched windows, brick pilasters separating corbelled recessed panel frieze, and corbelled and mouse-toothed cornice. The 1891 Sanborn Map notes that the building was under construction then. It served as a general store and grocery for many years. (SM, AH)

55. Acorn Store
105 North Main Street
c. 1922-1929
C

Two-story brick commercial building with altered first floor storefronts, built as a department store between 1922 and 1929. Second story windows are boarded over but handsome terra cotta cornice and terra cotta coped stepped parapet and trim remain intact. The Acorn Department Store was the earliest tenant, followed by the Efird dry goods store. (SM, AH)

56. Municipal Building
West side South Main Street between Rockford and Church streets
1978
F

Handsome one-story contemporary municipal office building sheathed with panels of ashlar granite. Building sited on a slight rise and surrounded by spacious lawn and parking areas. During the 1890s this was the site of a dwelling with extensive outbuildings and a small private school. During the 1910s several large residences were located here, including the Neo-Classical style John Lee Banner House. By 1922 a large portion of this block was occupied by the Mount Airy High School and athletic field. The school was razed in 1978 and replaced by the present municipal building. (SM, AH)

57. First Presbyterian Church
NW corner South Main and Church streets
1907-1914
P

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Handsome one-story Gothic Revival style granite church with steep pyramidal roof, corner crenellated tower, pointed arch doors and windows, and fine stained glass windows. The granite education building at the rear of the church was added in 1957. Attempts to organize a Presbyterian church in Mount Airy were begun as early as 1848; the first, frame church was constructed in 1858 and was the second organized church within the corporate limits (the first was Lebanon Methodist Church, no longer standing). In 1873 a new frame church was erected on the site of the present church on a lot donated by R. S. Gilmer. The church bell was first hung in the Gilmer's nearby stable, so that the congregation could be called to worship. In 1887, when the building was repaired from lightning damage, a bell tower was added to the front. This church appears on the Sanborn Maps from 1896-1905. In 1907 the present granite church was begun and was completed in 1914. The church women were instrumental in raising funds for the foundation, roof, and furnishings. J. A. Tesh was the contractor for the church. Tesh (1865-1944) built many structures in Mount Airy including the depot and Trinity Episcopal Church, as well as operating three lumber yards in town and serving as a Surry County Commissioner. (SM, N, AH)

58. John Banner House
400 South Main Street
c. 1920
C

Classic one-and-one-half story brick veneer with granite trim bungalow with broad gable-side roof, wide overhanging bracketed eaves, large center gabled dormer, engaged front porch carried by robust battered brick piers, and a matching garage in the rear yard. The house was constructed between 1916 and 1922 for John Banner, real estate broker and large property owner. (LH, SM)

59. Robert M. Smith House
410 South Main Street
c. 1950
F

Located on the former site of the antebellum Thomas Prather House, this one-and-one half story brick veneer Colonial Revival style cottage was built for Robert M. Smith, comptroller for Renfrow Mills. The three-bay house features one-story flanking wings, gabled wall dormers, six-over-six windows, corbelled exterior end chimney, and an entrance surround composed of fluted pilasters, broken pediment with urn, and multi-pane sidelights. The house is approached by a boxwood lined walk and is set amidst mature landscaping. (LH, SM)

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60. W. F. Carter House
 418 South Main Street
 c. 1908
 P (NR, 1983)

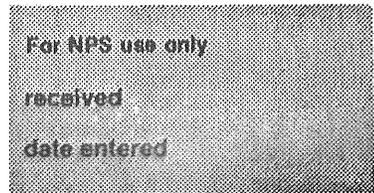
Monumental, two-story frame Neo-Classical Revival style house with hipped roof and dormers dominated by central two-story Ionic portico and one-story Doric porch which runs beneath the portico for the full length of the three-bay facade. A balustrade on the roof of the porch under the shelter of the portico creates a small second story porch. The main entrance is a double-leaf door with sidelights and transom. Exterior and interior granite chimneys extend above the moderately pitched hipped roof. The interior follows a center hall plan; well-developed Colonial Revival detailing decorates the interior which boasts nine fireplaces in eight variations of Classical, Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles. According to family tradition and the Sanborn Maps, the Carter House in its present form took shape around 1907 or 1908 when a previous house on the site was moved back from the street and remodeled. The Carter House was the home of a prominent Mount Airy family who made substantial contributions to legal, political, business and general community life during the late 19th and first three quarters of the 20th centuries. William F. Carter Sr. (1856-1944), a lawyer for over 60 years, served as the first president of the Surry County Bar Association, Superior Court judge, and three-term Mount Airy mayor. His son, W. Frank Carter, Jr. (1890-1969), was also a long-time mayor and an authority on local history, co-authoring with his wife Footprints in the Hollows. In 1983 the house was sensitively adapted for use as five apartments. The Carter House is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. (entry adapted from the National Register Nomination prepared by Laura A. W. Phillips, 1983.)

61. T. Benton Ashby House
 500 South Main Street
 c. 1912
 P

Impressive early 20th century, late Victorian, two-story house with granite first story, brick second story with granite trim, multiple shingled pedimented gables with round arched windows, two-story projecting bays on the front and sides of the house and spacious wrap-around Doric columned porch with pedimented entrance bay with transomed and side-lighted main entrance. Constructed between 1910 and 1916 for T. Benton Ashby, physician. (SM, AH)

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62. (former) Methodist Parsonage
 508 South Main Street
 c. 1920
 C

Two-story frame house with simple Colonial Revival detailing. Two, tall brick exterior end chimneys, gable-side roof with gabled dormer, four-over-four windows, nearly full-facade attached hip-roofed porch with pedimented entrance bay, and replacement wrought-iron second story balustrade. Constructed between 1916 and 1922 on the site of an earlier house and owned for many years by the Methodist Church for use as a parsonage for presiding elders. Later owners have included Alma Owens, a jeweler, and painter George Worth. The house is currently in use as two apartments. (SM, LH)

63. Mount Airy Friends Church
 SW corner South Main and West Wilson streets
 c. 1904
 P

This charming Gothic Revival style granite church was constructed in 1904 by contractor Lee Jones on the former site of a large, unidentified masonry warehouse. The church features wood-shingled gables with decorative exposed truss system, corner crenellated tower, and large stained glass tracery windows. The Quakers' settled in Surry County about 1769. They had established a church in Mount Airy by the end of the 19th century and had sponsored a school in the Surry County community of Westfield early in that century. (SM, N)

64. Vogler House
 618 South Main Street
 c. 1925
 C

Two-story three-bay frame house with two-story rear ell, gable-side roof with shallow center pedimented dormer, one-bay classically-inspired entrance porch surmounted by second story balustraded porch serving center second story door. The first story of the house is sheathed in German siding and the second story is shingled. According to the Sanborn Maps a one-story house with a similar configuration stood here until 1922. It is not known if that house was remodelled and a second story and new siding added. Mrs. Vogler, a seamstress, was an early owner of the present house. (SM, LH)

65. Cockerhan House
 628 South Main Street
 c. 1928
 I

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Much altered one-and-one-half story bungalow now converted to commercial use. This house first appears on the 1929 Sanborn map and it may have been built for Jay Cockerhan, a florist. The engaged porch has been enclosed, vinyl siding now sheathes the house and replacement, large casement and fixed windows light the remodeled interior. (LH, SM)

66. Commercial Building
West side South Main Street near intersection with Korner Street
I.

One-story rectangular contemporary brick veneer commercial building with flat roof.

67. William A. Estes House
724 South Main Street
c. 1875
C

One-story three-bay wide, one-bay deep frame house with low gable roof, wide overhanging eaves, interior end chimneys, center bay entrance porch carried by square posts with molded bases and caps, flush-sheathed porch walls and gable, double-leaf front door with sidelights and transom and rear ell. Interior has center hall plan, simple Greek Revival mantels and 14 foot ceilings. The house is believed to have been built in the third quarter of the 19th century by William A. Estes, who owned a lot of land in the Mount Airy vicinity. A later owner was W. H. Spain who may have replaced the windows on the main elevation in the 1930s. (AH, LH)

68. Benbow House
738 South Main Street
c. 1928
C

Spacious, handsomely detailed one-and-one half story brick bungalow constructed between 1922 and 1929 by E. Q. Benbow, who owned a downtown theatre. According to the present owner, Benbow married late in life and had no children to fill the five bedroom house. The large attached front porch, with wide, gabled entry bay, extends across the main elevation to the north to encompass a porte-cochere; heavy, battered brick piers support the porch. Both the porch gable and an offset gabled dormer feature rough stucco and applied wooden trim imitative of half-timbering and are lighted by Palladian windows. The main entrance is composed of leaded glass sidelights and multi-paned door. An enormous oak tree shades the front yard (an earlier house was formerly located here); a matching garage stands in the rear yard. (O, SM, LH)

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69. Gas Station
 NW corner South Main and Bank streets
 c. 1960
 I

Rectangular, one-story gas station with three service bays.

70. (former) Globe Tobacco Warehouse
 Adams-Millis Corporation
 NW corner South Main and Worth streets
 1891
 P

Two-and-one-half story brick industrial building with stepped parapet gable roof and round arched panels surrounding some of the replacement metal trimmed casement windows. It was built by 1891 for use as the Globe Tobacco Warehouse operated by Joseph W. Ashby. The Sanborn Maps indicate it continued as the Globe Warehouse until about 1905 when it was owned by S. C. Jones and leased by Rucker and Witten Tobacco Company. From 1916 to 1929 it housed the Sandusky Cooperage and Lumber Company. Later it housed Renfro Mills and currently is the site of another textile company, The Adams-Millis Corporation. (AH, SM)

71. J. M. Fulton House
 926 South Main Street
 by 1891
 C

Little-altered late 19th century two-story L-shaped frame house with gable roof, dentilled cornice, paneled corner posts, paneled window surrounds with corner blocks, awning-like wooden hood molds and one-story wrap-around porch with turned posts, simple balustrade, and sawnwork brackets, two-over-two sash windows, and main entrance with transom and sidelights. The house is named for its earliest known owner, J. M. Fulton. (LH, AH, SM)

72. (former) Gas Station
 Mt. Airy Travel Center
 806 North Main Street
 c. 1930
 C

One-story Mission style former service station with stucco walls and red tile roof, now adaptively used as a travel agency office.

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73. First Baptist Church
 714 North Main Street
 1906-1912
 P

Monumental Romanesque Revival style granite church with round arched windows and doorway and crenellated towers of unequal size which flank the recessed main entrance framed by large round arch. Originally built between 1906 and 1912 under the direction of contractor, W. C. Stepp, with additions in 1921, the 1950s and an adjoining modern granite sanctuary in 1968 (F). The congregation was organized in 1879 and land for the first frame church was donated by R. R. Galloway who lived across the street. (AH, SM)

74. Jefferson Davis Smith House
 708 North Main Street
 c. 1903
 C

Unaltered, large two-story frame house with a variety of late Victorian and Colonial Revival features including multi-sided projecting bays on the main and side elevations, shingled pedimented gables, Queen Anne style windows lighting the gabled dormers, decorative brackets with drop pendants at the eaves, one-story wrap-around porch carried by paired Doric columns on granite plinths and small second story side porch with spindle frieze. On the interior the house follows a center hall plan and is ornamented with a variety of Classical Revival and Victorian style mantels, wide fluted baseboards and robust molded crown molding. The house was built in 1903 by Jefferson Davis Smith, a local merchant and landowner who operated a clothing store, fertilizer plant, shoe store, wholesale house, and seven farms. The house was occupied by family members until 1982 and is now operated as a house museum. (O, AH, SM, N)

75. Cody-Jackson-Hill House
 632 North Main Street
 c. 1890
 C

One-and-one-half story frame late 19th century house with a combination of Gothic Revival, Italianate and Colonial Revival style features. The house features a steeply pitched roof with steep center gable, scalloped bargeboards, sawn wooden awning-like window hoods, paneled corner boards, hip-roofed full-facade porch supported by tapered wooden posts, with balustrade above, two-over-two windows and transomed and sidelighted main entrance. Around the turn of the century the house was owned by the Cody family, who were related to Buffalo Bill Cody. By 1908 the house was owned by Mamie Jackson who is believed to have remodeled the interior. The Hill family occupied it for almost a half a century. (O, AH, LH)

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76. John D. Thompson House
 628 North Main Street
 c. 1910
 C

Two-story, L-shaped brick veneer house with granite foundation and granite window lintels and sills nearly identical to the Brock House (#8) across the street. Retains slate roof, slate shingled front-facing pedimented gable, large one-over-one windows, tall corbelled interior chimneys, one-story wrap around porch carried by square posts with molded caps and bases and main entrance framed by leaded glass sidelights. Originally a one-story frame cottage, the house was remodeled between 1910 and 1916 by John D. Thompson, who owned a local furniture store and who, for some years, was mayor of Mount Airy. (LH, AH, SM)

77. William Edward Merritt House
 618 North Main Street
 1901
 P

Large, impressive two-story brick late Victorian style house with granite trim, dominated by a two-and-one-half story polygonal projecting bay and one-story wrap-around porch with spindle frieze. The virtually unaltered house also features decorative, tall, corbelled and recessed panel interior chimneys, one-over-one windows with granite lintels and sills, granite string course extending around the house above the second story windows, decorative sawn brackets supporting wide overhanging eaves and Colonial Revival interior features. Built in 1901 by contractor J. A. Tesh for W. E. Merritt, who owned a hardware store and brickyard, and was the founder of the Renfro Textile Company and one of the founders of the Mount Airy Furniture Company. (AH, O)

78. Abram Haywood Merritt House
 610 North Main Street
 1902
 P

Large, two-story painted red brick house of late Victorian eclectic styling with high hipped and gabled roof, decorative wrap-around porch with turned posts and sawn work (porch now partially enclosed sunporch), irregular plan, elaborate corbelled and panelled interior chimneys, heavy molded cornice, two-over-two windows and fine stained glass window flanking the handsome main entrance. Built in 1901-1902 by W. E. Merritt (#77) for his parents, the A. H. Merritts, who had moved to Mount Airy from Chapel Hill, where A. H. Merritt taught at the University of North Carolina. Later owners or occupants have included Nell Gale, who operated a boarding house here c. 1914, Jim Fulton, Mary Fulton Bennett, Carma Syndor, Garland Warren and Louise Llewellyn. (LH, AH, SM)

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79. Commercial Building
Northwestern Academy of Cosmetic Art
554 North Main Street
c. 1960?
I

One-story, rectangular brick and formica paneled, commercial building with large expanses of metal-trimmed plate glass windows; large parking lot adjoins at the south (right). Located on former site of c. 1929 gas station. (SM)

80. First Citizens Bank
502 North Main Street
c. 1960
I

One-story, rectangular, gable-roofed Colonial Revival style bank building with splayed window lintels, dentilled cornice and recessed entrance framed by fluted pilasters. Located on former site of c. 1922 stone veneered residence. (SM)

81. Commercial Building
SE corner of North Main Street and Hines Avenue
c. 1900
C

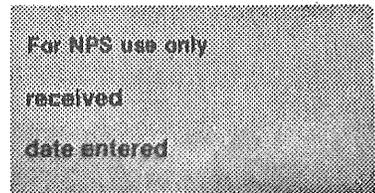
One-story painted brick commercial building constructed by 1900 as a residence. The building continued in use as a residence (with rear addition added 1905) until about 1922. The 1929 Sanborn Map records a further rear addition and that the building was then in use as a "cleaning and pressing" business. The modest stepped parapet may have been added during the remodelling for commercial use. Along the north (left) elevation are three, two-over-one segmental arched windows set in recessed corbelled panels. (SM)

82. Commercial Building
Duke Power Office
492 North Main Street
c. 1960
I

Plain, square one-story brick veneer commercial building, with main elevation composed largely of plate glass windows. Until at least 1929, this was the site of a former residence. (SM)

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83. Trinity Episcopal Church
472 North Main Street
1896
P

Picturesque, small Gothic Revival style church built in 1896 by contractor J. A. Tesh from granite donated by quarry owner, Thomas Woodruff. Reportedly Woodruff's son, Frank, designed the church which is now the oldest church building remaining in Mount Airy and the first local building constructed with granite. The stone later became a distinguishing feature of the town's architecture. Typically, the gable front church features lancet arched bays; a diminutive offset belfry is roofed and sheathed with pressed metal. On the interior a "rustic" effect is achieved by the stained woodwork which contrasts with the white plaster walls. A three-part lancet arch encloses the pulpit area. A flat-roofed, granite parish house was appended to the rear of the church in 1954. (AH, SM, N)

84. Commercial Building
Brannock & Hiatt Used Furniture
446-450 North Main Street
1900
F

Two-story brick commercial building constructed 1900; main elevation reworked at undetermined date with replacement brick veneer facade and replacement metal trimmed casement windows. According to the Sanborn Maps the building was used as a wholesale produce store c. 1900-1915 and is labeled a "grocery" on the 1916 map. The Chero Cola Bottling Works was located here in 1922, and by 1929 the building once again was a wholesale produce store. (SM)

85. Frank Midkiff Store
432-442 North Main Street
c. 1906
C

Two-story, eight-bay brick commercial building (5 to 1 bond) with segmental arched two-over-two windows and decorative corbelled and dentilled cornice. The first story storefronts have been reworked and five replacement windows are located on south (right) half of second story. Constructed between 1905 and 1910, it originally housed two grocery stores, a jewelry store and a millinery shop. The 1922 Sanborn map indicates it then housed a furniture store, barber shop, and grocery. (SM)

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86. Galloway Opera House
 420 North Main Street
 c. 1890
 C

Two-story, nine-bay brick commercial building with pilastered main and side elevations and stepped parapet with corbelling at the eave. First story reworked, and replacement windows on second story. Brick pilasters define the slightly recessed bays. Built by 1891, the first story housed dry goods and general supplies, while the second story housed the Galloway Opera House, where traveling plays, other entertainments, school commencements and various other public programs were held. By 1922 the designation "opera house" was dropped from the Sanborn Map for that year, and in 1929, the building housed a wholesale grocery, feed store and notions shop. (SM, LH)

87. Samet Building
 404 North Main Street
 1939
 C

Sturdy, two-story, six-bay rusticated granite block commercial building erected 1939 to house a second hand goods store operated by a man named Samet. According to an undated newspaper photo caption, the Samet Building stands on the site of the c. 1890 Schafer Building, part of a block which was partially destroyed in an accidental dynamite explosion. The Samet Building retains its second story one-over-one wood trimmed windows and the first story storefront appears little altered. (LH, N, AH)

88. Prather Block
 316-322 North Main Street
 c. 1892
 P

Three-story brick commercial building with one near original first story storefront and unaltered second and third stories. The building, constructed between 1891 and 1896 features tall, narrow four-over-four segmental arched sash windows set within six pilastered and recessed panels (second and third floors). Blind panels and corbelled cornice above the windows. The storefront at the north (left) retains decorative metal cornice with paired brackets. Originally the building housed grocery and general stores and later served a variety of purposes including clothing and dry goods shops. (SM, LH, N)

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89. Belks Building
 308 North Main Street
 1891-1896
 F

Much altered two-story brick commercial building built between 1891 and 1896 as a clothing store. The main elevation was remodelled at an undetermined date with a new brick veneer facade, replacement metal trimmed casement windows in the four-bay second story. An incised "Belks" nameplate is centered in the frieze. (SM)

90. J. D. Smith Store
 NE corner North Main and Oak streets
 c. 1891
 C

Two-story brick commercial building erected by J. D. Smith between 1891 and 1896 as a general store on the site of his earlier frame store. Identical in detail to the Prather Block (#88), with remodelled first story. (SM, AH)

91. (former) Midkiff Hardware Store
 SE corner North Main and Oak streets
 by 1910
 P

Notable, virtually intact three-story, four-bays wide, eight-bays deep brick commercial building with random coursed granite foundation/basement. Constructed between 1905 and 1910 for use as a hardware store and still serving that use today. The building retains its cast iron shop front columns, remnants of an early canvas awning, round arched windows with fanlights, diamond paneled cornice, and recessed double-leaf entrance. The interior retains its row of decorative reeded cast iron support columns and pressed metal coffered ceiling. (SM, AH)

92. Commercial Building
 244 North Main Street
 c. 1899
 C

Two-story, three-bay brick commercial building with reworked first story, granite string course marking the second story, fanlighted two-over-two second story windows set in recessed corbelled panels with pilasters delineating the bays, and a decorative corbelled cornice. Constructed between 1896 and 1900, it is labeled as built "from plans" on the 1900 Sanborn Map and housed a general store. For many years the building was the location of a dry goods store. (SM)

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93. Commercial Building
 236 North Main Street
 c. 1901
 C

Interesting, two-and-one-half story brick commercial building with Romanesque Revival-influenced rusticated granite block main facade, constructed between 1900 and 1905 as a wholesale grocery store. The first story storefront has been altered; below an intricate carved and stepped parapet and corbelled eave is a band of small round arched windows with the center pair outlined by a narrow round arch which extends the height of the upper stories. The four rectangular second story windows are shuttered. (SM, DP)

94. Commercial Building
 Aladdin's Lamp
 232 North Main Street
 1982
 I

Two-story brick veneer contemporary commercial building with large bands of glass display windows dominating both stories.

95. Hale Dry Goods Store
 226 North Main Street
 c. 1891
 C

Two-story brick commercial building with rusticated granite second story lit by very large round arched window flanked by smaller rectangular windows, and paneled cornice. The first story retains its George L. Mesker & Co. cast iron pilasters and cornice while the interior retains a pressed metal coffered ceiling. Constructed about 1891 and site for many years of the Hale Dry Goods Store, and since 1946 housing Holcomb Hardware. (SM, AH)

96. Joyce Block
 220 North Main Street
 c. 1885
 C

Two-story, four-bay commercial building probably constructed in the mid-1880s (definitely appears on the 1891 Sanborn Map as the Joyce Block). Retains two-over-one segmental arched second story windows and decorative corbelled cornice and drip molds; reworked first story storefront.

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Documentary photographs and town records reveal that in 1894 the town clock was mounted on the roof of this store and R. T. Joyce was paid \$20 a year to keep the clock "in proper working order." The photographs reveal the substantial clock towered over all the other downtown buildings. (DP, SM, AH, N)

97. (former) Workman's Federal Savings and Loan
218 North Main Street
c. 1891
P

Two-story brick commercial building, probably dating from the late 19th century, but with a remodeled Art Deco-influenced smooth granite facade dating from the late 1930s. Distinguished by its recessed panels incised with stylized owls and squirrels, symbols of wisdom and thrift, fitting symbols for a saving and loan institution. A stylized Greek key/maze-like carved hand defines the cornice. (AH, SM)

98. Commercial Building
Ellis Clothing
212 North Main Street
c. 1891
C

Two-story brick commercial building constructed before 1891, but with remodeled c. 1920 facade. According to documentary photos this building (and #'s 96, 97, and 99) were part of the Joyce Block. This building first housed a jewelry store and later served a variety of commercial purposes including a book store and clothing store. The first story has been reworked and the second story features paired nine-over-nine windows and a corbelled cornice. (DP, AH, SM)

99. Commercial Building
E. F. Jones Ice Cream Parlor
206 North Main Street
c. 1891
C

Identical to building next door (#98) except that it retains multi-pane transom, somewhat obscured by suspended metal canopy.

100. (former) First National Bank
North Carolina National Bank
NE corner North Main Street and Moore Avenue
1893
P

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Two-story commercial building, built in 1893 as a brick structure for the First National Bank, but slightly remodeled and veneered with rusticated granite blocks between 1910 and 1916, still for the First National Bank. Granite forms a wide cornice and oversized full-height pilasters on the main and side elevations. A notable four-face copper, brass and colored glass clock is suspended on the building's corner. The First National Bank was organized by Thomas Fawcett who served as its first president. (DP, SM, N, AH)

101. Commercial Building
F. Rees Clothing and C. & D. Sporting Goods
198 and 194 North Main Street
c. 1920
C

Documentary photos reveal that a two-story masonry commercial building with a curved parapet and segmental arch window stood on this site as early as 1896. It is not certain whether the present two-story brick commercial building is this earlier building, remodeled c. 1920 with a flat roof and simple corbelled cornice. One segmental arch window remains on the second story main elevation while the other five bays have simple rectangular one-over-one windows. (DP, SM)

102. Commercial Buildings
170-192 North Main Street
1960s
I

Group of three intrusive brick veneered commercial structures constructed or heavily remodeled during the 1960s. From north to south these buildings are:

Penny's Department Store, two-story pink brick veneered building. No second story windows visible; large brick and stone panels and store sign.

Baldwin's, three-story pink brick veneered building "colonialized" with concrete broken pediment surmounting the eave, fluted pilasters extending the height of the second and third stories, enormous wooden sign applied to the brick which obscurs any previous windows, and a suspended canopy faced with astroturf and an applied wooden "baluster railing."

Roses, one-story buff-colored brick and concrete panel commercial building with large first story plate glass display windows. On the site of the former Central Hotel, c. 1905-1916.

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103. Commercial Building
150-152 North Main Street
c. 1915
C

Early 20th century two-story, seven-bay brick commercial building with segmental arched one-over-one windows, paneled frieze, and corbelled and dentilled cornice. The Sanborn Maps suggest this building was constructed by 1916 and was first used as a bakery. (SM, AH)

104. Theatre
142 North Main Street
c. 1935
C

Relatively intact 1930s Art Deco movie theatre with multi-colored stepped stucco panels with "reeded" end panels. More recent replacement marquee and entrances. A theatre has been on this site from at least 1916. This may be the same building with the main elevation totally reworked in the Art Deco style popular in theatre construction during the 1930 and 1940s. (SM)

105. Commercial Building
138 North Main Street
c. 1930?
F

Altered two-story brick commercial building with reworked first story double storefront and second story band of metal-trimmed casement windows. A double row of brick soldier courses provide the only ornamentation near the eave of the flat roof. Located on a portion of the former site of the massive Banner Tobacco Warehouses built between 1910 and 1916. (SM)

106. Commercial Building
128? North Main Street
c. 1920
C

Two-story brick commercial building with reworked first story and replacement second story windows. Three diamond-shaped decorative basketweave pattern panels decorate the main elevation below the concrete-coped eave of the flat roof. The Sanborn Maps indicate this may have been one of two "stores" located in the first floor north corner of the Banner Tobacco warehouses. (SM)

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107. Commercial Building
Mullin's Jewelers
120? North Main Street
c. 1920
C

Typical early twentieth century one-story brick commercial building with simple corbelled eave above recessed panel frieze. Reworked storefront. (SM)

108. Commercial Building
Hylton's Furniture Annex
102 North Main Street
c. 1930
C

One-story brick commercial building with handsome carved stonework ornamenting the eave and cornice. Retains decorative iron hooks which probably originally supported a cloth canopy, now used for a suspended metal canopy. Located on the former site of the Banner Tobacco Warehouse.

109. Commercial Building
Hylton Auto Supply
c. 1935
C

One-story brick veneered commercial building with later rear additions. Rubbed brick soldier course outlines twin flat panels above the reworked storefront.

110. United States Post Office
SE corner of South Main and Pine streets
1932
C

Handsome two-story granite post office and federal building with Art Deco-influenced Classical styling. Built in 1932-1933 from plans drawn by architect George R. Berryman; James A. Wetmore acted as supervising architect; general contract was Algernon and Blair of Montgomery, Alabama. The hip-roofed five-bay center block is flanked by slightly projecting one-bay flat-roofed wings. A foliate carved stone band encircles the building above the second story metal trimmed paired windows. A carved Greek key string course encircles the building just below the first story windows. Fine stone carving also accents the main entrance; the design of

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the cartouche which surmounts the entrance pediment is repeated in the lintels of the first story windows in the wings. The stone carvings were executed by Vincenzo "Big Jim" Alfano, an Italian immigrant who moved to Mt. Airy in 1915 to work for the North Carolina Granite Corporation. The classical influence is seen also in the interior woodwork; the Deco influence is seen in the floral bronze grills which decorate the area above the individual post office boxes. The Jenkins Hotel occupied the site during the 1910s-1920s. (SM, N, AH)

111. E. C. Bivins House
237 South Main Street
c. 1920
C

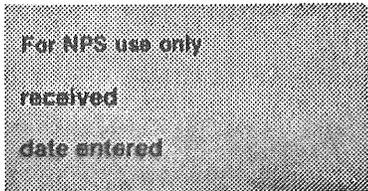
Two-story brick Colonial Revival style house constructed by 1922 for E. C. Bivins, an attorney and Mt. Airy mayor from 1915 to 1921. The unaltered house features exterior end chimneys; paired six-over-six windows, a circular Doric columned entrance portico, main entrance with leaded glass transom and sidelights, and a one-story Doric columned screened sunporch at the north (right). (SM, LH)

112. Dr. H. R. Hege House
249 South Main Street
c. 1925
C

Unusual two-story Mission style residence constructed by Dr. H. R. Hedge, dentist, between 1922 and 1929. The large stuccoed building is dominated by a red tile hipped roof, curvilinear parapet, and one-story three-bay arcaded replacement brick portico. Fanlighted second story French doors open onto the roof of the portico. The original stuccoed porch was seriously damaged by dynamite explosions during construction of the 1978 municipal building across the street and was consequently replaced by the present brick porch. Fanlighted French doors extend across the first story south (right) elevation amply lighting the parlor of the center hall plan house. The fan-shaped arch is repeated on the interior in doorways and fireplace openings. The house was a private residence for only a short time. For over 37 years it housed the Ellis Inn operated by Marvin Ellis. It later served as the Elks Lodge. Since 1970 the current owner, Thelma C. Hair, has operated the ten room Hacienda Inn here. The house is located on the site of the antebellum Schaub Wagon and Buggy Company complex. (O, LH, SM)

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113. Centel Building
SE corner South Main and Cherry streets
c. 1960
I

One-story rectangular brick veneered commercial building with offset main entrance with stone panels. Formerly the site of a frame residence. (SM)

114. J. C. Hollingsworth House
319 South Main Street
c. 1904
C

Two-story three-bay brick house with granite trim, pilasterd walls, hipped roof with front shingled gable, tall corbelled interior chimneys, wrap-around porch with Doric posts set on a granite skirt, one-over-one windows, and frame and lattice outbuilding in rear yard. The house was constructed by 1905 (when the Sanborn Maps first cover this area) by J. C. Hollingsworth, lumberyard owner. According to family tradition, he remodeled a one-story frame house on the site. Hollingsworth's son, John Raine, lived here with his wife Rena after their 1930 marriage. (AH)

115. Worth-Hollingsworth House
325 South Main Street
c. 1925
C

One-and-one half frame house which may have been built c. 1873 for Job and Sally Hollingsworth Worth. In the mid-1920s J. C. Hollingsworth had it remodeled in the Bungalow style, although many features, especially doors and mantels, remain intact. The attractive bungalow has shingled gable ends and dormer, tall corbelled interior chimneys, two-over-two windows and front door which retains transom, multi-pane sidelights and screen door with spindles. (SM, AH, O)

116. Sutter House
401 South Main Street
c. 1960
I

One-story brick veneer hip-roofed ranch house with picture window, and glass block sidelights framing main entrance. Constructed in the early 1960s by physician Renzo Sutter for use as his residence. The house is presently used as a doctor's office. This is the former site of Dr. Bob Hollingsworth's antebellum homeplace and office. According to the 1905 Sanborn Map, Dr. Hollingsworth had a separate small office in the side yard of his spacious lot. (SM, LH)

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117. Dr. Edwin Hollingsworth House
411 South Main Street
c. 1880
C

Gracious, little altered L-shaped two-story frame house with hipped roof, two-over-two windows, simple cornerboards painted a contrasting color (house red, trim white), and broad hipped-roof porch with Doric columns, simple molded frieze, square balusters and rose trellis. According to the Sanborn maps the house originally had a wrap-around porch which was altered between 1922 and 1929. The house was built by Dr. Edwin Moore Hollingsworth, a physician, about 1880. (LH, SM)

118. House
421 South Main Street
c. 1912
C

Unaltered, one-story frame bungalow with full-facade gable front porch carried by square posts with molded caps resting on weatherboarded apron which extends to cover the foundation. The gable ends are sheathed with sawn shingles and have lattice work ventilators. An unusual river rock interior chimney rises above the asphalt shingled roof. The house is believed to have been built by Frank Carter, Jr. between 1910-1916. It was the home of Dr. Moir Martin, founder of the Martin Memorial Hospital, for over forty years and was later owned by his daughter, Virginia. The house is built on the site of Dr. Joseph Hollingsworth's home and office. The 1896-1910 Sanborn Maps show his antebellum house and separate office in the sideyard. (SM, LH)

119. John E. Banner House
400 South Main Street
c. 1890
C

Late 19th or early 20th century one-story frame cottage (now brick veneered) with Triple-A roof with shingled gables, two-over-two windows with pedimented surrounds, and decorative cornice with sawn work and drop pendants at the corners. Fanciful nearly full-facade porch with turned posts connected by sawn arches ornamented with applied wooden sunbursts. A small sunroom addition has been added at the right (north) rear. (SM, AH)

120. Daniel E. Hoffman House
507 South Main Street
c. 1905
C

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Early 20th century, unaltered one-story brick house with granite trim and Neo-Classical Revival detailing, including a pedimented entrance porch supported by paired fluted Doric columns, lunettes in the pedimented gable ends, twelve-over-one windows, granite foundation, and fanlighted main entrance. Home of Daniel E. Hoffman, who was associated with the granite quarry. (AH, SM)

121. Yancey Graves House
519 South Main Street
c. 1900
F

One-story frame house constructed by 1905 and much altered in the early 1960s by the application of vinyl siding and the enclosure of the front porch. The high hip-roof and center gabled dormer are the only clues to the house's turn-of-the-century construction date. (SM, LH)

122. Commercial Building
SE corner South Main and Wilson streets
c. 1960
I

One-story brick former gas station with three service bays, now adaptively reused for commercial purposes.

123. Hodge House
629 South Main Street
c. 1890
C

Abandoned two-story L-shaped frame late 19th century Italianate style house with gabled roof with returns, overhanging eaves, decorative frieze with the appearance of triglyphs and metopes, paneled corner posts, bay window in front facing ell, awning-like wooden hood molds, wrap-around porch topped with balustrade, two-over-two windows with bullseye corner blocks and diamond-shaped louvered ventilators. The house is associated with the D. S. Hodge family. (LH, AH)

124. Main Street Texaco
631 South Main Street
c. 1930
C

Good example of a typical 1930s Spanish Mission style gas station with robust, stepped stucco pilasters and red tile roof. Still in use as a gas station.

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125. G. C. Welch Block
SE corner South Main and Hamburg streets
c. 1890
P

Well-preserved c. 1890 two-story commercial block with 1895 addition. The corner "flat iron" shaped portion of the building retains its original cast iron storefront, second story two-over-two segmental arch windows set in slightly recessed panels defined by brick pilasters, and decorative corbelled eave. This portion was the G. C. Welch Store, and later the Welch and Mitchell Store, which sold a variety of dry goods, notions, boots, shoes, clothes, groceries, etc. The remainder of the block has been used for a variety of commercial purposes including an overalls factory on the second story. Some of the storefronts on this portion of the building have been reworked, but the entire block is unified by its corbelled eave and segmental arch windows. (SM, N, AH)

126. House
209 Hines Avenue
c. 1905
C

One-and-one-half-story frame bungalow with hip-roofed dormer and projecting two-bay gabled porch with square posts and balusters; wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends and triangular brackets. Constructed by 1910. (SM)

127. House
215 Hines Avenue
c. 1905
C

Late Victorian one-story, three-bay wide, one-bay deep frame cottage with rear ell, constructed by 1910 (earliest Sanborn Map to cover this area). The house features twin shingled gabled dormers with round arch ventilors on a high hip roof which is pierced by tall corbelled chimney stacks (now stuccoed). The nearly full facade hip-roofed porch is carried by square posts set on a granite skirt. Granite retaining wall and granite porch steps. Queen Anne influence seen in main entrance with colored glass multi-pane front door. (SM)

128. House
219 Hines Avenue
c. 1900
C

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Well-preserved, charming L-shaped one-story Queen Anne style cottage with multi-gable roof, polygonal projecting bay at the west (left), and wrap-around porch. The gable ends are richly decorated with fish scale shingles, round arched fanlighted windows and decorative wooden finials. A granite retaining wall marks the lot. (SM)

129. House
218 Hines Avenue
c. 1900
C

One-story late-Victorian frame cottage with Triple-A roofline and steeply pitched center gable ornamented by sawn shingles and lancet arched ventilator. Attached hip-roofed porch with replacement posts and railing. (SM)

130. Commercial Building
129 Moore Avenue
c. 1912
C

One-story brick commercial building with reworked storefront; above the ribbed metal pent roof canopy is a recessed panel ornamented by brick dentils. Single soldier course marks the eave of the flat roofed building. Constructed between 1910 and 1916 as a printing office, and now in use for attorney's offices. (SM)

131. Old City Hall
NW corner Moore Avenue and City Hall Street
c. 1916
C

Two-story brick municipal building which assumed its present form between 1916 and 1922. As early as 1920 this was the site of the local water works "supply storage." By 1916 this building had been expanded to house the fire department and a "lock-up" on the second story. By 1922 the greatly expanded building is labeled as "City Hall" and included the fire department, water works, a second floor courtroom and lock up. A one-story wing, which appears to have incorporated an earlier free-standing structure, housed the city stable and wagon shed. This building served as the City Hall until the new Municipal Building was constructed in 1978. The old city hall is square in shape and features a modest stepped parapet on the south and east elevations. It retains the original six-over-six sash windows and a row of brick dentils at the eave. The one-story wing which formerly housed the stables retains one of the large round arched openings which accommodated wagons; second arch has been filled in to create a door and window. (SM)

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132. Commercial Building
100 Moore Avenue
c. 1925
F

Two-story brick commercial building built between 1922 and 1929. Main elevation has been reworked with a brick veneer facade and second story replacement casement windows. (SM)

133. Commercial Building
118 Moore Avenue
c. 1920
C

Two-story brick commercial building built between 1916 and 1922 as a garage and used by 1929 as an automobile sales office. Building retains a one-bay garage opening (now used as a drive-through to the alley behind) at the east (left) and two-over-two sash windows with granite sills on the second story. (SM)

134. Commercial Building
124-132 Moore Avenue
c. 1925
C

One story brick commercial building constructed between 1922 and 1929 and site for many years of the Hennis Motor Company, a Chrysler Plymouth automobile dealership. One garage bay remains while others have been reworked as storefronts. The building features modest brick corbelling at the eave and along recessed panels typical of 1920s commercial building. (SM)

135. (former) Coca-Cola Bottling Plant
126-136 Moore Avenue
c. 1925
C

Two-story brick Colonial Revival style commercial building built between 1922 and 1929 as the Coca-Cola Bottling plant. The intact five-bay building features keystone-centered, round-arch, fan-lighted bays on the first story, paired six-light rectangular windows on the second story, a dentilled cornice and stepped and curvilinear parapet end gables. Small wrought iron second story balconies mark the end bays. (SM, 0)

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136. Commercial Building
255-257 Market Street
c. 1925
C

One-story brick commercial building constructed between 1922 and 1929. The double storefront building is accented with granite lintels above the windows, and retains the original molded panel and glass double-leaf door. (SM)

137. Kasco Feed Store
249 Market Street
c. 1925
C

One-story, double storefront brick commercial building constructed between 1922 and 1929 as a wholesale produce store, now in use as a seed/plant/feed store. A simple paneled frieze ornaments the main elevation which retains the original multi-pane tansom (partially obscured by signage). (SM)

138. Commercial Building
239 Market Street
1932
C

One-story brick commercial building with granite coped stepped parapet ornamented with patterned brick work, granite block accents, and incised granite date stone. (SM)

139. Commercial Building
Great American Produce Company
225 Market Street
c. 1930
C

Interesting, angled one-story, three-bay brick commercial building with stuccoed main elevation. Pilasters dividing the bays are surmounted by stylized globes. Decorative paneled friezes above the altered storefronts.

140. Nelson-Moody Building
230-238 Market Street
1927
C

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Two-story brick commercial building constructed 1927 to house a wholesale store in the left (west) bay and a garage at the right. Granite corner blocks and sills accent the four-over-four sash windows which light the second story; granite corner blocks also accent a slightly recessed panel defined by a soldier course and an incised granite name and date stone. The little-altered building is now in use by a taxi company. (SM)

141. Commercial Building
226 Market Street
c. 1950
F

Two-story, four-bay plain brick commercial building with paired four-over-four windows on the second story.

142. Marvin E. Sparger House
314 Franklin Street
c. 1912
C

Large, two-story frame late Victorian/Colonial Revival style house with wrap-around porch with Doric columns, high hip roof with projecting pedimented gables with sawn shingles. Built between 1910 and 1916 by Marvin F. Sparger. (SM, AH)

143. Professional Building
304 Franklin Street
c. 1935
C

Three-story, three-bay wide, eight-bay deep brick commercial building with granite accents. Corbelled brick pilasters with vertical ribbons of granite blocks, granite cornice, and granite corner blocks on the paired six-over-one windows highlight the main elevation.

144. Commercial Building
222-228 Franklin Street
c. 1960
I

Two-story brick veneer commercial building with angled corner entrance and large expanse of plate glass display windows on both stories.

145. Masonic Temple
212 Franklin Street
1931
P

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Two-and-one-half story brick Masonic Temple with Art Deco styling. The verticality of the design is emphasized by the slender one-over-one straight headed windows, brick pilasters, stepped-back facade, and slender brick panels at the cornice. (AH)

146. Taylor Building
140-150 Franklin Street
c. 1928
C

Large three-story brick commercial building accented with granite window sills, a profusion of corner blocks, and a stone name plate centered in the frieze. First floor storefronts have been altered; the right (east) bay has been "colonialized" with applied broken pediment door surround and replacement fanlighted windows. Constructed between 1922 and 1929. The Moody Funeral Home was an early tenant. (SM, O)

147. Commercial Building
Young's Pizza Parlor and Marty's Record Shop
130-134 Franklin Street
c. 1915
C

Squat, one-and-one-half story random coursed granite commercial building constructed between 1910 and 1916 as an automobile garage and later used as an automobile painting store. Large rock-faced granite blocks form pilasters which mark the three-bay main elevation. A massive lintel above multi-pane transoms extends above the altered storefronts and recessed central entrance. (SM)

148. Commercial Building
Dickson's Records and Susan's Hairstyling
122-126 Franklin Street
c. 1925
C

One-story cinder block commercial building with stepped parapet and stuccoed main elevation. Molded wooden cornice above altered storefronts. Constructed between 1922 and 1929 for offices and stores. (SM)

149. House
419 Franklin Street
c. 1890
C

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Tall, narrow two-story, two-bay frame gable-front house with hip-roofed porch supported by chamfered posts, four-over-four windows, decoratively sawn exposed rafter ends; side porch with lattice work and sawn work frieze. According to J. Raymond Smith, he was born in an identical house next door (now gone) in 1895. (LH, SM)

150. House
409 Franklin Street
c. 1890
C

Late 19th century little altered two-story three-bay Italianate style frame house with gable roof, eaves supported by decorative paired brackets, pair of corbelled interior chimneys, hipped roof front porch with bracketed eaves, fancy sawn work posts and balustrade, and two-tier porch on the rear ell. House retains tall two-over-two windows and double-leaf glass and molded panel entrance door. An iron hitching ring remains in the granite curb in front of the house. According to J. Raymond Smith this house was moved to this site about 1905 when the A. E. Smith House was built on its former site up the street at 323 Franklin Street. Arthur York was an early resident. (LH, AH)

151. Apartment Building
341 Franklin Street
c. 1940
F

Nicely detailed three-story, eight-bay brick veneer Colonial Revival style apartment building constructed about 1940 by J. Raymond Smith. The symmetrical building has eight-over-eight windows set in molded wooden surrounds; the center five bays on the second story feature blind fanlights in keystone arches. An elaborate entrance surround with modillioned broken pediment with urn and reeded pilasters frames the paneled entrance with three-light transom. A stone belt course divides the first and second stories, with a molded stone string course above the third story windows.

152. R. H. Leonard House
333 Franklin Street
c. 1898
C

Late 19th century L-shaped two-story three-bay brick house with gabled roof with returns, projecting right (west) bay, two-over-two segmental arched windows, shingled gable ends and replacement one-bay gable front entrance portico (porch originally extended across two bays). The house was constructed by 1900 for R. H. Leonard, jeweler. (SM, AH)

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153. Williams House
329 Franklin Street
c. 1920
C

Well-preserved one-story frame cottage with sawn shingles in the gable ends, a projecting one-bay entrance portico with square posts and flush sheathed walls. The interior follows a center hall plan and features Colonial Revival style trim and mantels. The house was constructed between 1916 and 1922 for use as an investment property by neighbor, J. Raymond Smith. Tommy Williams was a long-time resident. (SM, O)

154. A. E. Smith House
323 Franklin Street
1905
C

Large, intact, two-and-one-half story frame late Victorian style house with Doric columned wrap-around porch with corner bell-roofed pavilion, high hip roof with shed-roofed dormer, projecting polygonal bay with pedimented gable, decorative sawn brackets supporting the eaves, one-over-one windows, and double-leaf glass and oak main entrance. The house was constructed about 1905 by A. E. Smith, head of the National Furniture Company and co-owner of the Hadley-Smith Tobacco Factory. The house is currently owned and occupied by his son, J. Raymond Smith. (SM, O)

155. Smith House
313 Franklin Street
c. 1920
C

One-and-one half story brick and frame early bungalow constructed between 1916 and 1922. The broad engaged front porch is supported by large, battered brick and granite capped piers on a brick and granite skirt and shelters an exterior staircase to the upper story. The gable ends and gabled central dormer probably were sheathed with sawn shingles originally, but are now covered with vinyl siding. An early resident was J. Raymond Smith. Mr. Smith remembers living here as a child while his father constructed the house next door in 1905. Sanborn Maps indicate a much larger masonry house was here from c. 1900-1916. The large house may have been extensively remodeled. Both the original house and this bungalow have a projecting polygonal bay on the east (side) elevation. (SM, O)

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156. Commercial Building
W. Fletcher Harris Tax & Bookkeeping Service
125 Franklin Street
c. 1900
C

One-story brick commercial building constructed between 1896 and 1900 and first used as a cobbler shop. The original brick is visible on the side (west) and rear elevations, while the main elevation was reworked with brick veneer at an undetermined date. The building retains the original glass entry doors with brass thumb latches. (SM)

157. Commercial Building
121 Franklin Building
c. 1898
C

Two-story brick commercial building with much altered first story storefront. Intact second story features large, round arched central window and decorative corbelled cornice. Constructed between 1896 and 1900 and first used as a restaurant. (SM)

158. Leonard Block
113-117 Franklin Street
1896-1897
C

Two-story brick commercial building with one of the two storefronts still intact, and retaining paired one-over-one second story windows headed by heavy granite segmental arches. Built between 1896-1897 for R. H. Leonard, jeweler. According to newspaper accounts of the construction "Mr. John L. Banner has the contract for the brick work and Mr. W. B. Shelton the contract for the woodwork. Look out for something nice." (Mt. Airy News, Oct. 29, 1897)

159. William Hadley House
410 West Pine Street
c. 1900
C

Turn-of-the-century one-and-one-half-story brick late Victorian house with steep hipped roof, very steep cross gables sheathed with decorative wood shingles, dentilled brick course under the eaves and nearly full facade front porch with decorative sawn work baluster and paneled posts. Slightly projecting entrance bay with mitered brick corners. Home of William Hadley, son of James Hadley, who lived in the brick mansion next door (#160). (AH)

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160. James A. Hadley House
400 West Pine Street
1894-1900
P

Magnificent Queen Anne style mansion, built between 1894 and 1900 by James Alfred Hadley, co-owner of the Hadley-Smith Tobacco Factory, real estate developer, and several-term mayor of Mount Airy. One of the finest Queen Anne style houses in Surry County, its first story is rusticated granite, second story is brick with granite trim, and has a three-story central tower with bell-cast roof and finial. The house also features wood shingled gables, bracketed eaves, abundant stained glass (four panels were stolen in the early 1980s and replaced by local artisan, Ed Atkins), a broad wrap-around porch with Doric columns and dentilled frieze, segmental and flat arch granite-trimmed windows (most one-over-one and some colorful multi-pane), tall corbelled chimneys, standing seam metal roof, double-leaf carved oak main entrance doors with etched glass, and granite retaining wall marking the large lot. On the interior are handsome, robust staircases, paneled wainscot, ornate mantels with mirrored overmantels, plaster ceiling medallions, original lighting fixtures, and a pair of marble columns between the foyer and hallway. (AH, N)

161. James F. Yokely House
350 West Pine Street
c. 1925
P

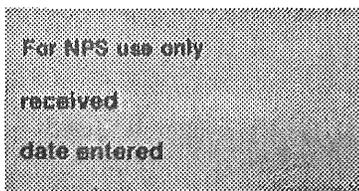
Exotic Spanish Colonial Revival style two-story stuccoed house with red tile roof, casement windows, arcaded porch with twisted columns, three-stepped central "campanile" extending above the hip roof and a patio which extends to the right (east) elevation and forms the roof of the basement garage entered from McCargo Street. Built c. 1925 by James F. Yokely, one of the founders of the Mount Airy Chair Company and his wife, Sallie, daughter of James A. Hadley who lived next door. (SM, AH)

162. House
342 West Pine Street
c. 1925
C

Charming one-and-one-half-story frame bungalow, constructed between 1922 and 1929, with shingled gabled dormer with returns, engaged porch with paneled posts on brick piers and turned balusters, paired one-over-one windows, and glass and molded panel front door. Matching one-car garage in rear yard. (SM)

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163. Rothrock House
334 West Pine Street
c. 1900
C

Two-story Queen Anne style frame house with high hip roof, center circular bay with conical roof, and shingled, diagonally placed entrance bay. Decorative full facade hip-roofed porch which wraps in a half circle around the turrent; porch ornamented by unusual stick frieze and balusters. The house, constructed about 1900, was owned for almost fifty years by P.S. Rothrock and is currently divided into apartments. (SM AH)

164. Matthew D. Moore House
328 West Pine Street
c. 1900
C

One-story frame house with triple-A roof, corbelled interior chimneys, shingled front gable, hip roofed wrap-around porch carried by paneled posts connected with square balusters, and front door with transom and sidelights set in heavily molded surround. Constructed abut 1900, this was the home of Matthew D. "Uncle Buck" Moore (1861-1934), son of William A. and Rachel Moore, and longtime operator of "Uncle Buck's Gasoline Garden," one of Mount Airy's earliest automobile service stations. (AH, N)

165. House
320 West Pine Street
c. 1900
C

One-story frame cottage with high hip roof with very steep gabled dormers sheathed with sawn shingles. Hip roofed porch supported by tapered box posts on brick skirt. Sanborn Maps indicate that the rear ell was added in the 1920s. (SM)

166. W. W. Burke House
314 West Pine Street
c. 1895
C

Late 19th century two-story L-shaped frame Italianate style house similar to others in town (#s 71, 123) with overhanging eaves, classically inspired decorative frieze, tall corbelled chimneys (now stuccoed), prominent paneled corner posts and awning-like wooden window hood molds. Hip roof front porch carried by tapered box posts and paneled skirt. The paneled skirt is repeated on the side (east) two-tier porch with an enclosed sleeping porch above. (SM)

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167. Kochtitzky House
308 West Pine Street
c. 1925
C

Handsome one-and-one-half story Craftsman style bungalow constructed sometime between 1922 and 1929, according to Sanborn Maps. Owned by the Kochtitzky family for many years and now in use as a florist shop. A replacement main entrance is the only exterior change on the house which is sheathed with German siding and sawn shingles in the gable ends. Wide, overhanging eaves are supported by decorative triangular brackets and exposed rafter ends. The gable front porch is supported by robust paneled posts set on brick plinths connected by square balusters. The interior is largely unaltered and contains a simple mantel upheld by square posts; the stairway rises against the west wall of the hallway behind the front room. (SM, 0)

168. Moody Funeral Home
206 West Pine Street
c. 1955
I

One-story rectangular blond brick funeral home with gabled and flat roofs and wrap-around flat-roofed canopy and porte-cochere. A large parking lot adjoins at the east (right). The business was established in 1902, originally located on Virginia Street and later on Franklin Street. (0)

169. House
174 West Pine Street
c. 1900
C

Altered, large two-story frame house constructed c. 1900 and now divided into twelve apartments. Simple paired sawn brackets support the eaves of the high hip roof which is pierced by corbelled and paneled brick chimneys. The second story is sheathed with fish scale shingles, with German siding on the first floor. The original wrap-around porch was enclosed at an undetermined date and is ornamented with Colonial Revival style trim and includes applied simple pilasters and dentils framing the double-leaf, multi-pane main entrance. (SM)

170. L. W. Tickle Building
156-166 West Pine Street
1948
F

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Two-story brick veneer commercial building constructed in 1948 by L. W. Tickle, according to an incised granite stone set in a slightly recessed paneled frieze. Flanking one story wings were added in 1955 and 1959. On the interior, the flooring on both stories is built of 6,600, 2 x 4 x 8 boards laid on steel eye beams; this strong construction was utilized so that the building could be expanded to ten stories. The building has always housed Tickle Auto Parts. (O)

171. Commercial Building
140 West Pine Street
c. 1925
C

Two-story Colonial Revival style brick commercial building built by 1929 and, according to the Sanborn map, in use at that time as the post office. The building is very similar to #135, the former Coca-Cola Bottling Plant on Moore Avenue. The first floor windows of the Pine Street building have been bricked up, but it retains paired six-over-six second story windows, dentilled cornice and stepped parapet end gables. The building now houses Trinity Photography Studios. (SM)

172. Hodge-Davis Building
120-132 West Pine Street
1930
C

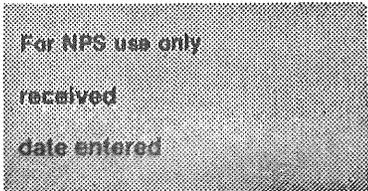
Two-story brick commercial building with later one-story wing at the west (left). Multi-colored brick soldier course enlivens the main facade, along with decorative flat panels near the eave which contain incised name and date stones. First-story storefront retains multi-paned transom; second story balconied entrance is flanked by one-over-one windows topped with recessed molded wooden panels.

173. House
481 West Pine Street
c. 1900
C

One-and-one-half story L-shaped frame cottage with shingled front facing and side gables with returns. The unaltered house, constructed by 1905, rests on a random course granite foundation, and retains its multi-pane and wooden panel front door, hip roofed attached porch supported by tapered box posts, and two-over-two sash windows. (SM)

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174. House
467 West Pine Street
c. 1928
C

Boxy, two-story, three-bay frame American foursquare type house with hip roof, hip-roofed shingled dormer, shingled second story, stuccoed first story (probably originally weatherboard), full-facade one-story hipped-roof porch with Doric columns, and six-over-six windows. Sanborn Maps indicate it was built sometime between 1922 and 1929. Now in use as apartments. (SM)

175. House
453 West Pine Street
c. 1940
F

Small, one-story, L-shaped gable-roofed asbestos-shingled cottage with one-bay flat-roofed entrance porch supported by tapered box posts on brick piers.

176. House
443 West Pine Street
c. 1905
C

One-story, three-bays wide, one-bay deep with rear ell, gable-roofed frame cottage. Ornament on the modest cottage is confined to the Queen Anne style colored glass multi-pane and wooden panel front door, and the attached hip-roofed porch with turned posts and decorative sawn work brackets. Constructed by 1910. (SM)

177. George O. Graves House
403 West Pine Street
c. 1900
C

Asymmetrical, late Victorian style two-story brick house with granite trim, high hipped roof, hip-roofed polygonal projecting front bay, wrap-around porch which follows the contours of the bay and is upheld by trios of slender posts, and granite foundation and steps. Home of George O. Graves, one of the founders of the Mount Airy Mantel and Table Company, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of James A. Hadley who lived across the street (#160). Sanborn Maps indicate that the main block of the house was complete by 1905 with the wrap-around porch and a side projecting bay added by 1910. (SM, AH)

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178. John T. Moore House
359 West Pine Street
c. 1900
C

Turn-of-the-century, asymmetrical, two-story frame late Victorian style house with multi-sided front and side projecting bays, wrap-around porch with turned posts and balusters, and side balconies with turned posts and balusters or fancy sawnwork balustrades. The house rests on a granite foundation, and the original weatherboard has recently been covered with vinyl siding. Probably built for John T. Moore, who was associated with the Railway Express Company. (SM, AH, LH)

179. House
353 West Pine Street
c. 1900
C

Large, L-shaped, two-story frame house with hip roof and shallow one-story front and side projecting bays. House is dominated by a two-tier wrap-around porch with square posts and balusters, and an exterior staircase to the second story porch. (SM)

180. John Sobotta House
347 West Pine Street
1930
C

Nicely detailed two-and-one-half story brick Tudor Revival style house with beautiful solid walnut interior woodwork. Typical of this period revival style, the Sobotta House features half-timbering, numerous prominent gables, expanses of casement windows including two with small panes set in lead fixed casements which flank the multi-pane and paneled front door, robust carved brackets supporting overhanging bays, and large chimneys. A highlight of the interior woodwork is a Tudor arch with spindle frieze in the hallway. A formal garden in the rear yard is a focal point of the large, well-landscaped lot. The house was constructed in 1930 for John Sobotta and his wife, Blanche. Sobotta (1875-1974) was Vice-President of the National Furniture Company and a highly regarded local philanthropist, financial, civic, and church leader. (N, AH)

181. E. H. Kochtitzky House
339 West Pine Street
c. 1914
C

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Impressive, eclectic two-story brick house with Colonial Revival styling. The house has a low roof, Doric columned entrance porch, side porch and porte-cochere with flat roofs, and a stunning wrap-around floral and geometric pattern tile terrace. The handsome main entrance is framed by leaded glass sidelights and fanlight and topped by a granite block segmental arch with keystone. The house is set in a generous lot on a slight knoll, well back from the sidewalk and the property is marked by a low granite retaining wall. Built about 1914 for Ed H. Kochtitzky, one of the founders of the Mount Airy Furniture Company. After the death of his wife, Alice Sparger Kochtitzky in 1971, the house was donated to the town for use as a public library. The house is currently in use as the location of the Bright Beginnings Pre-school Center. (SM, AH)

182. Robert Hines House
329 West Pine Street
c. 1890
C

Late 19th century two-story, L-shaped frame house of Italianate style with bracketed eaves, paneled corner posts, paneled window surrounds with bulls-eye corner blocks and wooden awning-like window hood molds. Believed to have been built for the Robert Hines family. A later owner, Buck Moore, replaced the original one story porch with a full height monumental portico with oversized paneled posts and intricate sawnwork brackets. A handsome wrought iron fence and second story balconet were added by a later owner, Mrs. Llewellyn. (LH, SM, AH)

183. Shepherd House
323 West Pine Street
c. 1908
C

One-and-one-half story painted brick Colonial Revival/late Victorian style cottage with shingled upper story, multi-gables with broad gable facing the street and Doric columned porch. Associated with the Shepherd family and constructed between 1905 and 1910. (SM, AH)

184. Binder House
315 West Pine Street
c. 1900
C

Two-story, L-shaped, late Victorian frame house set in a very large lot on a high knoll well back from the street. Although the house has been sheathed with asbestos shingles in recent years, it retains a wealth of sawn work and turned ornamentation. Lacy bargeboards ornament the side gables and

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projecting three-part front facing bay; this bay is further enriched with graceful spindle arches at the eave. The house boasts a large wrap-around porch with turned posts and balusters, fancy porch brackets with drop pendants, and lattice work at one end. The house was built by 1905 and long associated with the Binder family though they are not thought to have been the original owners. (SM, AH)

185. Shepherd House
303 West Pine Street
c. 1908
C

One-and-one-half story brick veneer cottage exhibiting late Victorian and Colonial Revival style influences. Multiple shingled and pedimented gables sprout from the high hip roof which is also pierced by tall corbelled interior chimneys. One-over-one windows with granite lintels and sills, including one with a stained glass transom, light the first story; the gables are lighted by a variety of window types including one-over-one sash, round, and round-arched with keystone. The engaged wrap-around porch flares out from the main roof and is supported by pairs and trios of slender Doric columns set on granite plinths. The main entrance is composed of an oval glass pane set in a molded oak door. A contemporary one-story brick wing has been added at the rear, but does not detract from the virtually unaltered house, now in use as offices. Early occupants of the c. 1908 house were the Shepherd family and later owners include Willie Wolfe. (O, SM, AH)

186. Commercial Building
117-139 West Pine Street
c. 1950
F

One-story, long, rectangular brick veneer commercial block housing eight small businesses. Simple, soldier course outlined panels below the tile coped flat roof mark the bays. The display windows, which flank the glass and wood panel entrances, are set in simple wooden surrounds. (LH)

187. Dr. W. S. Taylor House
329 Granite Street
c. 1900
C

Late 19th or early 20th century one-and-one-half story brick cottage with high hipped roof, steep cross gables, pilastered walls, dentilled cornice and front porch with turned posts and balusters and spindled frieze. The house was built for local physican, Dr. W. S. Taylor. (AH, SM)

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188. House
323 Granite Street
c. 1930
C

One-and-one-half story frame bungalow sheathed with asbestos shingles. Center gabled dormer on gable-end roof; decoratively sawn exposed rafter ends; engaged front porch with square posts and balusters; one-over-one windows; granite steps and retaining wall.

189. House
319 Granite Street
c. 1930
C

Picturesque one-and-one half story English cottage style stuccoed house with a steep front gable over the right (west) bays and engaged porch sweeping across the left of the main elevation and extending to form a porte-cochere. A shed-roofed dormer is lighted by a band of six-light casement windows. The round arched entryway to the porch is repeated in a "garden gate" entrance at the extreme right where the front gable extends almost to the ground. A fanciful garden gazebo is in the rear yard.

190. House
309 Granite Street
c. 1920
C

Boxy, two-story, three-bay wide, three-bay deep Colonial Revival style frame house with low hip roof, wide overhanging eaves, exterior end chimney, large eight-over-twelve first story windows and six-over-six second story windows, pedimented entrance portico, flat-roofed side porch topped by balustrade, paneled front door flanked by fluted pilasters. Built between 1916 and 1922. (SM)

191. W. B. Partridge House
254 Rockford Street
c. 1890
C

Late 19th century two-story, L-shaped frame house with gabled roof, drop-pendant bracketed eaves, decorative frieze with applied sawnwork ornamentation, German siding, doors and windows with rounded lintels, elaborate double-leaf front door with colored glass panes and ornate pierced and carved trim, bay windows on front and side elevations, and wrap-around porch with paired turned posts and sawnwork frieze of stylized fleur-de-lis design. Early owners of the house include Virgil Holcomb and W. B. Partridge. (SM, AH)

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192. Fitzhugh Lee Smith House
240 Rockford Street
1903
C

Intact, asymmetrical two-story framehouse of late Victorian/Colonial Revival design, with projecting polygonal bays, German siding, wood shingled gables, bracketed eaves, wrap-around porch, which follows the contours of the projecting bays, with paired slender Doric columns set on granite plinths, and pedimented entrance porch. Constructed in 1903 for the Fitzhugh Lee Smith family and still owned by a family member. (AH)

193. Triplex
232 Rockford Street
c. 1960
I

One-story rectangular brick veneer triplex with hip roof.

194. (former) Rockford Street School Gymnasium/Auditorium
Surry County Arts Council/Andy Griffith Playhouse
SW corner Rockford and Graves streets
c. 1905
C

Large rectangular one-story brick building formerly used as the gymnasium/auditorium of the c. 1905 Rockford Street School (school now destroyed), and now adaptively reused by the Surry County Arts Council as the Andy Griffith Playhouse, a community theatre. The only ornamentation on the austere building are bands of simple corbelling near the granite coped eave of the flat roof, and an attached one-story arcaded portico added about 1980. Fanlighted double-leaf glass and wood panel doorways flank a central ticket booth. Documentary photographs reveal that main facade originally had three double-leaf entrances set in recessed corbelled arches. A large parking lot adjoins the buildings at the left (south), where the school formerly stood. (LH, DP, SM)

195. Ira Turlington House
126 Rockford Street
c. 1915
C

One-story brick cottage with low hip roof, granite foundation, exterior end chimney, shallow pedimented gable centered over the nearly full-facade attached porch supported by square columns with molded caps and bases.

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Built between 1910 and 1916 probably for Ira Turlington, Mount Airy Superintendent of Schools. The house was later used as the public library and currently houses a dance studio. (AH)

196. Caleb H. Haynes House
255 Rockford Street
c. 1900
C

Late Victorian style, two-story frame house with hip on cross gable roof, projecting bays, German siding, shingled gables, bracketed eaves, one-story hipped roof porch with turned posts and second story center bay porch with decorative brackets, turned balusters and posts. The late 19th or early 20th century house is associated with the Caleb H. Haynes family. Haynes served at various times as register of deeds, clerk of Superior Court, sheriff, and United States general deputy collector of revenue. (N, AH)

197. House
249 Rockford Street
c. 1955
F

One-and-one-half story brick Colonial Revival style house with two front facing gabled dormers with projecting windows. Projecting, attached gable front entrance porch with twin segmental arch openings.

198. House
241 Rockford Street
c. 1930
C

Boxy, two-story, three-bay frame Colonial Revival style house with a hip roof, corbelled interior chimney, two-over-two windows, gabled entry porch with Doric columns, and main entrance flanked by sidelights.

199. House
227 Rockford Street
c. 1910
C

One-story, L-shaped frame house with gabled projecting bay, corbelled interior chimney, two-over-two windows and attached hip-roofed porch with paneled posts and square balusters. Constructed by 1910. (SM)

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200. House
217-219 Rockford Street
c. 1910
C

One-and-one-half story bungalow with broad gable roof with exposed rafter ends, center gabled dormer, corbelled interior chimneys and wrap-around porch carried by tapered square posts on brick apron. A portion of the porch has been enclosed, and the spacious house has been divided into four apartments. Sanborn Maps indicate it was built by 1910. (SM)

201. House
207 Rockford Street
c. 1910
C

One-and-one-half story restrained Queen Anne style cottage with high hip roof broken by projecting gables and gabled dormers. Shingled dormers with applied diagonal trim, interior chimneys, two-over-two windows with simple surrounds. Broad front facing gable engages front porch with tapered box posts on paneled apron. Constructed by 1910. (SM)

202. John Folger House
203 Rockford Street
c. 1912
C

Large, two story brick veneer house with Colonial Revival style influences. House features a low hip roof with several small, hip-roofed dormers, one-over-one windows with granite lintels and sills, granite foundation, and hip-roofed wrap-around porch which extends to a porte-cochere at the left (east). Porch is carried by square posts with molded caps and bases, and a shingled pedimented projecting entry porch. Constructed between 1910 and 1916 for John Folger, lawyer and politician. (SM, AH)

203. Mount Airy Public Library
SW corner Rockford and Graves streets
1982
F

Handsome, one-story contemporary library with irregular rectangular massing which conforms to its site on a sloping knoll. The building is sheathed with polished panels of the indigenous granite. The library and neighboring Municipal Building form a striking complex of contemporary public architecture rendered in granite.

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204. Spaugh House
117 Cherry Street
c. 1920
C

Classic, unaltered one-story frame bungalow with gabled roof, exposed rafter ends, shingled gable-front porch with simple molded frieze and square posts on shingled skirt, granite foundation and porch steps, twelve-over-one windows, small side porch and slightly projecting bay at left (west). Constructed by 1922 for Mrs. Sarah Spaugh whose husband operated a grist mill and foundry. J. D. Minnick owned the property at a later date. (LH, SM)

205. Will Hollingsworth House
121 Cherry Street
c. 1920
C

Unaltered one-story frame cottage with triple-A roof constructed between 1916 and 1922; Will and Annie Hollingsworth were long-time residents. Slightly projecting pedimented entrance bay, sheltered by attached hip-roofed porch with turned posts and sawnwork brackets. Granite retaining wall and granite steps. On the interior the house follows a center hall plan and has wide, molded cornices and baseboard, fluted door surrounds with bulls-eye corner blocks, paneled doors, and built-in cupboards. (O, SM)

206. Guy Byerly House
129 Cherry Street
c. 1920
C

Intact, one-story L-shaped frame cottage with high hip roof, tall corbelled interior chimneys, two-over-two windows, projecting front ell with gable returns, molded cornice, hip-roofed porch carried by tapered boxposts, pierced board balusters and molded hand rail. Center hall interior plan. Guy Byerly was a long-time owner. (LH)

207. Baird House
301 Cherry Street
c. 1920
C

One-story gable-front frame bungalow with shingled gable ends, exposed rafter ends, one-bay engaged porch with tapered box posts on shingled porch skirt and six-over-one windows. Constructed by 1922. (LH, SM)

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208. House
305 Cherry Street
c. 1920
C

One-story T-shaped frame bungalow with wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. Shingled front-facing gable, engaged porch with paired box posts on weatherboarded skirt, corbelled granite chimney, granite foundation and steps, granite retaining wall. Offset front door of four lights and molded wooden panels. Constructed as an investment property by Dr. Campbell Baird who lived next door (#209). (LH, SM)

209. Dr. Campbell A. Baird House
311 Cherry Street
1917
C

Neglected, but still grand two-story frame Neo-Classical Revival style house constructed in 1917 for physician, Dr. Campbell A. Baird and still owned by a family member. The large, hip-roofed house is dominated by a colossal pedimented portico supported by paired Doric columns. A one-story full-facade hip-roofed attached porch is surmounted by a one-bay second story balustraded porch accessible from an exterior staircase or a second story door identical to the main entrance with sidelights and transom. The house is set in a large lot marked by a granite retaining wall. The house was built in 1917 for local physician, Dr. Campbell A. Baird. (LH, SM, AH)

210. Dixon-Sparger House
315 Cherry Street
c. 1915
C

Spacious, unaltered one-and-one-half story frame bungalow with shingled dormer and gable ends, engaged porch supported by tapered box posts with molded caps and bases resting on a weatherboarded skirt, tall corbelled interior chimneys, exposed rafter ends, nine-over-one windows, multi-paned entrance with multi-pane sidelights and transom. Built between 1914 and 1917 for sisters, Helen Sparger Dixon and Jesse Gilmer Sparger. Furniture factory executive, Hairston Williamson, was a later, long-time resident. (LH)

211. (former) Martin Memorial Hospital
NW corner Cherry and Gilmer Streets
1914
P

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Large, rectangular two-story granite building constructed in 1914 by Mrs. A. E. Irvin as Irvin Hospital. According to local historians, Mrs. Irvin constructed it for her son, Dr. Sam Irvin who practiced medicine there only briefly before he left to practice in Panama. In August, 1915, Dr. Moir Martin, a native of Stuart, Virginia, purchased the hospital in partnership with local physician, Dr. Edward Ashby, Sr., and the hospital was renamed Martin Memorial. The building burned in May, 1953, but the random course granite shell remained. In 1984 the building was adaptively reused and rehabilitated as apartments. The original hip roof was replaced with a flat roof. Two flat-roofed entrance porticos, indicated on the 1916 Sanborn Maps, remain. The attractive rehabilitated building is set at a 90° angle to the street which minimizes the impact its scale would otherwise have on this quiet street of single-family residences. (LH, N, SM)

212. House
105 South Gilmer
c. 1945
F

One-story frame cottage with glassed in front porch.

213. (former) Martin Memorial Nursing School
113 Gilmer Street
1918
P

Two-story granite building with hipped roof, gabled dormers, gabled entrance porch with Doric columns, and one-over-one windows. Opened in 1918 as the nursing school serving Martin Memorial Hospital across Gilmer Street (#211). The school graduated its first class of five nurses in 1921. A total of 298 nurses graduated before the school was closed in the mid-1950s. Today the building is in use as offices for the local health department. (AH, N)

214. House
117 South Gilmer Street
c. 1960
F

One-story brick and frame ranch house.

215. Howard R. Key House
120 Cherry Street
c. 1940
F

Restrained one-and-one-half story brick veneer and granite Tudor Revival style house dominated by the entrance bay with large front facing stuccoed

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gable with half-timbering, and round arched main entrance set in random course granite blocks. A front facing granite and brick chimney extends high above the gabled roof. The house was constructed for postal worker, Howard R. Key. (LH)

216. Jones House
126 Cherry Street
c. 1950
F

One-and-one-half story, L-shaped brick veneer Colonial Revival style house with shingle-clad gabled dormer, one-bay shed-roofed entry porch sheltering main entrance with six-panel door, side porch with square balusters and "Chippendale" woodwork and balustrade above, exterior and chimney.

217. Banner House
204 Cherry Street
c. 1895
C

Charming, late 19th century or early 20th century one-story frame cottage with triple-A roof, slightly projecting front entrance, and wrap-around porch with turned posts and lacy sawnwork brackets. Associated with the Banner family, and the oldest house on Cherry Street. (SM, LH)

218. Lewis House
212-214 Cherry Street
c. 1928
C

Two-story brick veneer house with jerkin head roof, exposed rafter ends, stuccoed gable ends, exterior and chimney, and shallow pitch gabled entry porch supported by paired slender Doric columns. Constructed about 1928 by W. G. Lewis who owned a dry goods store. At a later date, a second main entrance was added and the house converted to a duplex. (LH, SM)

219. Harris House
218 Cherry Street
c. 1937
C

Two-story, three-bay brick veneer Colonial Revival style house constructed in the late 1930s for F. Harris, an accountant and County Commissioner. One-story wings topped with metal balustrades flank the main gable-roofed two-story block. The classically inspired main entrance is composed of a six-panel door with multi-pane sidelights and is sheltered by a portico carried by clustered Doric columns and surmounted by a wrought iron balustrade. (LH)

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220. Dr. Edward C. Ashby House
302 Cherry Street
c. 1930
C

Handsomely detailed two-story, five-bay brick veneer Colonial Revival style house with steep gable roof with parapeted chimney ends, segmental arched eight-over-eight windows with molded surrounds, round arch dormers, dentilled cornice, elegant Federal entrance with broken pediment, paneled door, tracery fanlight, and Doric columns. The interior follows a center hall plan and features a graceful curved staircase, and mantel pieces and trim reflecting both the Federal and Georgian periods. According to the Sanborn Maps, the house was constructed by 1929; plans were drawn by the prominent Winston-Salem architectural firm of Northrop and O'Brien. The house was constructed by Dr. Edward C. Ashby, Sr. and is currently owned by his son Edward C. Ashby, Jr. (O, AH, SM)

221. Bruce Yokely House
306 Cherry Street
c. 1935
C

Two-story brick veneer Tudor Revival style house with steep, cross-gable slate roof, stucco and half-timbering, imposing granite trimmed front facing chimney, casement windows, round arched engaged porch formed by the sloped extension of the front gable. Constructed about 1935 for Bruce Yokely, one of the owners of the Mount Airy Furniture Company. (LH)

222. Dr. Roy Mitchell House
314 Cherry Street
c. 1928
C

Two-story, five-bay frame Colonial Revival style house with one-story Doric columned side porches. The well-detailed house has exterior end chimneys, denticulated cornice, six-over-six windows with molded surrounds, gabled entry portico with fluted columns, and paneled aprons. Constructed by 1929 for physician, Dr. Roy C. Mitchell. (LH, SM)

223. Frank Sparger House
320 Cherry Street
c. 1921
C

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Boxy, two-story, three-bay wide, brick Colonial Revival style house built by 1922 for banker Frank Sparger. The house features a hip roof with hip-roofed dormer sheathed with diamond-shaped asbestos shingles, wide boxed eaves, six-over-one windows and full-facade hip-roofed porch with projecting pedimented entry porch carried by clustered Doric columns on brick piers.

(SM, LH)

224. Carter House
324 Cherry Street
c. 1928
C

Two-and-one-half story frame Colonial Revival style house with three gabled wall dormers, paired nine-over-one windows, single-bay pedimented entry porch and enclosed one-story sunroom addition at the east (left). The house was constructed by 1929 for furniture company executive, Frank Carter, and was originally a single story. His brother, Archie Carter, a lawyer subsequently owned the house and was responsible for the addition of the second story. (LH, SM)

225. Randall Sparger House
330 Cherry Street
c. 1924
C

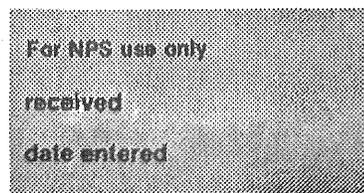
Handsome, two-story brick Tudor Revival style house with multiple steeply pitched gables; tall paneled brick chimneys, stuccoed and half-timbered gabled entry porch with chamfered posts and sawn balusters, bands of casement windows, round arched side entrance. The house was constructed c. 1924 for Margaret and Randall Sparger. Sparger was an executive of the Mt. Airy Furniture Company. Margaret Ashby Sparger was the sister of Elizabeth A. Boyles (#226) and Edward Ashby (#220) who also lived on Cherry Street. (AH, LH)

226. Ashby-Boyles House
400 Cherry Street
c. 1920
C

One-story Flemish bond brick bungalow with shingled gables, exposed rafter ends and offset attached gabled porch supported by substantial brick columns. Built c. 1920 by Dr. Edward C. Ashby, who lived here until his Colonial Revival style house at 302 Cherry Street was built c. 1930. After that Ashby's sister Elizabeth and her husband, Carlyle Boyles lived here. (AH)

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227. John Mitchell House
406 Cherry Street
c. 1928
C

One-and-one-half story brick bungalow with clipped gable roof, shed-roofed dormers and clipped gable Doric columned entry portico, paired six-over-one windows, porte-cochere at west carried by brick columns, and wide, multi-pane sidelights flanking the main entrance. Built by 1929 for John Mitchell, who worked for the North Carolina Granite Corporation. (SM, LH)

228. Daber House
412 Cherry Street
c. 1928
C

Interesting, one-story brick bungalow with Tudor Revival style detailing. Low hipped roof with side gable at the west. Wide overhanging eaves ornamented by triangular brackets and decoratively sawn fascia boards. Offset porch with stucco and half-timbering in front-facing gable; porch carried by granite trimmed brick piers on granite-trimmed brick skirt. Constructed by 1929 for a Mr. Daber who was employed by the quarry. (SM, LH)

229. Raymond Sargent House
418 Cherry Street
1927
C

Fanciful one-and-one-half story frame bungalow with lavish granite detailing in the foundation, steps, chimney with incised date stone, and wrap-around porch with terrace and flower planters. The house also features shingled gable ends, overhanging eaves with triangular brackets and decoratively sawn fascia boards. Constructed in 1927 for Raymond Sargent, son of J. D. Sargent, the financial wizard of the North Carolina Granite Corporation. Raymond's house shares some similarities, particularly the porch and chimney, with that of his father's outstanding granite bungalow on North Main Street (#10). (SM, AH)

230. House
418-A Cherry Street
c. 1940?
F

Plain two-story, gable-roofed frame house located in the rear yard of the Raymond Sargent House (#229). Now used as a rental property.

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231. Clark Lackey House
420 Cherry Street
c. 1930
C

Eclectic, two-story brick and frame L-shaped house with multiple cross gable roof and robust carved brackets supporting the overhanging large front facing bay. The recessed one-story entrance bay is faced with granite veneer. Six-over-six windows, exterior end chimney with paved shoulder. Constructed c. 1930 for Clark Lackey, who worked for the granite quarry. (LH)

232. Finch House
422 Cherry Street
c. 1940
F

Plain one-story, three-bay, gable-roofed frame cottage with gabled entry roof supported by shaped bracket. Built c. 1940 by H. M. Finch (#233) for his father, a missionary. (LH)

233. H. M. Finch House
500 Cherry Street
c. 1935?
C

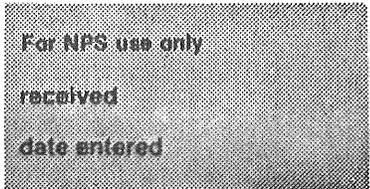
One-and-one-half story brick Cape Cod/Colonial Revival style house with weatherboard gables, symmetrically placed six-over-six windows, six-panel main entrance framed by narrow pilasters and three-light transom, and a slightly projecting bay at the west. Constructed for H. M. Finch, principal of the Mount Airy High School. (LH)

234. Houses
124-206 Worth Street (north side of Worth Street between South Main and Spring streets)
c. 1920
C and F

Group of eight modest one-story frame houses primarily constructed by 1922 probably to house workers associated with the (former) tobacco warehouse and later, textile mill located at the northwest corner of South Main and Worth streets. Except for the variations noted below, the houses are contributing structures and feature gable end roofs, interior chimneys and either attached or engaged full facade porches.

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- 206 Worth Street - moderately high hip roof
- 204 Worth Street - c. 1940 L-shaped, asbestos shingled (F)
- 200 Worth Street - unaltered
- 142 Worth Street - unaltered
- 138 Worth Street - one-and-one-half story
- 134 Worth Street - unaltered
- 130 Worth Street - unaltered
- 124 Worth Street - porch wraps to side
(SM)

- 235. Jones House
139 Worth Street
c. 1895
C

Late 19th or early 20th century two-story frame house with multiple broad gables, second story window hood molds, tall corbelled and paneled interior chimney, and wrap-around porch with turned posts, sawnwork brackets and paneled skirt in place of a balustrade. (AH)

- 236. House
133 Worth Street
c. 1920
C

Intact one-story frame bungalow sheathed with German siding. Exposed rafter ends in the wide overhanging eaves; six-over-six windows; multi-pane main entrance sheltered by gabled porch carried by tapered box posts. (SM)

- 237. William Midkiff House
123 Worth Street
c. 1890
C

Late 19th century two-story frame house with gable roof, wide overhanging eaves, pair of interior corbelled chimneys, front entrance with sidelights and transom, hip-roofed front porch with decorative sawn brackets, turned posts and balusters, and one-story rear ell. Believed to have been built by William Midkiff, and later owned by his son, Frank Midkiff. (AH)

- 238. House
119 Worth Street
c. 1920
C

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Unaltered one-and-one-half story frame bungalow with German siding, gable roof, gabled dormer, three-over-one windows, exposed rafter ends, full-facade engaged porch with tapered box posts and beaded tongue and groove apron, multi-pane main entrance, and granite retaining wall marking the front property line. Constructed by 1922. (SM)

239. Commercial Building
SW corner Worth and South Main streets
c. 1965
I

Rectangular one-story brick veneer and frame commercial building with large expanses of plate glass display windows and sizeable adjacent parking lot.

240. Commercial Building
W side of South Main Street between West Pine and Rockford streets
c. 1970
I

One-story brick-veneered office building with flat roof and large expanses of plate glass windows.

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Sargent, President of the North Carolina Granite Corporation; James A. Hadley and A. E. Smith, co-owners of the Hadley-Smith Tobacco Factory; Dr. Moir Martin, Director of the 1914 Martin Memorial Hospital and its companion Nursing School; and historians William F. Carter, Jr. and Carrie Y. Carter, authors of Footprints in the "Hollows" or Surry County and Her People.

- C. The buildings within the Mount Airy Historic District are representative of the distinctive characteristics of the various locally and nationally popular building styles and include, Italianate, Queen Anne, Gothic Revival, Romanesque Revival, Art Deco, Spanish Colonial Revival, English Cottage, and Tudor Revival. The compact district is largely intact and little altered, with few intrusions. The architecture is representative of the major periods of building activity, 1880-1920 and 1920-1935.

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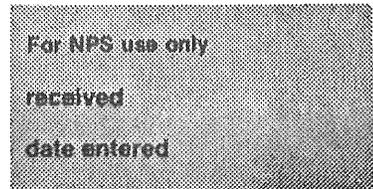
On a clear, spring day in May, 1858, Reverend Marquis L. Wood, newly appointed Methodist circuit rider, rode to the top of Pilot Mountain, an ancient northwest North Carolina landmark in the Sauratown Mountain range. He enjoyed a picnic lunch and the panoramic view of his charge, the Surry County Circuit. Below the 2,500 foot pinnacle lay a beautiful 1,100 foot high valley ringed by mountains and known by the region's earliest settlers as "The Hollows." The valley was, since the 1820s, the site of the small community of Mount Airy. In his journal, the Reverend Wood described the vista:

. . . we gazed intensely upon . . . the verdant landscapes dotted with farms and dwellings and marked with roads. To the right of Sauratown mountains, as the distance increases, the picturesque landscape seems to heighten, till it meets and mingles with the blue heavens, forbidding the vision of man to reach further, and at the same time causing the beholder to feel how finite--how small--how circumscribed the sight, even when upon the tallest peaks of each As the eye is lifted toward the south-south-west the sparkling waters of the Yadkin at different places meets the view. Beyond its rolling ripples . . . the Brushy mountains whose blue tinged tops shut out all beyond peer up, to add to the grandeur of the scene. On the west and north-west lies the sublime Blue Ridge defying the gaze. While upon its side and top may be seen marks of the woodman's axe and the farmer's utensils, as if man was determined to make every spot of the world, however rough, yield to his support.¹

When Rev. Wood served this area on the eve of the Civil War, Mount Airy was a village of about 300 people. At that time, Mount Airy boasted an inn, a small textile factory, a wagon/buggy shop, a school, a few small mercantile businesses and a long, largely undocumented, history. Even though a few settlers had located in the vicinity of Mount Airy in the mid-1700s, it was many years before a true community was formed. The main stage coach road from Salem, North Carolina to Wytheville, Virginia (roughly paralleling the present Highway 52) included a portion of Mount Airy's main street. The community originally developed as a convenient stop along the stagecoach route and the present downtown grew up around the site of the c. 1830 Blue Ridge Inn, formerly located at the southwest corner of Main and Oak streets.

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Surry County, formed in 1771, is bounded on the north by the Virginia line; the Yadkin River marks the southern border.² To the west lie the Blue Ridge Mountains; to the east, the hilly and rolling piedmont region. Many small rivers and streams cross the county, draining southward to the Yadkin River. Prior to the mid-18th century when pioneer settlement began, the area was inhabited by Indians of the Siouian linguistic group. The earliest European explorers in the region were a small number of surveyors and map-makers, hunters, and itinerant traders who bartered with the Indians at scattered trading posts, including one on the Yadkin River.

A major Indian trail traversing Surry County lay along a ridge bounded on the west by Lovill's Creek and on the east by the Ararat River. This creek and river marked the future boundaries of the town of Mount Airy. The Indians trails grew into wagon routes utilized by pioneer settlers who began emigrating south into the Hollows from Virginia and Pennsylvania in the mid-18th century. By 1749 a map drawn by Joshua Frye and Peter Jefferson located seven settlers with sizeable acreage on the Ararat River.³ The earliest area land deeds date from 1756-60. The Moravians, who had settled Salem thirty miles to the southeast in 1766, recorded encounters with pioneers in the Hollows including references to marriages performed and concerns expressed over the presence of horse thieves and robbers in that sparsely settled area.⁴

The origin of Mount Airy's name is uncertain. It is most commonly accepted that the town is named after Jonathan Unthank's plantation "Mount Airy", established in the early 1800s beside the stage road about a mile east of the Ararat River crossing.⁵ The Unthank house became a favorite stopping place for travellers on the stage road. The post-rider found it a convenient mail distribution point also. Eventually the name of the plantation became associated with the settlement and when a post office was established in February, 1832, it was designated, Mount Airy.⁶

From the earliest settlement until the 1840s, Surry County had a subsistence frontier economy with industries based on local raw materials and locally developed crafts.⁷ The earliest industries were probably centered around the several grist mills located on the area's numerous mountain streams.

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Contemporary accounts of this era are rare; however, an interesting collection of rustic folk tales "enacted and told between 1820-1829" was published in New York c. 1859. Fisher's River: Scenes and Characters was written by the Reverend Hardin E. Taliaferro, an early nineteenth century settler in the secluded, mountainous area of the Fisher's River settlement in northwest Surry County. Taliaferro wrote of the insularity of this still largely frontier "belligerent and romantic section". He described the tiny community of Mount Airy in 1829 as "a sort of foreign city place where boastful fox hunters and the 'dry' forces live."⁸

A 1939 issue of the Mount Airy Times described the nascent community of a century earlier:

Even in 1835, three score years after the Declaration of Independence, Mount Airy was nothing more than a 'wide place in the road,' and the only public enterprises worth mentioning were a few scattering [sic] roadside stores, whose goods were probably brought in packs on the backs of horses or mules, and every now and then a little grist mill on the banks of some mountain stream.⁹

Among the local public enterprises was the c. 1830 Blue Ridge Inn. A documentary photograph reveals that the Inn was a large, rectangular two-story brick building with twin exterior end chimneys in each gable end. This building served until 1892 when it was replaced on the same site by the Blue Ridge Hotel. Constructed by local contractor Rufus Roberts, the rambling two-story frame structure stood until 1965. As befitting a "sort of city place", Mount Airy acquired its first lawyer when Solomon Graves moved from Caswell County to the community sometime during the 1820s with his wife Mary Cleaveland Franklin, daughter of Senator Jesse Franklin. Graves had a distinguished career, serving in the state Senate from 1820-1823. His son, Jesse Franklin Graves, followed in his father's legal footsteps and became one of the town's most prominent citizens, serving as Judge of Superior Court from 1878-1894. Judge Graves' antebellum house and law office set in extensive formal gardens at the corner of Rockford and Main streets were town landmarks until razed in 1982 and replaced by the new library.¹⁰

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The earliest known industrial enterprise in Mount Airy dates from about 1840 when Jacob W. Brower established a cotton textile mill. His water-powered mill was located southeast of the present central business district in the Hamburg settlement on the Ararat River. His sons expanded the operation by adding a woolen mill, shoe factory, planing mill, leather tannery and grist mill. According to the Sanborn Insurance Maps, the Brower complex continued in operation until the close of the nineteenth century and included a box making factory and a large, rectangular row of "tenements". The 1900 map indicates that the textile mill still functioned but the planing mill was "vacant and delapidated"; by 1905 operations had ceased at the textile mill; the 1910 map is the last one on which the vacant buildings are recorded as standing. All that remains of the site today is an arched stone bridge which spanned the race.

Another notable antebellum industry was located in the historic district. The William Thomas Schaub woodworking shop and wagon factory was established c. 1855 on a large lot at the northwest corner of South Main and Cherry streets. The woodworking shop was a forerunner of the major furniture manufacturing firms operating in Mount Airy today. This complex of shop, residence and various supporting outbuildings and sheds existed well into the twentieth century. The 1910 Sanborn map indicates it was known then as the J. W. Schaub Wagon Factory; one of the buildings housed a woodworking shop on the first floor and a printing company on the second. By the time the next Sanborn map was printed in 1916, the complex had been razed and the lot was vacant.

Between 1825 and 1860 Surry County and Mount Airy's frontier based economy grew into one based on agriculture and manufacturing enterprises. The produce and manufactured goods travelled by wagon trains to markets as distant as Georgia. The public toll road leading north through Mount Airy to Fancy Gap at the Virginia border was the only graded and maintained road along the mountains for seventy-five miles. This road, and the drive and ambitions of the early merchants and manufacturers, enabled Mount Airy to grow into a village of approximately 300 people by 1860. According to one account, by 1849 there was a business block extending from the Blue Ridge Inn south to Renfro Hill. The merchants in the block included Robert S. Gilmer, Samuel D. Moore, William L. Nance, S. T. Allred and W. R. Bray.¹¹

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The manufacture of tobacco products, which later became an important element of Mount Airy's postbellum economy, began in a small way as early as 1852 or 1853. Early Mount Airy plug tobacco manufacturers included William Rawley, Thomas F. Prather, Winston Fulton, Murlin Sparger, and Elisha Banner. Some, like Winston Fulton, lived in the country, grew their tobacco with slave labor on their plantations, and manufactured the tobacco at factories located on their property. Others, like John Prather, relocated to the village of Mount Airy and built tobacco factories there. None of these original frame tobacco factories survive today. By 1850 agriculture was a basic industry of the county, with over 100,000 cleared acres and property values of over one million dollars.¹²

During the Civil War Surry County was free of hostile invasion until spring, 1865 when Major General George Stoneman's cavalry entered the western part of North Carolina via Tennessee as part of a Union plan for dual invasion of the state with General William T. Sherman in the east. Even though Stoneman's cavalry encamped only overnight in Mount Airy--from about 9 pm, April 2 until 3 pm, April 3--local tradition holds that William Schaub's house at the corner of Main and Cherry streets was "in the line of fire" and a bullet lodged in a wooden clock in the house.¹³ The William A. Moore House, located on Moore Avenue a short distance east of the historic district, is the town's only extant antebellum structure. According to family tradition, the two-story frame house was built c. 1862, and although remodeled slightly in the twentieth century, it remains largely intact and its Greek Revival style influence is strong. Even more significant than the house, is the summer house/gazebo which probably dates from the same period. The small hexagonal structure, with arched door and window openings, is constructed of intertwining pieces of laurel root and is roofed with wood shingles. Inside, the original matching laurel root furniture remains. The summer house is reflective of the romanticism of the period and of designs found then in popular landscape books.¹⁴

After the collapse of the Confederacy, the county was economically prostrate. The dismal agricultural outlook was exacerbated by the failure of many banks and the freeing of the slaves. "The inhabitants of the county were forced to the primitive custom of trading by barter."¹⁵ The 1867-1868 Branson's North Carolina Business Directory recorded that Mount Airy had three hotels operated by M. R. Banner, Elisha Banner and

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William Rawley. There were also two attorneys, seven merchants, two physicians, two dentists and the W. M. Banner and Prather & Banner tobacco factories.

Five Mount Airy newspapers were founded in the 1870s and 1880s: Mount Airy News began a short-lived publication in 1874; J. M. Brower began publication of The Surry Visitor in 1877; Charles Harryman edited the Mount Airy Watchman in the mid-1870s; The Mount Airy Times and The Yadkin Valley News were also being printed by 1880. The newspapers of this era had much to report. Mount Airy experienced a phenomenal period of growth during the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the first decades of the twentieth. The expanding economy was fueled by the success of the tobacco, granite, furniture and textiles industries. The commercial and residential building boom is embodied in the wide architectural variety of the still largely intact historic district.

Tobacco manufacturing was Mount Airy's primary industry during the 1870s, 1880s and the early 1890s. The major manufacturers included the W. Fulton Company, Fulton and Brother, James H. Sparger (whose factory was located in 1880 on Franklin Street about where the Masonic Temple (#145) now stands), Lafayette Ashby & Sons, and Forner and Olive. Other factories were located outside of town on nearby farms. The earliest series of Sanborn Maps for the town, 1891, record eleven tobacco factories and warehouses; these were located on Main, Hamburg, Willow, Franklin, Worth and Oak streets. The industry flourished and twenty-one factories or warehouses are recorded on the 1896 Sanborn Maps. However, the industry was soon forced into oblivion by the general financial panic of 1893 and the competition of the growing monopoly of James B. Duke's American Tobacco Company. Small scale factories, unable to compete with the industrial giant were bought or forced out of business. A broadside printed May, 1894 advertising Mount Airy's Globe Warehouse acknowledges the ascendancy of the American Tobacco Company: "See Here, Farmers," it proclaims, "the Manufacturers and Leaf Men of our town, and the American Tobacco Co. are making continual inquiries for Leaf, Good Leaf and Wrappers and Cutters. If you can get your Tobacco to market and get it here in good shape, you can get fair prices for all grades and for Fine Tobacco, High Prices!"¹⁶

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Of even greater economic significance to the town than the thriving tobacco business was the arrival of the rail lines of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad in 1888. The slow progress of the railroad's construction and its anticipated economic benefits were long-running news items in the local newspapers during the 1870s and 1880s. The Yadkin Valley News reported on November 27, 1880:

We have been engaged in the printing business at this place for nearly ten years and at no time during that period have we noticed as much building as at the present time. It will surprise some when we say that no less than ten houses are now going up in this place . . . How will it be when the Railroad comes? The prospect of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad is as good as expected . . . It will, when built, be one of the best paying roads in North Carolina. We are anxious for the day to come when we will have a way of transportation.

Construction of the rail lines began in 1877, but progress was slowed by lengthy right-of-way acquisitions, construction of the road bed through mountainous terrain with hand labor, bad weather, and occasional cash flow problems. The Yadkin Valley News rather glumly reported on July 21, 1881: "The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad is being graded slowly, but surely. It can't be did in a day. Time will tell." Indeed, it was another seven years before the first train arrived, eleven years after the first shovel of dirt was turned.

The growth of Mount Airy after the arrival of the railroad was remarkable. The population grew from approximately 500 in 1880 to approximately 3,000 by 1893.¹⁷ A real estate boom was underway. Newspaper real estate ads urged investment in "the most flourishing town in Western North Carolina. Don't delay, come on, buy a nice home in the mountains, breathe exhilarating air and drink pure water--you will make more money, live longer and die happier."¹⁸ A magazine article from the period reported that "The rapid growth of Mount Airy and the solid character of this growth have led to a great increase in the price of real estate. Plats that eight years ago sold for \$100 are now worth \$3,000."¹⁹ An 1891 newspaper article reported:

Mt. Airy is on the build! A village yesterday, a town today, a city tomorrow. No one can for a moment doubt that Mt. Airy enjoys to-day the most solid prosperity of any town in North Carolina."

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The reporter surveyed the new construction underway that day and listed one summer resort, five tobacco factories or warehouses, five commercial buildings including a "block of stores, iron fronts" and about twelve residences on North Main, South Main, Pine, Granite and other streets. . . "And all of this for a town of 2,500 people."²⁰

During the construction boom, a number of Yadkin Valley News ads recorded the contractors and lumber yards eager to build housing for the rapidly increasing population. W. B. Shelton, contractor and builder, offered to build "residences, business houses, etc. wood and brick put up to order. Stair building a speciality." Roberts and Siceloff advertised their lumber and saw mill, "Six miles north of Mount Airy, \$7.50/thousand feet--also contract for building of houses." Other construction projects were noted by the newspaper: "The work on the new warehouse progressing quite lively The brick walls are crawling up towards the sales floor"; ". . . the neat paling fence and board sidewalk in front of J. F. Moore's residence are improvements worthy of mention"; "The brick work on the new bank building will soon be completed. We are glad to see the new bricks going up. They make insurance cheaper, are better, and look much nicer than frame buildings. Let's have a few dozen."²¹

During the 1880s, the nationally fashionable Italianate style was popular in residential construction and several good local examples survive. These include the J. M. Fulton House (#71) and Hodge House (#123) on South Main Street, and the Robert Hines House (#182) and W. W. Burke House (#166) on West Pine Street. These stylish houses share many similarities including paneled corner posts, paneled window casings with bullseye corner blocks, awning-like wooden hood molds and a classically-inspired cornice frieze imitative of triglyphs and metopes. The contractor or architect of these houses is unknown, but the similarities suggest they may have been designed and/or constructed by the same person, or possibly have been pattern book designs.

In 1891 the newest fashionable residential area was along Pine Street. In September of that year the Yadkin Valley News reported, "a large force of hands is opening and grading Pine Street. This will make a very convenient drive to the depot, and the residence lots on that street will be in demand from the fact that they are on high rolling land and command a view for a 100

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miles."²² Two weeks later the paper reported that "Pine Street was completed beyond the city limits today and it is by long odds the most beautifully situated street in the city."²³ The same issue reported that "J. A. Hadley, our new and aggressive citizen who is to build a large plug factory here this winter has purchased a lot on Pine Street."²⁴ Hadley (1853-1916) co-owner with A. E. Smith of the Hadley-Smith Tobacco Factory, became one of the town's largest property owners and constructed over fifty rental houses, many on Hadley Street southwest of the historic district. His private residence, 400 West Pine Street, was constructed between 1894 and 1900. It is a magnificent brick and granite, two-story Queen Anne style mansion with a three-story bell-cast roof central tower. The elaborately detailed house boasts a wealth of fine stained glass windows, two handsome staircases, plaster ceiling medallions and the original lighting fixtures. There were only two other houses in the immediate vicinity when it was built. Originally, there was a barn and chicken house at the rear of the property.²⁵

The railroad was the catalyst for the successful commercial exploitation of the area's two greatest natural resources-- granite and lumber. Quarried granite and furniture production are today the cornerstones, along with the textile industry which developed in the 1920s, of the town's economy.

From Mount Airy's earliest settlement, until the railroad came, the vast 266-acre granite deposit, commonly known as the "Flat Rock," located about a half a mile east of the central business district, was nearly worthless real estate. In 1800 the granite mound, almost one mile long and a half mile wide, was covered with soil, underbrush and trees. "It was only when the settlers tried to till the soil that they found their plowshares bent and broken by the acres of white rock just below the surface."²⁶ The first known owner of the "Flat Rock" was Samuel Moore, one of the town's pioneer merchants. In 1849 he sold the rock to Robert Gilmer, manager of Jacob Brower's early textile mill, merchant, large land owner, and organizer of the Presbyterian Church in 1858. Gilmer sold the granite deposit in 1888 to Thomas Woodruff, an English-born contractor, who operated a Greensboro-based building firm. Woodruff's company, which was employed by the railroad to build depots along its route, utilized local construction materials wherever possible. According to local tradition, he took one look at the high quality Mount Airy granite, and recognizing its potential worth, purchased the quarry in 1888 in partnership with his sons and several prominent Greensboro businessmen.²⁷

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Commercial quarrying began in 1889 with a production of 135 carloads in 1890. The State Geologist, J. A. Holmes, described the deposit's quality: "The stone of a medium grain, light colored, biotite granite, of marked uniformity in color and texture. It is an excellent stone for general architectural purposes and for Belgian blocks."²⁸ An 1893 letter written on the impressive letterhead of "Charles M. Gresson, M.D., Chemist, and Expert" described the stone's striking visual quality: "The stone [has] a peculiar brilliancy of appearance which I have never seen in any other granite. It is beautifully bright, calculated to make handsome buildings, in strong contrast with the somber cast which usually accompanies granite facings."²⁹ In 1910 J. D. Sargent, a thirty-nine-year-old stonecutter from Vermont, was hired as superintendent and soon became the dominant man in the company. He eventually bought the operation in 1918 and, until his death in 1945, used aggressive marketing techniques to build the (renamed) North Carolina Granite Corporation into a successful enterprise that continues in operation today.

In addition to the many handsome public, commercial and private granite structures found in Mount Airy and Surry County, a number of structures of national and state significance have been built of stone from this quarry. These include the Arlington Bridge, the gold bullion depository at Fort Knox, the Wright Brothers Memorial, and several state government buildings in Raleigh.

The quarry, placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1980, is the largest open-faced granite quarry in the world. It currently employs about 250 people. Because of the extreme importance of the quarry to Mount Airy, the town acquired the nickname, "Granite City." A large number of Mount Airy buildings utilize in whole or in part this indigenous building material. Trinity Episcopal Church (#83) on North Main Street, constructed in 1896, was the first building to make full use of the granite. Congregation member Thomas Woodruff donated the stone for this small Gothic Revival church. Other denominations soon followed suit. These include the Mount Airy Friends Church (#63), also rendered in the Gothic Revival style and built in 1904 at the corner of South Main and Wilson streets; the monumental Romanesque Revival style Baptist Church (#73), constructed between 1906 and 1912 on North Main Street; the Presbyterian granite Gothic Revival style church (#57), constructed between 1907 and 1914 at South Main and Church streets.

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Banks and other commercial buildings also utilized the stone. Handsome examples of these include the 1893 First National Bank (#100) located on the corner of North Main and Moore Avenue, originally brick and refaced with granite c. 1912; the neighboring Bank of Mount Airy (#39), built in 1923 is also a granite, classically-influenced structure; Hale Dry Goods store (#95) at 226 North Main Street and the building at 236 North Main Street (#93) both reflect Romanesque Revival style influence. The (former) Martin Memorial Hospital (#211) (now adaptively reused as apartments) on the corner of Cherry and Gilmer streets was built in November, 1914 and its neighboring Nursing School (#213) on Gilmer Street was built in 1918. The granite hospital was gutted by fire in 1953, but the shell was not damaged. The fire destroyed the original hipped roof and this was replaced with the present flat roof.

Granite was also used extensively in residential construction, sometimes in conjunction with brick. Granite was used often as a foundation material, and for window sills and lintels. Other houses were built completely of granite. Examples of these include the Garnett Fawcett (#12) and George Fawcett (#13) Houses built c. 1906 and c. 1910 respectively, at 607 and 603 North Main Street. The most significant granite residence, however, is the extraordinary granite bungalow at 619 North Main Street, constructed in 1919 for J. D. Sargent (#10). The house was built shortly after he became president of the North Carolina Granite Corporation. The imaginative, unaltered house exhibits a well detailed Tudor Revival style exterior and a Craftsman style interior and is a perfect expression of Sargent's business role in the community.³⁰

In addition to the granite industry, the railroad's arrival was also responsible for the growth of Mount Airy's lumber and furniture manufacturing industries. Easy transportation opened up the possibility of shipping lumber cut from the mountain-side timberlands to factories in other areas of the state. A few scattered, small-scale wood-working shops, like Thomas Schaub's antebellum shop, evolved in the 1890s into a number of large furniture factories. Mount Airy Furniture Company, which continues to be a major town industry, was the first company organized in 1895 with J. A. Yokely, J. C. Hollingsworth, C. R. Merritt, A. G. Trotter, and E. H. Kochtitzky among the early

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stockholders. National Furniture Company was organized in 1901 by J. H. Prather, Charles J. Whitlock, J. B. McCargo, E. C. Foy and R. L. Haymore. In 1902 the Mount Airy Mantel and Table Company was organized by George O. Graves, B. H. Williamson and Calvin Graves. All three of these plants were located outside the historic district, near the railroad tracks.³¹ Contemporary with the furniture factories were three lumber mills that specialized in fine mill work. Their products are still evident in the interiors of several structures in the historic district. Among these are the walnut interior of the John Sobotta House (#180) at 347 West Pine Street (Sobotta was President of the National Furniture Company) and the Bruce Yokely House (#221), 306 Cherry Street which features cherry woodwork throughout.

The town of Mount Airy was incorporated in May, 1885. A mayor and five commissioners were appointed to govern the population of 800. There were a score of commercial establishments, seven tobacco factories and three churches at that time. Two of the oldest residences in the historic district may pre-date the town's incorporation. These are the c. 1875 William A. Estes House (#67) at 724 South Main Street which features a classically-inspired front portico with flush-sheathed siding, and the low hip-roofed Galloway-Linville House (#2) located at 739 North Main Street which was extensively remodeled in the 20th century.

The 1891 town charter defined the corporate limits as the small area which lay between Lovill's Creek and the Ararat River. The charter also imposed construction and design controls within the "fire limits" of the small central business district. Frame structures were prohibited and only "brick, stone or metal structures with metal or stone roofs allowed."³² This control applied to the block of Main Street between Hines Avenue and Cherry Street. Potential public nuisances were also regulated: "All persons having Alanthus or Paradise trees on their lots shall cut them down";³³ ". . . hog stys to be thirty feet from public streets; . . . privies to be located . . . at least as far from the dwelling houses, kitchens, and dining rooms on the adjoining lot or lots as they are from the dwelling house, kitchen and dining room on the lot where it is located."

City services soon followed incorporation: the Mount Airy Power and Light Company was organized in 1891; the water system was built about 1901, followed by the construction of a power

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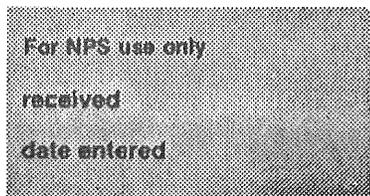
plant at Buck Shoals, former site of Brower's Mill; in 1894 the town hired a garbage wagon, mule and driver; the same year, the town board voted to pay R. T. Joyce twenty dollars a year to keep the clock, erected on his store "in proper order, wound and regulated" (the clock is a prominent feature in documentary photographs of the era); 1895 saw the establishment of a graded school system; telephone service arrived in 1906; Main Street, often a muddy quagmire, was paved in 1912.³⁴

The Sanborn Maps between 1891-1916 reflect the major period of construction spurred by the catalyst of the railroad. Probably the least altered of the era's commercial structures are those in the G. C. Welch Block (#125) on South Main Street at Hamburg Avenue. The well-preserved c. 1890 two-story commercial block is located at the southern end of the historic district. The corner "flatiron" shaped building was the G. C. Welch Store and later, the Welch and Mitchell Store. They sold dry goods, notions, boots, shoes, hats, groceries, etc. The remainder of the block, added c. 1896, was used for a variety of purposes throughout the years. Farther north on Main Street, the few scattered businesses were absorbed into or replaced by two- and three-story blocks of brick and/or granite commercial buildings. Good examples of these include the Prather Block at 316-322 North Main (#88), the Galloway Opera House at 420 North Main (#86), and the Merritt Building (#30) at the northwest corner of North Main and West Oak streets.

In 1916, when Mount Airy needed a new post office, W. F. Carter, prominent local attorney, travelled to Washington, D.C. to seek construction funds from Congress. His testimony, hyperbole aside, provides an interesting glimpse of the flurry of business activity in the booming town during the World War I era:

". . . we have a climate that is unexcelled; we have water that is as pure as the streams that ran from the Garden of Eden. We have a citizenry up there that is as true, as good, as loyal, as progressive and as patriotic as any you can find in the State of North Carolina . . . in 1910 our town had a population of 3,800. In 1915 it had increased to 5,100 In 1910 property assessed at \$800,000 . . . today, \$12,500,000 The furniture factory ships every year 1,000 solid cars to various points all over the U.S. We have a rock quarry . . . the eighth wonder of the world [shipping] 3,600 carloads. We have manifested this same spirit in our public development.

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Five or six years ago we started out in the dark. We had no light; we had no water except the water that came from the wells by means of a rope and wheel. Today we have a lighting system that is second to none . . . four years ago we did not have a sidewalk in town. Today we have 12 miles of concrete sidewalks. Three years ago we did not have a street where, in the wintertime, the mud was not up to the hubs of the wheels. Today we have our main street and residence streets paved Just a few years go we had a simple little wooden [school] building. Now we have a magnificent brick building You cannot find in North Carolina better and handsomer churches than we have They have built churches of the granite rock that I have spoken about. It is a well-known fact that in the county of Surry and in Mt. Airy there are beautiful private residences. The residences, considering the size of the town, are as beautiful as any that you will find in North Carolina.³⁵

Three years earlier, in 1913, the government had appropriated \$5,000 for purchase of a new post office site, but Carter argued that due to the real estate boom, \$12,500 would be required for "a suitable site" and that "there is not an available building of any sort that I think we could [rent]." Another Mount Airy citizen, S. G. Pace testified before the same committee and noted that "the principal part of the business district is on Main Street and Franklin Street" and that about a "half a mile on Main is pretty solid" with business establishments. These petitions for post office construction funds were apparently unsuccessful. The Post Office continued to be located on the first floor of the Banner Building (#47) from c. 1907 until c. 1924. It was then located on Pine Street (#171) until the present Post Office (#110) was completed in 1933.

Textile manufacture in Mount Airy began as early as 1840 with Jacob Brower's Hamburg Mill, but the industry soon faded and lay dormant until the 1920s. Today it joins furniture manufacturing and quarried granite as the major local industries. In 1921 Renfro Hosiery Mills was formed and the plant located in the former Sparger Brothers Tobacco Factory on Willow Street, just outside the boundaries of the historic district.³⁶ By 1939 the mill had expanded into one of the largest hosiery plants in the region and was regarded "as one of the four leading concerns in the children's hosiery field in the nation."³⁷ The large four building complex, which also includes the former Roberts Leaf House, today houses Renfro and Spencer Mills, manufacturers of children's clothing.

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Other textile mills soon followed. These included the Argonne Mill, 1927; Piedmont Hosiery Mill, 1932; Barber Hosiery Mill, 1938. In addition to hosiery mills, other knitting plants were established including the Mount Airy Knitting Company, 1926; Hynes Textile Company, 1938; Pine State Knitwear, 1930; and Quality Mill, 1936. Presently, this important component of Mount Airy's industrial history is represented in the historic district by the presence of the Adams-Millis textile factory (#70) located at the northwest corner of South Main and Worth streets.³⁸ This mill is located in the former Globe Tobacco Warehouse.

Most of these mills continued operation through the depression years. Also, the continued success of the North Carolina Granite Corporation enabled the whole town to weather these years in relatively good shape. During the 1930s architecturally significant Art Deco influenced buildings were erected in the central business district. The large, two-story granite Post Office (#110), designed by George R. Berryman and constructed in 1932 at the southeast corner of South Main and Pine streets, is somewhat classical in feeling, but the Art Deco influence is strong. Stylized floral motifs and bands of low relief geometrical designs ornament the smooth, streamlined granite walls. The handsome stone carvings were executed by Vincenzo "Big Jim" Alfano, an Italian immigrant who began working for the North Granite Corporation in 1915.³⁹ Other Art Deco structures, which add variety to the streetscape, include the Masonic Temple (#145) at 212 Franklin Street and c. 1930 Art Deco movie theatre (#104) at 142 North Main Street.

A variety of period revival styles was popular in residential construction in the historic district during the late 1920s and 1930s. These include the unusual Spanish Colonial Revival style James F. Yokely House (#161) at 350 West Pine Street; the classic Tudor Revival style John Sobotta House (#180), 347 West Pine Street; the picturesque English Cottage style house (#189), 319 Granite Street; and the handsomely detailed Colonial Revival Georgian style Edward C. Ashby House (#220) constructed in 1937 at 302 Cherry Street. The Spanish Mission Revival style is also represented in commercial buildings in the c. 1930 service stations located at 806 N. Main Street (#72) and 631 South Main Street (#124). Typically, these buildings have red tile roofs and stuccoed walls.

In 1949 Renfro Street, which parallels much of the historic district's eastern boundary was opened to Elm Street. With the exception of the construction of the large, one-story, Art

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Moderne style Reeves Community Center (complex used for a variety of recreation activities, including swimming) constructed in 1952 just outside the historic district at the northeast corner of Cherry and Renfro streets, the historic district remained largely unchanged for the next decade. In 1965 an important Main Street landmark, the Blue Ridge Hotel, was razed and replaced by a bank and parking lot at 259 North Main Street (#31). Other new construction or facade alterations occurred in the 100 block of Main Street when Rose's (1963) and Baldwin's (c. 1965) department stores (#102) were added to the streetscape. During the 1960s shopping centers became a nationally widespread commercial phenomenon. Mount Airy's first shopping center, Mayberry Mall, was constructed in 1968 on the Highway 52 Bypass. However, the central business district still remains the dominant commercial area and a lively town center. Much of the credit for the ongoing commercial success of the downtown is due to preservation-minded property owners and businessmen like Floyd Rees. Rees has recently renovated and preserved several downtown structures on Moore Street (#s 131, 132, 134, 135) and in the 100 and 200 blocks of North Main Street (#s 90, 101). Since World War II, the residential areas of the historic district have remained virtually unchanged; most new residential growth has been concentrated in outlying suburban areas. Mount Airy is the largest town in rural Surry County and is the county's economic center. The 1980 population was 6,852.

During the 1960s, Mount Airy received national attention by serving as the model for the fictional town of Mayberry, setting of the Andy Griffith Show. This popular television show aired from 1960-1968 and a later spin-off, Mayberry, R.F.D., ran from 1968-1971. The programs are still widely syndicated. While the characters and situations are representative of many small towns, occasional indirect or direct references are made to Mount Airy. For instance one wall of Sheriff Taylor's (played by Andy Griffith, a Mount Airy native) living room is dominated by a granite block fireplace; in one episode, Taylor suggests to his deputy, Barney Fife (played by Don Knotts) that they take their lady friends "to get a bite after the show at Snappy Lunch." The Snappy Lunch has been in business at the same location, 125 North Main Street (#51), since c. 1923. Mount Airy honored its native son by naming the local community theatre on Rockford Street, The Andy Griffith Playhouse (#194). The theatre, operated by the Surry County Arts Council, is housed in the former gymnasium/auditorium of the Rockford Street School. The school was razed in 1977 and the gymnasium was retained for this adaptive reuse.

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New construction in the historic district from the 1960s through the early 1980s produced some handsome, contemporary commercial and municipal buildings rendered in the indigenous granite. These buildings include the neighboring Workman's Federal Savings and Loan (1963) and Planter's Bank (1974) at 541 and 501 North Main Street (#s 14, 17), as well as the neighboring public library (#203) and municipal building (1983) on South Main Street at Rockford Street (#56). A multi-story granite-faced Duke Power office building is currently under construction across the street from the library at Rockford and Graves streets.

The Mount Airy Restoration Foundation, Inc. was formed in 1981. This preservation membership organization promotes local preservation education. It initiated and funded the National Register Historic District nomination and is also exploring the future possibility of creating a local revolving fund to purchase and re-sell endangered historic properties.

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FOOTNOTES

1. Wood, Marquis L., Diaries, Unpublished manuscript 1858, Marquis Lafayette Wood Papers, located Duke University Archives, Perkins Library, Durham, N.C. Marquis L. Wood (1829-1893), Methodist clergyman and missionary was appointed to the Surry Circuit 1858-1859. In 1859 he became the first missionary from the North Carolina Conference to China. When he returned in 1866, he received an appointment to the Mt. Airy Station (1867-1870). He had a life-long devotion to Trinity College (Duke University after 1924) and served as Trinity College President June, 1883-Dec. 1884.

2. Surry County was named for the County of Surrey in England, birthplace of the then Governor William Tryon. See Corbitt, David Leroy, The Formation of the North Carolina Counties, 1663-1943 (Raleigh: State Department of Archives and History, 1969), p. xxviii.

3. Hollingsworth, J. G., History of Surry County or Annals of Northwest North Carolina (privately printed, 1935), p. 15.

4. Phillips, Laura, A. W. "Preliminary Report: Surry County Inventory," unpublished typescript, 1982, p. 72. On deposit at Survey and Planning Branch, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

5. Jonathan Unthank (1758-1843?) married Sarah Franklin, daughter of one of the area's earliest settlers, later governor and U.S. Senator, Jesse Franklin. Perhaps Unthank named the house "Mount Airy," because of its location with a fine view of the Blue Ridge Mountains. A famous c. 1760 Virginia house of the same name was located on the Rappahanock River and may have been known to Franklin and his daughter. Carter, William Franklin, Jr. and Carrie Young Carter, Footprints in the "Hollows" or Surry County and Her People (Elkin: Northwestern Regional Library, 1976) p. 69. Hereinafter cited as Footprints.

6. Other origins for the town's name have been offered: On the 1749 Frye-Jefferson map the mysterious notation "Mount" appears where the present town is located. An early settler named Mount married a Susannah Stewart for whose family Stewart's

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Creek, which joins the Ararat River south of town, is named; this map's notation may designate his land. Or the name may date from 1819 when Thomas Perkins willed his plantation, located just east of the Ararat River, "including the seat which I now have called and known by the name of Mount Airy" to his son Constantine. (Will Book 3, page 138, Office of the Surry County Clerk of Courts, Surry County Courthouse, Dobson.)

7. North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Community Planning, Economy of Surry County, (Raleigh, 1963), p. 3.

8. Taliaferro, Hardin E., Fisher's River: Scenes and Characters. (New York: Arno Press, 1977), p. 45. Reproduced from privately printed volume, c. 1859.

9. Mount Airy Times, January 6, 1939.

10. Footprints, pp. 48 and 71.

11. Footprints, p. 80.

12. Hollingsworth, p. 122; Census Report, 1850.

13. Hester Bartlett Jackson, ed., The Heritage of Surry County, (Winston-Salem: Hunter, 1983), p. 465.

14. Phillips, p. 73.

15. Hollingsworth, p. 166.

16. "See Here Farmers," Broadside in North Carolina Collection, Wilson Library, University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill.

17. "Mt. Airy, A Thriving North Carolina Town," The Southern States: An Illustrated Monthly Magazine Devoted to the South, Vol. 1, No. 3 (May, 1893), p. 9. Located North Carolina Collection, Wilson Library, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

18. Yadkin Valley News, July 17, 1886.

19. "Mt. Airy, A Thriving North Carolina Town," p. 10.

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20. Yadkin Valley News, November 13, 1891. The railroad was a great boom to the area's already established tourist industry: "Before Mount Airy had gained any importance as a commercial and manufacturing center it had become a favorite summer resort for people in the lower Piedmont who were attracted by the cool weather and beautiful scenery. They came to drink the water from the mineral spring which was known in the early days as 'Gunpowder Spring.' This spring, which was located four miles north of the village beside the Ararat River, derived its name from the yellowish-green deposits of sulphur which covered the rocks over which it flowed. The medicinal qualities of this water was demonstrated in the treatment of kidney and bladder ailments. Many people, claiming wonderful results, were regular patrons year after year. Others came for the gay social life they enjoyed here among the people, many of whom opened their homes to supplement the hotel facilities. The name of the spring was changed to White Sulphur Springs when a hotel was erected among the trees and a dance pavilion built beside the river near the spring. For more than half a century this was one of the most popular summer resorts in the state, losing its patrons at last to the lure of automobile travel along the newly paved roads of the twentieth century, and the medical discoveries which replaced the primitive remedies of the early settlers." (Footprints, p. 83.). The hotel survived until January, 1955 when it burned to the ground. It had been vacant for over twenty years, but had been in use as a giant chicken coop. Over 28,000 chickens were killed in the fire.

21. Yadkin Valley News: February 21, 1885; July 17, 1886; September 25, 1886; May 28, 1887.

22. Yadkin Valley News, September 11, 1891.

23. Yadkin Valley News, September 25, 1891.

24. Yadkin Valley News, September 25, 1891.

25. Mt. Airy Times, December 23, 1976.

26. Footprints, p. 68.

27. Parham, David W. and Jim Sumner, National Register of Historic Places Inventory--Nomination Form, "North Carolina Granite Corporation Quarry Complex Historic District," 1979, Item Number 8, p. 1, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

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28. Holmes, J. A., State Geologist to R. Percy Gray, President Mount Airy Granite Company, October 28, 1893. As reproduced in The Mt. Airy Granite Company (Press of Allen, Lane and Scott, 1893) promotional booklet, located Perkins Library, Duke University, Durham.

29. Charles M. Gressom to Msrs. Garrett and Dix, Philadelphia, September 27, 1893. Letter reproduced in promotional booklet cited above.

30. Phillips, p. 82.

31. Mount Airy Times, January 6, 1939, See also Sanborn Insurance Maps 1896, 1900, 1905.

32. The Charter of the Town of Mount Airy (Winston: Stewart's Printing House, 1892), p. 31.

33. Town Charter, p. 39. The Alanthus tree, also known as stinkweed is famous because of the novel A Tree Grows in Brooklyn. It grows in urban areas where many other species won't. It is considered a nuisance due to its large size, weak and brittle limbs, and foul-smelling flowers. (Information provided by Durham County Agricultural Extension Service).

34. From various newsclippings found in private scrapbooks compiled by Ruth Minnick, Mt. Airy local historian.

35. W. F. Carter's testimony before Subcommittee No. 5 of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, April 10, 1916. House of Representatives on H. R. 8230, Public Building at Mt. Airy, N.C. (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1916). Located North Carolina Collection, Wilson Library, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

36. The owners of this pivotal industrial complex declined inclusion within the boundaries of the historic district.

37. Mount Airy Times, January 6, 1939.

38. Mount Airy Times, January 6, 1939.

39. Heritage of Surry County, pp. 8-9.

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The boundaries of the Mount Airy Historic District have been drawn to include all those properties which contribute historically and/or architecturally to the district and to exclude later residential and commercial development, most parking lots and surrounding roads. The district includes portions of Brown Street, North and South Main Street, Market Street, Franklin Street, West Pine Street, Rockford Street, Granite Street, Worth Street, Cherry Street, Gilmer Street, Moore Avenue and Hines Avenue.

Commencing at the southwest corner of North Main and Brown streets the northern boundary includes the property at 109 Brown Street. The line then runs south along the western curb line of North Main Street, then south along the rear property lines of those structures fronting along the west side of North Main Street. At West Oak Street the boundary extends west along the southern curb of Oak Street, then south along the rear property line of the structures on the west side of Market Street.

The boundary line then extends westward along the rear property line of the structures on the north side of Franklin Street running along the side property line to include the house at 314 Franklin Street, but to exclude intrusions and parking lots which lie to the west of this house. The boundary then extends westward along the southern curb of Franklin Street to include 419 Franklin Street and to exclude recent commercial construction lying farther to the west. The boundary then extends south along the rear and side property lines of 410 West Pine Street, excluding recent commercial development lying to the west. The boundary then extends west along the southern curb of West Pine Street to include the house at 481 West Pine Street.

The boundary then turns east to follow the rear property lines of the houses which line the southern side of West Pine Street. The line then turns south and west and extends along the southern curb of Granite Street to include the house at 329 Granite Street at the west, but to exclude contemporary or non-contributing residences which lie farther west and along the north side of Granite Street. The boundary then turns northeast to encompass those properties which front on both sides of Rockford Street between Granite and Main streets. The properties at 254 and 255 Rockford Street are included within the district, but the vacant lots and more recent construction to the southwest of them are excluded.

The boundary then turns southeast and runs along the rear property lines of those structures which line the western side of South Main Street. The boundary then extends west, south and east to encompass the properties which lie on both sides of Worth Street between South Main and Spring streets. On the north side of Worth Street this includes #s 124-206 Worth; on the south side of Worth Street, the boundary line extends to include 139 Worth Street, but excludes vacant lots and non-contributing structures which lie to the west of this house.

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The district's southernmost boundary extends to include the J. M. Fulton House property at 926 South Main Street, located on the west side of South Main Street, and on the east side to include the G. C. Welch Block located at the southeast corner of South Main and Hamburg streets.

The boundary line then turns north and runs along the eastern curb line of South Main Street to exclude the recent commercial development located in the block between Hamburg and Korner streets. The line then extends slightly east and runs along the rear property lines of those residences which line the eastern side of South Main between Korner and the intersection of Cherry Street.

The boundary line then extends east to include all the properties which line both the north and south sides of Cherry Street including a short, unopened street at the southeast portion of Cherry. The line extends northward a short distance to include those properties on Gilmer Street between Cherry and East Pine streets.

At the northeast intersection of Cherry and South Main streets, the line once again turns north and runs along the rear property lines of those properties which line the eastern side of Main Street between Cherry Street and Moore Avenue.

At Moore Avenue the boundary extends east to include the property on the south side located at 126-136 Moore Avenue and to exclude recent commercial development which lies farther to the east. The line then continues north along the western curb line of City Hill Street to include the Old City Hall building at the northwest corner of Moore Avenue and City Hill Street. The line extends north along the western curb line of Trinity Street which marks the rear property lines of those structures which line the eastern side of North Main Street between East Oak Street and Hines Avenue.

Then the boundary extends east a short distance to include those properties which line both the north and south sides of Hines Avenue between North Main and Renfro streets.

The boundary then extends north along the rear property lines of those structures which line the east side of North Main Street, then along the eastern curb line of North Main Street to a point opposite the point of origin at Brown Street; this includes on the east side of North Main Street the commercial building located at 806 North Main Street and excludes recent commercial development extending to the north of this building.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheets

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property approx. 110 acres

Quadrangle name Mount Airy North, Va.-N.C. and

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References Mount Airy South, N.C.

A	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>5</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>9</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>0</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u> <u>2</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>5</u> <u>3</u> <u>5</u> <u>7</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>0</u> <u>3</u> <u>9</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>5</u> <u>3</u> <u>5</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u> <u>2</u>	<u>4</u> <u>0</u> <u>3</u> <u>8</u> <u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

D	<u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>5</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>3</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>0</u> <u>3</u> <u>8</u> <u>9</u> <u>1</u> <u>8</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

E	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

F	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

G	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

H	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheets

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

state	<u>N/A</u>	code	county	code
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state		code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Patricia S. Dickinson, Consultant

organization Division of Archives and History date June 1, 1985

street & number 109 East Jones Street telephone (919) 733-6545

city or town Raleigh state North Carolina 27611

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

title _____ date _____

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date _____

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date _____

Chief of Registration

MOUNT AIRY HISTORIC DISTRICT

SURRY COUNTY, N.C.



Scale 1" : 270'

SHPD National Register File

KEY

- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- PHOTOS
- BUILDINGS
- P PIVOTAL
- C CONTRIBUTING
- F FILL
- I INTRUSIVE

Numbers keyed to Inventory list



